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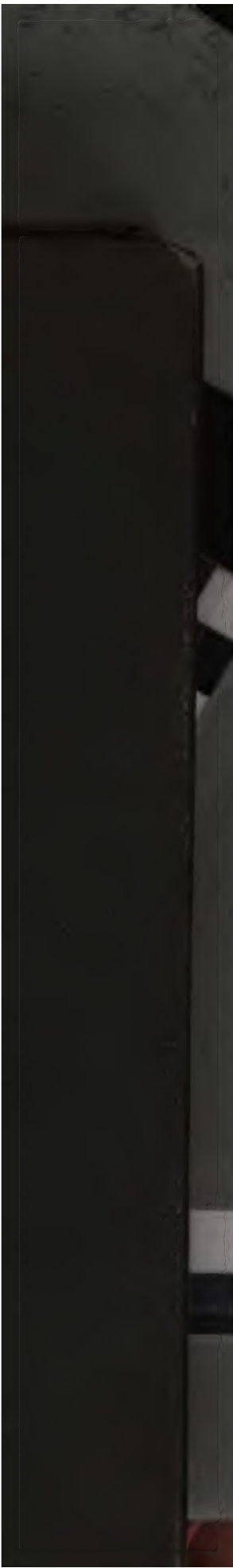
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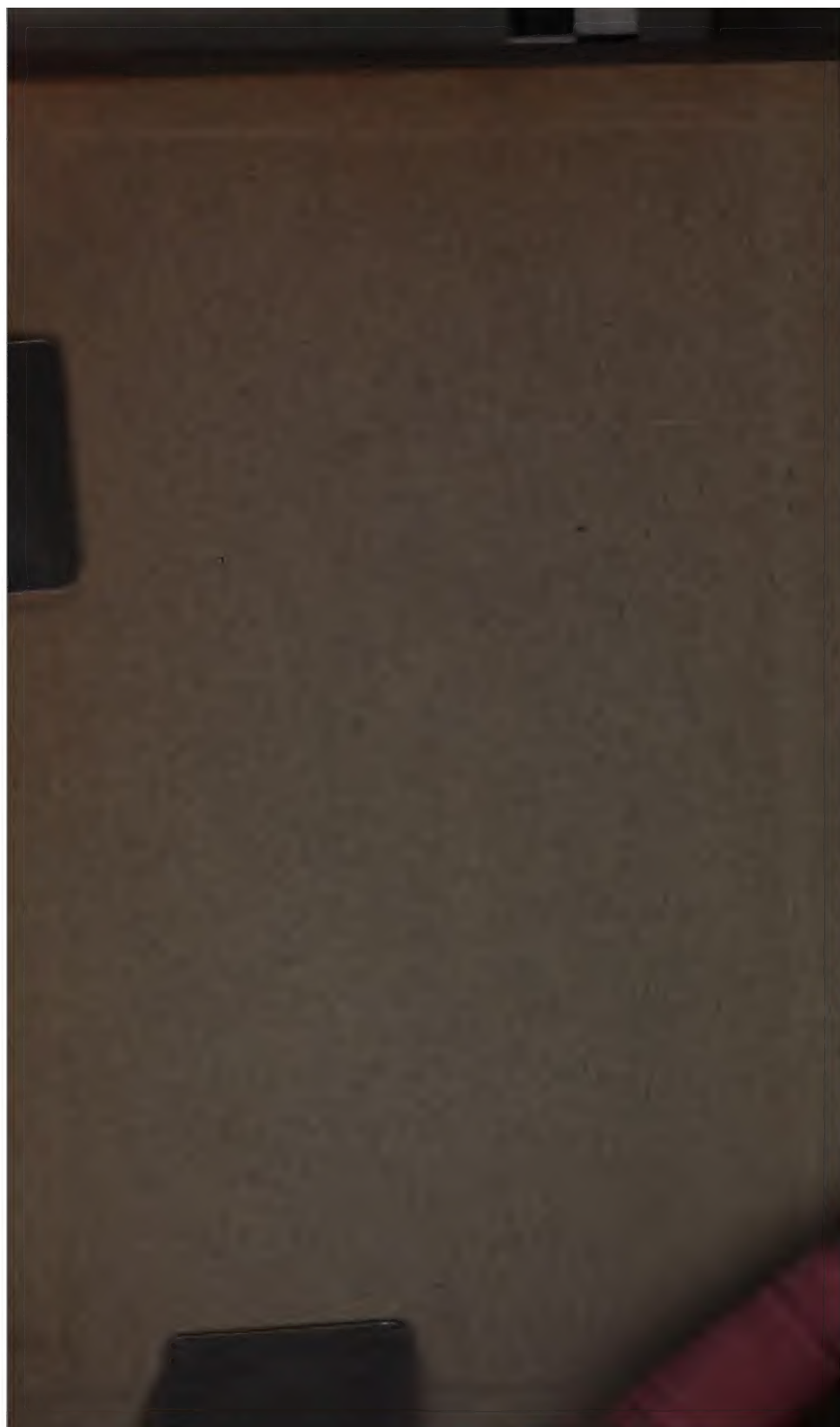
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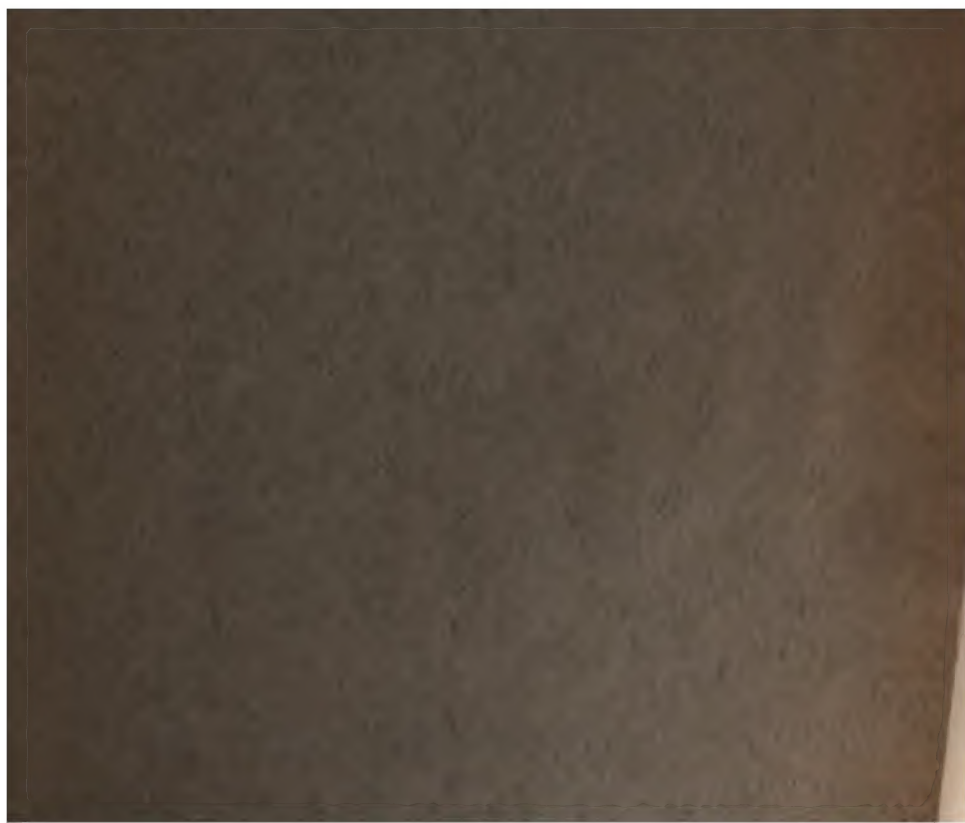
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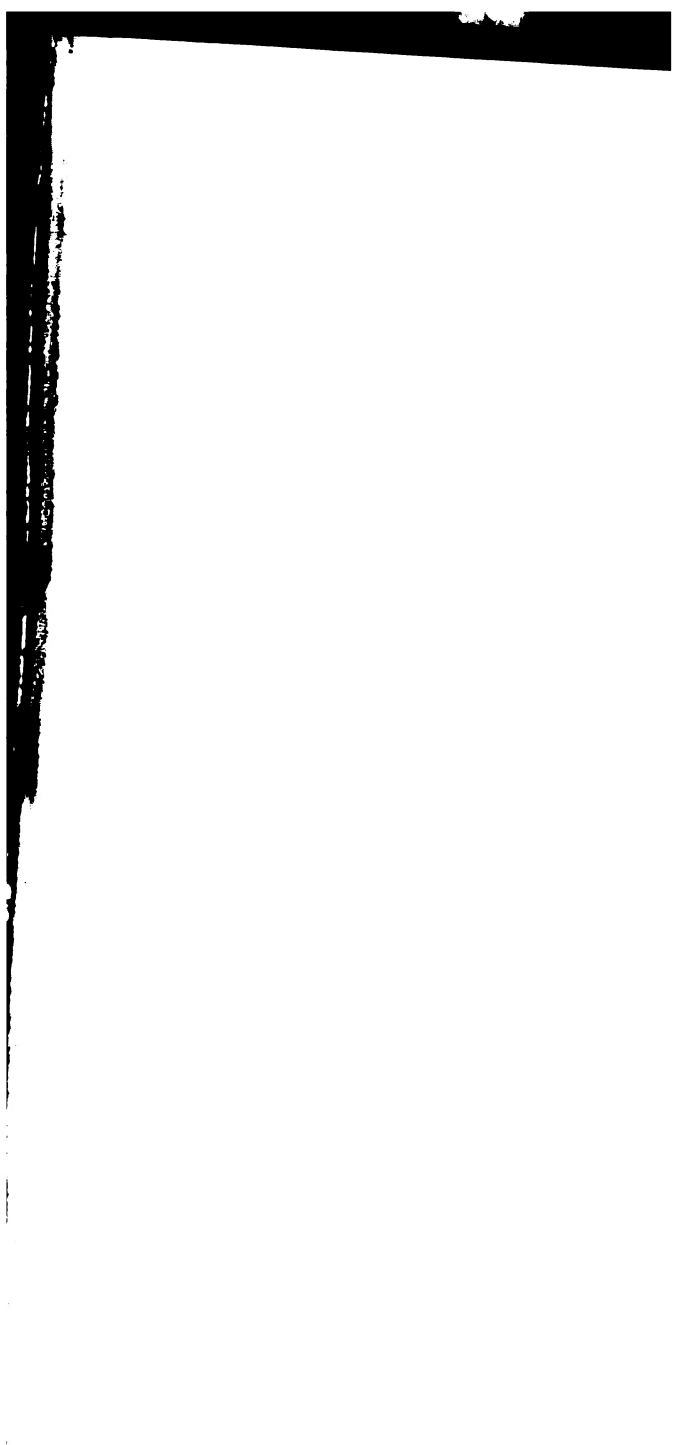
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THE
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK
OF CANADA

FOR

1891

SEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

BY

SYDNEY C. D. ROPER,
Assistant Statistician

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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1892

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INTRODUCTION.

Many improvements and additions have been made in this, the seventh, issue of the Statistical Year Book, while all the principal tables of former issues have been continued and brought down to the latest available date. Chapters IV and VI have, in particular, been considerably enlarged, several new tables have been added, as well as much useful information, bearing especially upon the important trade questions of the day.

Owing to the very late period at which the Railway Statistics for the year ended 30th June, 1891 were published, viz., 30th June, 1892, it was impossible to give that time and attention to the preparation of the chapter on railways that the importance of the subject properly demands.

The Appendix contains a copy of the Tariff, as it is at present in force, including the changes made during the last session of Parliament. It is arranged in alphabetical order, thus doing away with the necessity of an index.

Notices of the principal events, including parliamentary changes both Dominion and Provincial, that have occurred since going to press, will be found under the heading of "Addenda" at the commencement of the work.

The book is, as usual, published some months later than it properly should be, and the causes of delay are the same as in previous years partly the difficulty of getting any other than parliamentary work attended to by the Printing Bureau while the House of Commons is in session; but principally the late period at which many of the departmental reports are published, without making reference to which, the Year Book would be incomplete. As already stated, it took twelve months to prepare the Railway Statistics, when the work should fairly be done in from four to five months. The Mineral Statistics for 1890 were not published until May, 1892. Neither the Fishery nor the

Canal Statistics for 1891 are yet published, the fishery figures given in Chapter VIII having been supplied, in advance, by the department. Complaint is often made of the late period at which the Year Book is issued: the fault, however, is not with the compiler, but is owing to the above described condition of affairs, and as long as that continues so long must the issue of the book be unnecessarily delayed.

It is hoped that any errors detected, if such exist, will be at once reported to Mr. S. C. D. Roper, Assistant Statistician, Department of Agriculture.

STATISTICS BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, July, 1892.

ADDENDA.

The following events and changes have occurred since going to press :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Member for Frontenac..... | Hiram A. Calvin. |
| “ L'Assomption..... | Hormisdas Jeannotte. |
| “ Pontiac..... | John Bryson. |
| “ Marquette..... | Nathaniel Boyd. |

The House was prorogued on 9th July, 1892.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on 24th June, 1892.

The Manitoba Legislature was dissolved on 27th June, 1892.

British Columbia.

Lt.-Col. James Baker has been appointed Minister of Education and Immigration, a new portfolio.

Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, died on the 29th June, 1892.


The Provincial Government is now composed, as follows :—

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Premier, Attorney General and Provincial Secretary | Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C. |
| Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works | “ F. G. Vernon. |
| Minister of Finance and Agriculture..... | “ J. H. Turner. |
| “ Education and Immigration | “ Jas. Baker. |
| President of the Council..... | “ C. E. Pooley, Q.C. |



THE NEW LOAN.

A 3 per cent loan for £2,250,000 (\$10,950,000), repayable in years, was successfully floated in London by the Dominion Government during June, 1892. The minimum price fixed was £91 cent, and the average price realized was £92 0s. 10½d. The sum subscribed for nearly four times over, there having been 420 applications representing, upwards of £7,000,000. The price obtained lower than on the previous occasion of borrowing, but such was expected, when the greatly altered conditions of the market taken into account. If it had not been that the credit of Dominion stands remarkably high in the London market, the reaction in price would undoubtedly have been much greater.







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THE
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF CANADA
FOR
1891

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or, including its water surface, 3,456,383 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories, (which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

The Dominion of Canada.

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

Origin of the name "Canada."

3. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-West Territories and the great inland lakes.

Physical features.

4. The great inland lakes, which are five in number, and are remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St.

The great lakes.

Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system. Further particulars of these lakes are given subsequently under the heading of canals.

Other principal lakes.

5. The other principal lakes are—in Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. Quebec, Lake Témiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario at Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (11,200 square miles); Gre Slave (10,100 square miles); Athabasca (4,400 square miles); Winnipeg 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 710 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles; Winnipegosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 83 feet above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea 809 feet, and an area 1,900 square miles.

Mountains.

6. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River in Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are: the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 200 miles in length; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains at the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

Rivers.

7. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length; the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson Bay. In Ontario and Quebec, the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia.

the Peace River, which rises in that province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

8. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound. Gulfs and bays.

9. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, the former of which is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago. Islands.

10. The area of Canada being so great, its general physical features and its soil and climate naturally vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still in many places very heavily wooded, the production of timber in various forms being one of the principal industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is calculated that the timber wealth of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, in spite of the heavy incursions annually made, is sufficient to meet the demand for very many years. Underlying this forest, when cleared, the soil has been found of great richness, and admirably adapted for agriculture of all kinds. Physical features, Eastern Canada.

11. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the Province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-West Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division along lines running generally north-west and south-east, into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux, as they are generally called. The first of these is known as the Red River valley and Lake Winnipeg plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. This first plateau lies entirely within Physical features, North-western Canada.

the Province of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land on the continent, or in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,000 square miles. The rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region. This section is especially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, where it has an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. Generally speaking, the first two steppes are those which are most favourable for agriculture, and the third for grazing. Settlement is proceeding in the first two at a very rapid rate; in the third plateau it is beginning, numerous and prosperous cattle ranches and homesteads having been established.

Physical features, the Mackenzie Basin.

12. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas have been upset. The area inquired into was about 1,260,000 square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement, and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, it was suggested by the committee that fur districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the catch of certain kinds of furs. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada were being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggested that the Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario.

13. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may be obtained from the following figures of the receipts of furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, in Montreal, during the last five years. The figures have been kindly furnished by the manager in Montreal:—

Fur trade,
Hudson's
Bay Com-
pany.

RECEIPTS of Furs by Hudson's Bay Company.

| Kinds of Fur. | Number of Skins. | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Bear | 1,399 | 1,528 | 2,037 | 1,900 | 1,800 |
| Beaver | 22,848 | 22,174 | 18,787 | 20,000 | 16,000 |
| Fisher. | 1,197 | 1,120 | 1,377 | 1,500 | 1,100 |
| Ermine. | | | | 1,000 | 800 |
| Fox | 669 | 756 | 1,150 | 1,900 | 1,400 |
| Lynx. | 2,655 | 3,830 | 4,107 | 4,400 | 3,200 |
| Marten. | 19,264 | 18,986 | 16,708 | 17,000 | 11,000 |
| Mink | 10,002 | 7,757 | 6,420 | 7,000 | 6,000 |
| Mosquitos | 81,103 | 74,572 | 55,285 | 72,000 | 79,000 |
| Otter | 2,768 | 2,550 | 3,010 | 3,000 | 2,800 |
| Sleuth. | 228 | 420 | 478 | 600 | 200 |
| Wolverine. | 24 | 21 | 27 | 30 | 14 |
| Wolf | | | | 16 | 30 |
| Total | 142,157 | 133,714 | 109,386 | 130,346 | 123,344 |

There has been, it will be seen, a steady falling off during the last five years, and it seems evident that some such course as that suggested by the committee of the Senate is, if feasible, highly desirable, if the principal fur-bearing animals are to be saved from gradual extinction.

14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, and agriculture is now making great progress.

Physical
features,
British
Columbia.

15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada generally than about that of any other known country, the idea still prevailing among large numbers in Europe and elsewhere

Climate.

that the land is one of perpetual winter and usually covered with snow. In reality the climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion, and is considered by the inhabitants as unsurpassed in the world.

Average
seasons.

16. Instead of the perpetual winter so much talked about, the facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July; and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that, though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is ad-

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

7

In considering these figures it must be remembered that, although navigation is reported as closing or opening on a particular day, the rivers or canals are possibly navigable for several days in addition, as the steamers and other vessels have to leave before the frost commences, and generally do not enter the river until several days after there is open water.

Closing and Opening of Navigation at Montreal and Toronto in the years 1870 to 1891, inclusive.

| Year. | Montreal. | | Toronto. | |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Closing. | Opening. | Closing. | Opening. |
| 1870-71. | December 18. | April 8. | December 24. | March 11. |
| 1871-72. | do 1. | May 1. | do 21. | April 12. |
| 1872-73. | do 8. | April 25. | do 10. | do 14. |
| 1873-74. | November 26. | do 25. | November 26. | March 16. |
| 1874-75. | December 13. | May 3. | December 18. | April 16. |
| 1875-76. | November 29. | April 27. | November 30. | do 11. |
| 1876-77. | December 10. | do 17. | December 18. | March 25. |
| 1877-78. | January 2, '78. | March 30. | do 19. | do 9. |
| 1878-79. | December 23. | April 24. | do 26. | do 25. |
| 1879-80. | do 19. | do 17. | do 19. | February 19. |
| 1880-81. | do 3. | do 21. | November 22. | April 16. |
| 1881-82. | January 2, '82. | do 11. | January 2, '82. | February 13. |
| 1882-83. | December 9. | do 27. | December 9. | April 14. |
| 1883-84. | do 16. | do 22. | do 21. | do 8. |
| 1884-85. | do 18. | May 5. | do 19. | do 25. |
| 1885-86. | do 7. | April 24. | January 8, '86. | March 20. |
| 1886-87. | do 4. | May 1. | December 4. | April 12. |
| 1887-88. | do 23. | April 29. | do 24. | do 11. |
| 1888-89. | do 14. | do 14. | do 20. | March 15. |
| 1889-90. | do 29. | do 14. | March 1, '90. | do 15. |
| 1890-91. | do 3. | do 14. | December 28. | do 20. |

17. The following table, which by the kindness of Mr. Chas. Carpmael, Director of the Meteorological Service, was prepared expressly for this work, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation above the sea of 99 places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March :

| PLACE. | Latitude. | Longitude. | Elevation above Sea. | MEAN TEMPERATURE. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | | Summer. | Winter. |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | ° ' . | ° ' . | Feet. | ° | ° |
| Georgetown..... | 46° 11' | 62° 35' | 30 | 62° 2' | 19° 9' |
| Charlottetown..... | 46° 14' | 63° 10' | 38 | 62° 1' | 19° 1' |
| Kilmahungaig..... | 46° 48' | 64° 2' | | 61° 0' | 16° 9' |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | |
| Grand Manan..... | 44° 42' | 66° 48' | 49 | 62° 1' | 24° 7' |
| St. Andrews..... | 45° 5' | 67° 4' | 47 | 60° 0' | 22° 3' |
| St. John..... | 45° 17' | 66° 3' | 116 | 58° 6' | 21° 5' |
| Dorchester..... | 45° 55' | 64° 32' | 116 | 58° 2' | 19° 1' |
| Fredericton..... | 45° 57' | 66° 38' | 164 | 62° 0' | 17° 3' |
| Chatham..... | 47° 3' | 65° 29' | 36 | 61° 2' | 15° 1' |
| Bathurst..... | 47° 39' | 65° 42' | 35 | 63° 4' | 15° 8' |
| Dalhousie..... | 48° 4' | 66° 22' | 45 | 59° 2' | 13° 0' |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | |
| Yarmouth..... | 43° 50' | 66° 2' | 57 | 58° 8' | 27° 4' |
| Liverpool..... | 44° 2' | 64° 42' | 30 | 61° 2' | 27° 4' |
| Digby..... | 44° 38' | 65° 46' | 150 | 60° 6' | 25° 6' |
| Halifax..... | 44° 39' | 63° 36' | 122 | 61° 5' | 30° 2' |
| Windsor..... | 44° 59' | 64° 6' | 87 | 62° 3' | 23° 9' |
| Truro..... | 45° 22' | 63° 18' | 77 | 60° 7' | 21° 1' |
| Antigonish..... | 45° 38' | 61° 59' | 77 | 59° 6' | 18° 3' |

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

9

| PLACE. | Latitude. | Longi- tude. | Eleva- tion above Sea. | MEAN TEMPERATURE. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | | Summer. | Winter. |
| ONTARIO. | ° | ° | Feet. | ° | ° |
| Point Pelee | 41 50 | 82 38 | 570 | 67.8 | 22.9 |
| Windsor. | 42 19 | 83 2 | 604 | 69.0 | 25.9 |
| Port Dover | 42 47 | 80 13 | 635 | 66.1 | 23.9 |
| Welland | 42 59 | 79 17 | ..... | 65.3 | 23.7 |
| Sarnia. | 42 59 | 82 24 | 586 | 64.2 | 20.9 |
| London. | 43 50 | 81 13 | 832 | 65.0 | 23.5 |
| Ingersoll. | 43 2 | 80 57 | 877 | 63.9 | 24.7 |
| Woodstock | 43 8 | 80 47 | 980 | 64.7 | 22.4 |
| Brantford | 43 10 | 80 21 | 750 | 66.8 | 23.2 |
| Hamilton | 43 16 | 79 54 | 372 | 68.0 | 25.6 |
| Stratford. | 43 23 | 81 0 | 1182 | 63.8 | 20.9 |
| Galt | 43 23 | 80 22 | 870 | 63.4 | 21.9 |
| Guelph | 43 33 | 80 16 | 1157 | 64.4 | 19.5 |
| Cornwall. | 45 1 | 74 43 | 194 | 65.0 | 17.8 |
| Parry Sound. | 45 19 | 80 0 | 635 | 62.4 | 17.0 |
| Huntsville. | 45 19 | 79 8 | ..... | 61.4 | 14.4 |
| Ottawa | 45 26 | 75 42 | 236 | 64.8 | 14.3 |
| Pembroke | 45 50 | 77 7 | 389 | 64.3 | 14.6 |
| Port Arthur | 48 27 | 89 12 | 644 | 57.4 | 10.4 |
| Toronto | 43 39 | 79 24 | 350 | 67.5 | 24.6 |
| Brampton | 43 41 | 79 45 | 703 | 65.8 | 21.8 |
| Goderich | 43 45 | 81 43 | 728 | 65.5 | 23.3 |
| Belleville. | 44 10 | 77 23 | 321 | 66.8 | 20.6 |
| Kincardine. | 44 10 | 81 37 | 694 | 65.5 | 24.1 |
| Kingston | 44 13 | 76 29 | 307 | 66.8 | 20.6 |
| Peterboro' | 44 17 | 78 19 | 722 | 66.4 | 20.0 |
| Barrie. | 44 23 | 79 41 | 779 | 65.0 | 20.0 |
| Owen Sound | 44 34 | 80 55 | ..... | 61.9 | 20.4 |
| Brockville. | 44 26 | 75 44 | 278 | 64.8 | 17.0 |
| Newmarket. | 44 2 | 79 29 | ..... | 63.4 | 20.9 |
| Oshawa. | 43 53 | 78 52 | ..... | 63.1 | 18.9 |
| . | | | | | |
| MANITOBA. | | | | | |
| Emerson. | 49 1 | 97 13 | 784 | 62.3 | 12.7 |
| St. Boniface | 49 52 | 97 9 | ..... | 59.9 | -1.3 |
| Brandon. | 49 51 | 99 53 | ..... | 58.1 | -1.8 |
| Winnipeg. | 49 53 | 97 7 | 764 | 60.3 | 1.0 |
| Stony Mountain | 50 5 | 97 12 | 803 | 60.1 | 1.7 |
| Rapid City. | 50 2 | 100 1 | ..... | 62.2 | 2.7 |
| Minnedosa. | 50 10 | 99 48 | 1665 | 55.3 | 2.0 |
| Gimli | 50 37 | 97 0 | 723 | 58.9 | 2.6 |
| Russell | 50 42 | 101 11 | ..... | 55.8 | -3.8 |
| Hillview | 49 54 | 100 32 | ..... | 58.4 | -2.5 |
| Portage la Prairie. | 49 37 | 98 10 | ..... | 61.8 | 2.6 |

| PLACE. | Latitude. | Longi- tude. | Eleva- tion above Sea. | MEAN TEMPERATURE. | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | | Summer. | Winter. |
| N.-W. TERRITORIES. | | | | | |
| | ° | ° | Feet. | ° | ° |
| Fort McLeod. | 49°49 | 113°17 | | 62°2 | 21°0 |
| Medicine Hat. | 50°1 | 110°37 | 2136 | 62°9 | 13°2 |
| Regina. | 50°27 | 104°37 | | 59°2 | -2°4 |
| Qu'Appelle. | 50°30 | 103°51 | 2115 | 57°1 | -0°1 |
| Gleichen. | 50°52 | 112°54 | | 58°3 | 12°2 |
| Calgary. | 51°2 | 114°4 | 3389 | 55°6 | 12°2 |
| Pheasant Forks. | 50°45 | 102°52 | | 56°0 | -3°6 |
| Battleford. | 52°44 | 108°16 | | 60°0 | 12°5 |
| Edmonton. | 53°32 | 113°29 | 2285 | 55°2 | 11°3 |
| York Factory. | 57°0 | 92°28 | 55 | 48°7 | -12°6 |
| Fort Chipewyan. | 58°43 | 111°19 | | 54°0 | -3°4 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | |
| Esquimalt. | 48°26 | 123°27 | 42 | 57°2 | 40°4 |
| Victoria. | 48°24 | 123°19 | 10 | 57°8 | 39°0 |
| New Westminster. | 49°12 | 122°53 | 33 | 60°1 | 36°9 |
| Lillooet. | 50°42 | 122°2 | 690 | 63°8 | 28°1 |
| Vancouver. | 49°21 | 122°52 | | 62°0 | 33°8 |

Tempera-
ture and
precipita-
tion, 1891.

18. The following information respecting the weather of 1891 has been taken from the *Monthly Weather Review*, a publication issued by the Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation at the capitals of the provinces and of the territories have been given, Calgary and Port Moody having been substituted for Regina and Victoria, as no particulars are given for the latter places. The temperature does not call for any special remarks.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1891.

| PLACES. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 21°6 | 16°4 | 27°3 | 35°7 | 47°7 | 54°5 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 25°6 | 23°9 | 29°6 | 39°4 | 48°8 | 54°1 |
| Fredericton, N. B. | 17°6 | 17°6 | 27°4 | 39°4 | 51°1 | 59°8 |
| Montreal, Que. | 15°4 | 17°4 | 25°9 | 42°2 | 52°4 | 65°2 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 24°2 | 28°0 | 28°8 | 43°2 | 51°5 | 64°3 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 7°2 | -7°4 | 8°3 | 43°3 | 51°4 | 60°4 |
| Calgary, N.W.T. | 26°5 | 0°2 | 23°6 | 43°3 | 49°4 | 54°9 |
| Port Moody, B.C. | 39°9 | 29°9 | 38°5 | 48°3 | 56°4 | 57°3 |

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

11

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN
CANADA, 1891—*Concluded.*

| PLACES. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 63·3 | 65·1 | 59·4 | 46·6 | 36·9 | 31·0 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 62·0 | 64·7 | 59·9 | 47·9 | 38·9 | 33·8 |
| Fredericton, N.B. | 65·1 | 65·3 | 59·8 | 43·9 | 35·5 | 28·1 |
| Montreal, Que. | 66·3 | 66·6 | 62·3 | 45·1 | 35·1 | 29·7 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 63·7 | 65·6 | 62·5 | 47·9 | 36·9 | 33·4 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 61·9 | 60·8 | 57·3 | 40·5 | 15·4 | 11·7 |
| Calgary, N.W.T. | 61·5 | 58·2 | 50·8 | 42·1 | 23·2 | 18·8 |
| Port Moody, B.C. | 63·7 | 63·4 | 56·8 | 51·9 | 42·8 | 36·4 |

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED
PLACES IN CANADA, 1891.

| PLACES. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. |
|----------------------------|-------|------|------|--------|------|-------|
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 4·34 | 3·19 | 1·60 | 1·78 | 2·45 | 2·57 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 8·43 | 8·74 | 2·72 | 4·01 | 4·18 | 4·11 |
| Fredericton, N.B. | 6·88 | 3·55 | 3·66 | 2·05 | 2·20 | 2·20 |
| Montreal, Que. | 3·30 | 3·14 | 3·92 | 3·26 | 1·71 | 2·75 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 3·13 | 2·65 | 3·03 | 2·31 | 0·52 | 3·05 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 0·78 | 0·88 | 0·38 | 1·14 | 0·94 | 4·56 |
| Calgary, N.W.T. | 0·20 | 0·50 | — | 0·07 | 1·38 | 2·20 |
| Port Moody, B.C. | 11·37 | 3·04 | 7·30 | 5·60 | 2·40 | 3·33 |

| PLACES. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 3·01 | 1·68 | 5·09 | 6·26 | 0·50 | 3·14 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 3·99 | 3·37 | 3·05 | 9·62 | 2·39 | 4·07 |
| Fredericton, N.B. | 5·15 | 3·44 | 3·56 | 4·70 | 2·50 | 2·99 |
| Montreal, Que. | 4·80 | 3·70 | 1·03 | 2·53 | 3·06 | 3·34 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 2·16 | 4·85 | 1·71 | 1·07 | 3·55 | 2·88 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 2·01 | 3·90 | 2·20 | 1·12 | 1·19 | 0·75 |
| Calgary, N.W.T. | 2·81 | 1·58 | 0·77 | 0·27 | 0·20 | 0·46 |
| Port Moody, B.C. | 1·65 | 2·10 | 8·59 | 5·13 | 14·29 | 18·07 |

With the exception of April, May and June, when it was much below, the rainfall generally was above the average, especially in the Maritime Provinces during the months of September and October, when some very heavy rainfalls occurred.

Storm
Signal
Service.

19. The Storm Signal Service Branch of the Meteorological Service issued 669 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st January and the 31st October, 1891, of which number 540, or 80·7 per cent. were verified.

Severe
storms,
1891.

20. Several severe storms occurred during the twelve months, October to October, notably on 17th October and 1st December, 1890, and on 12th January, 12th March and 7th September, 1891, the latter on the Atlantic coast being about the worst. October, 1891, was remarkable for the number of heavy storms which travelled up the Atlantic.

Storm
warnings,
1877-1891.

21. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :—

| YEAR. | Number Issued. | Number Verified. | Percentage Verified. |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1877..... | 743 | 510 | 68·6 |
| 1878..... | 800 | 673 | 78·3 |
| 1879..... | 712 | 591 | 83·0 |
| 1880..... | 880 | 736 | 82·8 |
| 1881..... | 854 | 727 | 85·1 |
| 1882..... | 841 | 658 | 78·2 |
| 1883..... | 1,085 | 858 | 79·1 |
| 1884..... | 798 | 663 | 83·2 |
| 1885..... | 830 | 741 | 89·3 |
| 1886..... | 906 | 799 | 88·2 |
| 1887..... | 1,093 | 972 | 88·9 |
| 1888..... | 807 | 758 | 94·5 |
| 1889..... | 1,126 | 926 | 81·3 |
| 1890..... | 1,199 | 987 | 82·3 |

four mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from British Columbia since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1891, has reached the large sum of \$17,126,351. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible, that of Nova Scotia being particularly fine, and bringing in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.

24. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are : *Natural industries.*
 In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising:—coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains;—and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

25. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, *Lumbering.*
 lumbering prevails to considerable extent in all the provinces, especially in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can be formed from the following statement, showing the production of timber of all kinds, by provinces, in 1890. The figures are in most cases taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantity on which dues were paid. The actual total production would undoubtedly be very much larger. Full particulars could not be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the province to trans-Atlantic ports. The figures for New Brunswick only represent the production on which stumpage dues were paid. The total shipments from this province to trans-Atlantic ports were—deals, 252,519,988 feet, and square timber, 302,950 cubic feet; and in transporting this quantity 380 vessels of 279,436 tons were employed. It will be seen from the table that \$1,928,928 were paid in dues on 1,314,929,108 feet B.M., and 5,561,238 cubic feet of timber produced in the Dominion in 1890:—

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER IN CANADA, 1890.

| Timber. | Ontario. | Quebec. | New Brunswick. | British Columbia. | Nova Scotia. | Manitoba and N.W.T. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Saw logs..... | 522,524,283 | 465,449,000 | 108,569,122 | 79,177,035 | **78,603,742 | 30,605,906 |
| Square timber..... | 3,392,629 | 2,151,791 | 16,818 | | | |
| Boon do..... | 150,361 | 5,240 | 7,375 | | | |
| Hardwood..... | 12,527 | 67,428 | + | | | |
| Railway ties..... | 672,410 | 130,550 | 79,488 | | | |
| Cordwood..... | 29,971 | 8,747 | 1,356 | | | |
| Telegraph poles..... | 408 | 635 | 3,153 | | | |
| Cedar..... | 162,346 | | 4,716,201 | | | |
| do posts, tanbark and bolts..... | 4,147 | 110,769 | 258 | | | |
| Pile timber..... | 11,664 | | | | | |
| Shingles..... | | 3,331 | 615 | | | |
| Battens, knees, &c..... | | 1,230 | 14,787 | | | 1,449,916 |
| Posts and rails..... | *1,225 | | 6,820 | | | \$ 156,402 |
| Staves, poles, &c..... | | | 153 | | | |
| Dues received..... | 878,772 | 806,052 | 112,475 | 29,678 | | 102,951 |

* Traverses. | Pulp and bobbin wood included. † Rafting pins. ** Trans-Atlantic shipments only
 † Included in square timber. § Laths.

Timber in
British
Columbia.

26. The figures for British Columbia are those from Government returns only, and by no means represent the entire production, which was probably double the quantity given. In this province the industry is yet in its infancy, but is assuming larger proportions every year, as saw mills are established and the facilities for production increase. It is here that the Douglas fir is found, celebrated for strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet. The red cedar

which is increasing in value as a commercial wood, grows to a large size, and is frequently found 200 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter.

27. According to figures published by the Quebec Government it is estimated that there have been produced in that province since 1867, 11,668,965,549 feet B.M., and 72,424,363 cubic feet of timber, while \$11,570,420 have been collected for dues.

Production of timber in Quebec, 1867-1890.

28. The agricultural and fishing industries are alluded to in detail in subsequent chapters.

Agricultural and fishing industries.

29. The total number of industrial establishments in Canada, according to the census taken in April, 1891, was 75,765. In 1881 the number was 49,923, showing that during ten years there was an increase of 25,842, or nearly 52 per cent.

Industrial establishments, 1891.

30. The total number of employes in these establishments in 1891 was 367,496, an increase of 112,561 during the ten years, which is equal to 44 per cent. Classified, the employes in 1881 and 1891 were as under:—

Number of employes.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

| | 1881. | 1891. | INCREASE. | |
|------------|---------|---------|------------|-------------|
| | | | Numerical. | Percentage. |
| Men..... | 193,945 | 270,764 | 76,819 | 39.6 |
| Women..... | 41,542 | 70,262 | 28,720 | 69.0 |
| Boys..... | 14,181 | 19,421 | 5,240 | 36.7 |
| Girls..... | 5,267 | 7,049 | 1,782 | 33.7 |
| Total..... | 254,935 | 367,496 | 112,561 | 44.1 |

31. The position of the provinces towards each other in respect to industrial establishments and employes in 1881 and 1891 was as follows:—

Establishments and employes, 1881 and 1891.

| PROVINCES. | 1881. | | 1891. | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Establishments. | Employes. | Establishments. | Employes. |
| Ontario..... | 23,058 | 118,308 | 32,028 | 165,335 |
| Quebec..... | 15,848 | 85,673 | 23,110 | 116,467 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5,459 | 20,390 | 10,372 | 34,250 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,117 | 19,922 | 5,419 | 25,609 |
| Other provinces..... | 2,441 | 10,642 | 4,836 | 24,835 |
| Total..... | 49,923 | 254,935 | 75,765 | 367,496 |

32. The proportion of employees to each 10,000 of the total population was as follows :—

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1891. |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ontario | 601 | 782 |
| Quebec | 627 | 782 |
| Nova Scotia | 452 | 760 |
| New Brunswick | 620 | 828 |
| Prince Edward Island | 528 | 725 |
| Manitoba | 308 | 287 |
| British Columbia | 580 | 1,175 |
| North-West Territories | 19 | 162 |

33. The following table shows the value of machinery and tools employed in the industrial establishments in Canada in April, 1891 :—

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Ontario | \$38,295,158 |
| Quebec | 25,256,791 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,688,401 |
| New Brunswick | 5,478,924 |
| Prince Edward Island | 672,598 |
| Manitoba | 1,823,476 |
| North-West Territories | 333,346 |
| British Columbia | 3,248,571 |
| Total | \$80,803,265 |

34. The number of steam engines (obtained for the first time) was 9,873, not including those employed in mines, in shipping afloat, or in agricultural pursuits, and by provinces, the number and horse-power used were :—

| Provinces. | Number. | Horse-power. |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Ontario | 5,811 | 163,596 |
| Quebec | 2,285 | 66,287 |
| Nova Scotia | 686 | 22,309 |
| New Brunswick | 507 | 23,620 |
| Prince Edward Island | 106 | 2,056 |
| Manitoba | 179 | 6,894 |
| North-West Territories | 58 | 1,614 |
| British Columbia | 241 | 11,990 |
| Total | 9,873 | 298,372 |

This gives an average of 30 horse-power to each engine.

35. According to what may be called tradition rather than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions, as early as the tenth century, by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage, and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed in the neighbourhood of Miramichi Bay on the 4th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

36. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country:—

Discovery of Canada.

Principal events in Canadian history.

1534. July 4. Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighbourhood of the Miramichi River.

The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.

1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.

August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.

1540. Third visit of Cartier.

1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.

1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.

1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.

1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Pontrevert.

1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kébec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.

1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.

1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.

1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.

1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.

1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.

1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

1634. July 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.

August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.

1635. Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.

1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.

- 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1667. White population of New France, 3,918.
1670. April 21. Hudson's Bay Company founded.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the fort Montreal, which they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
1721. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.
1752. March 23. Issue of the *Halifax Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.
1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.
1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
- June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
- September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
- September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
- September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.
1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.
- September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies." General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.
1764. June 21. Issue of the *Quebec Gazette*.^{*}
- In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.
1770. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.
1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

^{*}This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the *Halifax Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1778. June 3. First issue of the *Montreal Gazette*. This paper is still published.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)
1784. British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included). Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick—population, 11,457.
- About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.
1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.
- Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.
1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of the two provinces, 161,311.
1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.
- December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1796. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.
1806. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.
- Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.
- August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.
- October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.
- November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.
1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.
- June 3. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.
- September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseh.

- October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.
- November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General W. K. Morrison and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrisson.
1814. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.
December 24. War terminated by the treaty of Ghent.
Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.
1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1822.
1831. Population—Upper Canada 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1833. August 5. The steamer Royal William left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on the 12 September following. This boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprarie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due.
1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.
Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.
June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 637,084.
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1847. Telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railroad in operation in Upper Canada.
1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz.:—3 pence per 4 ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.
Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province.
May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.
Abolition of seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.
June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.
 April. Gold found in British Columbia.
 September. Gold found in Tangier River, N.S.
1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.
 September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1891, \$4,960,654.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.
1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.
 June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.
 June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.
 June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed.
1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.
 July 1. Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.
 Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.
1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.
 July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-West Territories.
1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-West Territories.
 October 20. Hon. Wm. Macdougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
 Red River Rebellion.
 November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.
1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.
 September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.
 May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.
 July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.
1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.
 July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.
 Population of the four provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,921. Total, 3,635,001.
 November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.
1872. Abolition of dual representation.
1873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.
 July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.
 November 23. Award of Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$3,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.
1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.
October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.
May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.
August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territory received the name of Regina.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-West; commencement hostilities at Duck Lake.
April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty with the United States.
July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. To loss of the militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 1. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.
November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.
June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
1887. April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
June 14. First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.
November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec. 45 persons killed.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire, over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of \$1,132,200.
October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,832,679.
April 29. The first of the new C. P. R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in 3 days 17 hours, from Vancouver.
June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.
1892. April 17. Death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.
May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

37. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North America Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. The Executive Government and authority, as well as the commander-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor General, appointed by her for a term of five years. Constitution defined.

38. The Governor General takes no active part in legislation, but governs through a council, known as the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists of those members of the Dominion Parliament who are for the time being Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of the various administrative departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who form the Government of the day. Members of the Privy Council are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry, or of removing members of the Privy Council, lies with the Governor General. The Privy Council.

39. The Governor General assents in the Queen's name to all measures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may refuse such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures within one year of their having been passed in the Province. The Governor General.

40. There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor General; an Upper House styled the Senate, the members of which are appointed, and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members of which are elected. The Parliament.

41. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member must possess the following qualifications: he must have passed the age of 30 years; be a British subject, born or naturalized; must reside in the province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be possessed of real property of the value of \$4,000 above all encumbrances, and his real and personal property together must be worth \$4,000, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec he must either reside or have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed. The Senate. Qualifications.

Conditions of tenure. 42. A senator may resign his place, and his place also becomes vacant, if, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, he fails to attend in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a foreign power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property qualifications. A senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons without previously resigning his place in the Senate.

Additions to Senate. 43. The Governor General may at any time recommend to the Queen the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addition is made no further appointment shall be made, except on a like recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its normal number.

Speaker of Senate. 44. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a senator, and who in all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor General.

Senatorial indemnity. 45. Each senator receives an indemnity of \$1,000 per annum.

Number of senators. 46. The present number of senators is 80, divided among the several provinces as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 4; and the North-West Territories, 2.

House of Commons. 47. The House of Commons consists of 215 members, representing the several provinces in the following numbers: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6; and the North-West Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other provinces are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The present number of members in the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the Acts admitting them into the Confederation, but all subsequent readjustment will be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision.

Proportions. 48. The following is the proportionate representation of each

49. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid an indemnity at the rate of \$10 per diem if the session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of \$1,000 for any period over that time. The sum of \$8 per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the session, unless such absence is caused by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile each way.

Term of service and indemnity.

50. With the exception of the North-West Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follow: A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of \$300, in towns of \$200, and in counties or elsewhere of \$150; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than \$2 per month, \$6 per quarter, \$12 per half year or \$20 per annum; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than \$300 per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons as the case may be, or is a fisherman and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of \$150; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than \$100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

Qualifications of voters.

51. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin and the North-West Territories are not entitled to vote; in other parts of Canada only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than \$150, are entitled to vote.

Indians who may vote.

52. In the North-West Territories every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bona fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided within the electoral district for twelve months previous to the election.

Voting in The Territories.

53. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

Voters in British Columbia and P. E. Island.

54. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor General, are dis-

Persons disqualified.

fied from
voting.

qualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.

General
elections,
1887 and
1891.

55. The last general election was held on the 5th March, 1891 the preceding one on the 22nd February, 1887, and the following table gives the number of voters registered, the number of votes polled and the number of ballots spoiled and rejected on those two occasions.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887
1891, POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED.

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. | | | 1891. | | | F lat: Co 1 |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | | |
| Addington | 5,239 | 3,464 | 37 | 7,299 | 4,553 | 39 | |
| Algoma* | 6,040 | 2,838 | 66 | 8,798 | 4,064 | 83 | |
| Bothwell | 5,979 | 4,342 | 48 | 7,577 | 4,550 | 35 | |
| Brant, N.R. | 3,893 | 2,156 | 16 | 4,179 | 2,342 | 22 | |
| Brant, S.R. | 4,881 | 3,886 | 28 | 5,720 | 3,384 | 40 | |
| Brockville | 4,740 | 3,357 | 47 | 5,892 | 3,452 | 57 | |
| Bruce, N.R. | 4,651 | 3,479 | 36 | 5,189 | 3,694 | 25 | |
| Bruce, W.R. | 4,865 | 3,283 | 28 | 4,983 | 3,100 | 38 | |
| Bruce, E.R. | 5,117 | 3,994 | 30 | 5,268 | 3,976 | 30 | |
| Cardwell | 3,643 | 2,659 | 7 | 4,267 | 3,008 | 23 | |
| Carleton | 4,196 | 2,297 | 15 | 4,695 | 2,945 | 26 | |
| Cornwall and Stormont. | 5,667 | 3,983 | 61 | 6,692 | 4,086 | 48 | |
| Dundas | 4,975 | 4,039 | 44 | 5,724 | 4,112 | 19 | |
| Durham, E.R. | 4,500 | 2,942 | 19 | 5,417 | 3,431 | 19 | |
| Durham, W.R. | 4,445 | 3,578 | 52 | 5,530 | 3,736 | 18 | |
| Elgin, E.R. | 7,487 | 5,434 | 52 | 9,108 | 5,434 | 39 | |
| Elgin, W.R. | 6,161 | 3,870 | 34 | 7,568 | 3,988 | 21 | |
| Essex, S.R. | 5,566 | 4,336 | 36 | 6,824 | 4,760 | 37 | |
| Essex, N.R. | 6,529 | 4,466 | 44 | 8,240 | 4,935 | 72 | |
| Frontenac | 3,090 | 1,968 | ... | 3,890 | 2,649 | 24 | |
| Glengarry | 4,804 | 3,834 | 31 | 5,230 | 3,585 | 33 | |
| Grenville, S.R. | 3,471 | 2,594 | 14 | 3,842 | 2,717 | 25 | |
| Grey, S.R. | 5,758 | 4,487 | 46 | 6,028 | 4,567 | 41 | |
| Grey, E.R. | 6,291 | 4,225 | 34 | 6,692 | 3,935 | 28 | |
| Grey, N.R. | 5,796 | 4,199 | 36 | 6,697 | 4,775 | 40 | |
| Haldimand | 4,334 | 3,491 | 45 | 4,522 | 3,714 | 51 | |
| Halton | 5,670 | 4,435 | 28 | 6,137 | 4,778 | 54 | |
| Hamilton City | 9,526 | 6,976 | 103 | 11,552 | 7,718 | 69 | |
| Hastings, W.R. | 5,105 | 3,278 | 51 | 5,498 | 3,550 | 73 | |

* Including Nipissing (13,020).

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891,
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—Continued.

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. | | | 1891. | | | Popu- lation at last Census, 1891. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | |
| ONTARIO—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Hastings, E.R. | 4,170 | 3,454 | 48 | 4,725 | 3,848 | 57 | 18,050 |
| Hastings, N.R. | 4,364 | 2,405 | 26 | 4,877 | 3,166 | 33 | 22,213 |
| Huron, W.R. | 5,714 | 4,315 | 21 | 5,740 | 4,019 | 23 | 20,021 |
| Huron, E.R. | 5,226 | 4,115 | 37 | 5,011 | 3,766 | 21 | 18,968 |
| Huron, S.R. | 5,023 | 2,810 | 17 | 5,017 | 2,889 | 27 | 19,184 |
| Kent | 9,373 | 5,852 | 58 | 9,391 | 5,800 | 40 | 31,434 |
| Kingston City | 4,388 | 2,719 | 16 | 6,211 | 3,114 | 75 | 19,263 |
| Lambton, W.R. | 5,426 | 4,112 | 33 | 6,819 | 4,130 | 59 | 23,446 |
| Lambton, E.R. | 6,180 | 4,834 | 55 | 7,156 | 4,706 | 39 | 24,269 |
| Lanark, N.R. | 4,356 | 3,373 | 2 | 4,072 | 3,145 | 26 | 19,230 |
| Lanark, S.R. | 4,474 | 2,642 | 20 | 4,683 | 2,978 | 26 | 19,862 |
| Leeds & Grenville, N.R. | 2,891 | 2,178 | 25 | 3,499 | 2,476 | 24 | 13,521 |
| Leeds, S.R. | 5,725 | 4,496 | | 6,084 | 4,482 | 41 | 22,451 |
| Lennox | 4,194 | 3,247 | 22 | 4,939 | 3,217 | 45 | 14,900 |
| Lincoln and Niagara | 6,905 | 4,823 | | 6,442 | 4,376 | 84 | 21,806 |
| London City | 4,920 | 3,987 | 52 | 4,897 | 3,891 | 61 | 22,281 |
| Middlesex, E.R. | 7,149 | 4,489 | 43 | 7,720 | 4,583 | 32 | 25,569 |
| Middlesex, N.R. | 5,710 | 3,967 | 32 | 5,612 | 3,924 | 27 | 19,090 |
| Middlesex, W.R. | 5,107 | 4,115 | 27 | 5,469 | 3,758 | 20 | 17,288 |
| Middlesex, S.R. | 4,870 | 3,150 | 22 | 4,891 | 3,188 | 32 | 18,806 |
| Monck | 4,324 | 3,534 | 31 | 4,451 | 3,488 | 95 | 15,315 |
| Muskoka and Parry Sound | 4,850 | 3,151 | 31 | 6,084 | 3,684 | 49 | 26,515 |
| Norfolk, S.R. | 4,649 | 2,533 | 43 | 5,268 | 3,030 | 30 | 17,780 |
| Norfolk, N.R. | 5,516 | 4,000 | 34 | 6,012 | 4,272 | 34 | 19,400 |
| Northumberland, W.R. | 4,713 | 3,259 | 38 | 4,899 | 3,145 | 37 | 14,947 |
| Northumberland, E.R. | 5,895 | 4,562 | 50 | 7,192 | 4,754 | 50 | 21,995 |
| Ontario, N.R. | 5,451 | 3,942 | 28 | 5,963 | 4,158 | 23 | 21,385 |
| Ontario, S.R. | 5,475 | 4,049 | 38 | 6,824 | 4,051 | 33 | 18,371 |
| Ontario, W.R. | 4,964 | 3,201 | 27 | 6,703 | 2,735 | 36 | 18,792 |
| Ottawa City | 9,367 | 5,730 | 85 | 9,088 | 5,630 | 21 | 37,269 |
| Oxford, N.R. | 5,836 | 2,930 | 14 | 6,536 | 3,554 | 20 | 26,131 |
| Oxford, S.R. | 6,054 | 3,076 | 11 | 6,131 | 3,308 | 23 | 22,421 |
| Peel | 4,154 | 3,379 | 20 | 4,157 | 3,280 | 34 | 15,466 |
| Perth, N.R. | 6,446 | 4,564 | 27 | 8,387 | 4,969 | 49 | 26,907 |
| Perth, S.R. | 5,468 | 4,355 | 36 | 6,587 | 4,549 | 42 | 19,400 |
| Peterborough, W.R. | 3,592 | 2,544 | 47 | 4,508 | 2,662 | 30 | 15,808 |
| Peterborough, E.R. | 4,544 | 3,285 | 27 | 5,587 | 3,635 | 34 | 21,919 |
| Prescott | 4,342 | 2,637 | 9 | 4,406 | 1,877 | 40 | 24,173 |
| Prince Edward | 5,061 | 4,373 | 40 | 6,136 | 4,480 | 44 | 18,889 |
| Renfrew, N.R. | 3,617 | 2,820 | 43 | 3,800 | 2,915 | 41 | 23,005 |
| Renfrew, S.R. | 3,198 | 2,334 | 42 | 4,106 | 2,840 | 43 | 23,971 |
| Russell | 5,892 | 4,447 | 27 | 6,678 | 4,203 | 41 | 31,643 |
| Simcoe, N.R. | 6,576 | 4,396 | 57 | 6,549 | 4,538 | 49 | 28,203 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891.
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—*Continued.*

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. | | | 1891. | | | Popu- lation at last Census, 1891. |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | |
| ONTARIO—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Simcoe, S.R. | 4,997 | 2,608 | 6 | * | | | 20,824 |
| Simcoe, E.R. | 7,079 | 4,890 | 58 | 9,180 | 5,493 | 69 | 23,801 |
| Toronto, West. | 13,781 | 7,325 | 77 | 17,084 | 8,339 | 95 | 73,852 |
| Toronto, Centre. | 6,553 | 4,110 | 47 | 7,070 | 4,326 | 25 | 26,632 |
| Toronto, East. | 9,925 | 4,625 | 66 | 14,237 | 5,576 | 82 | 43,564 |
| Victoria, S.R. | 5,186 | 3,781 | 40 | 6,234 | 4,085 | 34 | 20,455 |
| Victoria, N.R. | 3,724 | 2,583 | 26 | 4,163 | 3,026 | 23 | 16,849 |
| Waterloo, N.R. | 4,653 | 3,921 | 59 | 6,356 | 4,498 | 39 | 25,325 |
| Waterloo, S.R. | 5,857 | 4,140 | 28 | 5,948 | 4,144 | 44 | 25,139 |
| Welland | 6,901 | 5,032 | 41 | 7,316 | 5,005 | 65 | 25,132 |
| Wellington, N.R. | 6,638 | 4,718 | 57 | 7,325 | 4,786 | 37 | 24,956 |
| Wellington, Centre. | 6,498 | 4,804 | 32 | 6,967 | 4,754 | 37 | 23,587 |
| Wellington, S.R. | 6,634 | 4,696 | 45 | 6,897 | 4,644 | 55 | 24,573 |
| Wentworth, N.R. | 4,630 | 3,152 | 44 | 3,931 | 2,834 | 26 | 14,591 |
| Wentworth, S.R. | 4,698 | 3,592 | 35 | 4,802 | 3,545 | 19 | 16,770 |
| York, N.R. | 6,025 | 4,757 | 54 | 6,685 | 4,299 | 53 | 20,284 |
| York, E.R. | 6,290 | 4,942 | 72 | 9,890 | 5,980 | 76 | 35,148 |
| York, W.R. | 6,878 | 4,748 | 53 | 13,347 | 6,062 | 79 | 41,857 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891,
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—Continued.

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. | | | 1891. | | | Population at last Census, 1891. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoiled and Rejected Ballots. | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoiled and Rejected Ballots. | |
| QUEBEC—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Hochelaga..... | 9,874 | 5,979 | 181 | 14,593 | 9,071 | 180 | 80,998 |
| Huntingdon..... | * | | | 3,766 | 2,533 | 34 | 14,385 |
| Iberville..... | * | | | 2,544 | 1,574 | 36 | 11,893 |
| Jacques Cartier..... | 2,797 | 2,126 | 0 | 3,214 | 2,482 | 58 | 13,832 |
| Joliette..... | 4,341 | 3,064 | 41 | 4,460 | 3,102 | 59 | 22,921 |
| Kamouraska..... | 3,525 | 2,779 | 37 | 3,968 | 2,917 | 56 | 20,454 |
| Laprairie..... | 2,229 | 1,811 | 23 | 2,368 | 1,886 | 36 | 10,900 |
| L'Assomption..... | 2,811 | 2,213 | 47 | 3,128 | 2,400 | 63 | 13,674 |
| Laval..... | 1,806 | 1,388 | 22 | 2,094 | 1,630 | 31 | 9,436 |
| Levis..... | 5,216 | 3,946 | 83 | 5,257 | 3,869 | 90 | 26,995 |
| L'Islet..... | 2,607 | 1,726 | 57 | 2,940 | 1,956 | 28 | 13,823 |
| Lotbiniere..... | 3,390 | 2,419 | 26 | * | | | 20,688 |
| Maskinonge..... | 2,815 | 2,000 | 44 | 3,229 | 2,198 | 33 | 17,829 |
| Megantic..... | 4,154 | 2,807 | 26 | 4,710 | 3,205 | 57 | 22,233 |
| Missisquoi..... | 4,607 | 3,285 | 34 | 5,151 | 3,393 | 71 | 18,549 |
| Montcalm..... | 2,750 | 1,788 | 22 | 3,119 | 1,821 | 21 | 12,131 |
| Montmagny..... | 2,460 | 1,949 | 66 | 2,574 | 1,911 | 28 | 14,726 |
| Montmorency..... | 2,180 | 1,877 | 34 | 2,335 | 1,935 | 30 | 12,909 |
| Montreal, West..... | 10,190 | 6,366 | 116 | 11,070 | 5,466 | 106 | 62,494 |
| Montreal, East..... | * | | | 18,730 | 10,855 | 323 | 92,079 |
| Montreal, Centre..... | 8,350 | 5,301 | 159 | 9,113 | 5,686 | 316 | 28,122 |
| Napierville..... | 2,056 | 1,565 | 23 | 2,047 | 1,616 | 24 | 10,101 |
| Nicolet..... | 5,198 | 2,736 | 36 | 5,458 | 3,398 | 70 | 28,735 |
| Ottawa County..... | 9,298 | 4,414 | 155 | 10,144 | 5,572 | 121 | 63,560 |
| Pontiac..... | 4,300 | 2,647 | 21 | 4,237 | 2,682 | 55 | 22,084 |
| Potterville..... | 4,757 | 3,623 | 38 | 5,033 | 3,362 | 55 | 25,813 |
| Quebec, East..... | 5,461 | 3,359 | 42 | * | | | 36,200 |
| Quebec, Centre..... | 2,696 | 1,957 | 32 | 2,558 | 2,082 | 54 | 17,649 |
| Quebec, West..... | 2,153 | 1,586 | 108 | 2,473 | 1,717 | 43 | 9,241 |
| Quebec, County..... | 3,790 | 2,643 | 69 | 3,870 | 3,044 | 72 | 19,503 |
| Richmond and Wolfe..... | 6,369 | 4,573 | 83 | 7,163 | 4,551 | 57 | 31,347 |
| Richelieu..... | 4,285 | 3,178 | 50 | 4,593 | 3,064 | 69 | 21,354 |
| Rimouski..... | 5,040 | 3,888 | 82 | 5,033 | 3,890 | 39 | 33,430 |
| Rouville..... | * | | | 3,631 | 2,509 | 67 | 16,012 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 4,064 | 1,803 | 18 | 4,805 | 2,846 | 59 | 21,433 |
| St. John's..... | 2,725 | 1,616 | | 2,725 | 1,766 | 36 | 12,282 |
| St. Maurice..... | 2,333 | 1,569 | 30 | 2,478 | 1,643 | 28 | 12,267 |
| Shefford..... | 5,124 | 3,311 | 41 | 5,090 | 3,407 | 72 | 23,263 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 2,724 | 1,585 | 44 | 3,226 | 1,921 | 55 | 16,088 |
| Soulanges..... | 2,121 | 1,711 | 15 | 2,313 | 1,820 | 29 | 9,698 |
| Stanstead..... | 4,585 | 3,254 | 34 | 4,984 | 3,298 | 32 | 18,067 |
| Temiscouata..... | 4,582 | 3,348 | 19 | 5,269 | 3,428 | 43 | 25,698 |

*Elected by acclamation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891.
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—*Continued.*

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. | | | 1891. | | | Popu- lation at last Census, 1891. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | |
| QUEBEC—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Terrebonne | 4,180 | 2,853 | | 4,879 | 2,956 | 49 | 23,128 |
| Three Rivers | 1,568 | 1,266 | 24 | 1,567 | 1,164 | 26 | 8,634 |
| Two Mountains | 2,806 | 2,110 | 19 | 2,902 | 2,029 | 31 | 15,927 |
| Vaudreuil | 2,596 | 1,779 | 38 | 2,382 | 2,076 | 20 | 10,792 |
| Vercheres | 2,658 | 2,128 | 66 | 2,695 | 2,048 | 39 | 12,267 |
| Yamaska | 3,471 | 2,635 | 71 | 3,597 | 2,628 | 74 | 16,068 |
| Total Quebec..... | 234,863 | 160,031 | 2,832 | 284,689 | 188,514 | 3,772 | 1,488,535 |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | 4,069 | 3,488 | 29 | 4,317 | 3,497 | 83 | 19,350 |
| Antigonish | 3,289 | 2,454 | 9 | 3,332 | 2,465 | 21 | 16,114 |
| Colchester | 5,010 | 4,265 | 43 | 5,723 | 4,538 | 40 | 27,160 |
| Cumberland | 6,903 | 5,114 | 152 | 8,090 | 5,333 | 129 | 34,529 |
| Cape Breton (2) | 5,364 | 4,124 | 72 | 6,540 | 5,060 | 89 | 34,244 |
| Durby | 3,356 | 2,823 | 21 | 4,008 | 2,933 | 111 | 19,897 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891,
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—*Concluded.*

| Electoral Districts. | 1887. | | | 1891. | | | Popu- lation at last Census, 1891. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | Number of Voters on List. | Total Votes Polled. | Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots. | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK.— <i>Con.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sunbury | 1,499 | 1,143 | 16 | 1,756 | 1,139 | 5 | 5,762 |
| St. John, City and Co. (2) | 10,029 | 8,199 | 167 | 13,067 | 8,660 | 275 | 25,390 |
| St. John City | 5,632 | 4,537 | 134 | 7,181 | 4,712 | 180 | 24,184 |
| Victoria | 3,430 | 2,264 | ..... | 3,558 | 2,159 | 32 | 18,217 |
| Westmoreland | 7,377 | 6,043 | 119 | 8,158 | 6,262 | 135 | 41,477 |
| York | 5,304 | 3,940 | 27 | 5,224 | 3,869 | 64 | 30,979 |
| Total N. Brunswick. | 68,244 | 53,089 | 886 | 77,702 | 54,099 | 1,237 | 321,263 |
| P. E. ISLAND. | | | | | | | |
| King's | 6,123 | 4,832 | 72 | 6,711 | 5,138 | 90 | 26,633 |
| Prince | 6,308 | 5,947 | 114 | 8,460 | 6,182 | 197 | 36,470 |
| Queen's | 9,031 | 7,981 | 46 | 8,894 | 7,675 | 93 | 45,975 |
| Total P. E. Island. | 21,462 | 18,760 | 232 | 24,065 | 18,995 | 380 | 109,078 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | | |
| Cariboo | 489 | 250 | 6 | 714 | 417 | 4 | 4,959 |
| New Westminster | 1,617 | 781 | 19 | 5,079 | 2,226 | 40 | 42,226 |
| Vancouver | 1,792 | 1,178 | 22 | * | ..... | ..... | 18,229 |
| Victoria (2) | 2,230 | 1,271 | 29 | 3,048 | 1,510 | 9 | 18,538 |
| Yale ..... | * | ..... | ..... | * | ..... | ..... | 13,661 |
| Total B. Columbia. | 6,128 | 3,480 | 76 | 8,841 | 4,153 | 53 | 97,613 |
| MANITOBA. | | | | | | | |
| Lisgar ..... | * | ..... | ..... | 7,509 | 2,528 | 35 | 22,103 |
| Marquette | 9,436 | 4,238 | 65 | 10,154 | 4,484 | 763 | 36,069 |
| Selkirk | 11,771 | 5,395 | 57 | 15,691 | 6,885 | 108 | 53,226 |
| Provencher | 4,994 | 1,859 | ..... | * | ..... | ..... | 15,469 |
| Winnipeg | 6,670 | 3,498 | 85 | 8,399 | 3,753 | 108 | 25,639 |
| Total Manitoba | 32,871 | 14,990 | 207 | 41,843 | 17,652 | 1,014 | 152,506 |
| N. W. TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | 2,950 | 2,055 | ..... | 6,571 | 3,677 | ..... | 25,277 |
| Assiniboia East | 3,772 | 2,746 | ..... | 4,938 | 3,342 | ..... | 20,482 |
| do West | 1,885 | 1,149 | ..... | 2,484 | 1,695 | ..... | 9,890 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,708 | 1,270 | ..... | 2,051 | 1,617 | ..... | 11,150 |
| Total Territories | 10,315 | 7,220 | ..... | 16,044 | 10,331 | ..... | 66,799 |

*Elected by acclamation.

Returns
by accla-
mation.

56. It will be seen that 8 members were returned by acclamation in 1887, and 6 in 1891, consequently there were contests in 2 more seats at the last election.

Number of
voters.

57. The following table shows the total number of voters in 1887 and 1891, and the numerical as well as the proportional increase in each province and in the Dominion :—

| PROVINCES. | Number of Voters on List. | | Numerical Increase. | Percentage of Increase. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1887. | 1891. | | |
| Ontario..... | 495,514 | 569,781 | 74,267 | 14·99 |
| Quebec..... | 272,564 | 302,847 | 30,283 | 11·11 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 79,077 | 90,045 | 10,968 | 13·87 |
| New Brunswick..... | 68,294 | 77,702 | 9,408 | 13·78 |
| Manitoba..... | 39,061 | 46,669 | 7,618 | 19·51 |
| British Columbia..... | 7,637 | 14,406 | 6,769 | 88·63 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | 21,462 | 24,065 | 2,603 | 12·13 |
| The Territories..... | 10,315 | 16,044 | 5,729 | 55·54 |
| Canada..... | 993,914 | 1,141,559 | 147,645 | 14·85 |

The largest percentages of increase are naturally to be found in British Columbia and the Territories, Manitoba taking the third place and Ontario the fourth.

Summary
of votes
polled, &c.

58. The following is a summary of the table on pages 28 to 31.

| PROVINCES. | 1887. | | | 1891. | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number of Voters on Lists.* | Total Votes Polled. | Spoiled and Rejected Ballots. | Number of Voters on Lists.* | Total Votes Polled. | Spoiled and Rejected Ballots. |
| Ontario | 495,514 | 344,435 | 3,307 | 564,877 | 358,211 | 3,691 |
| Quebec | 234,863 | 160,031 | 2,832 | 284,689 | 188,514 | 3,772 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 79,077 | 64,534 | 932 | 90,045 | 68,139 | 986 |
| New Brunswick.... | 68,244 | 53,089 | 886 | 77,702 | 54,099 | 1,237 |
| Manitoba..... | 32,871 | 14,990 | 207 | 41,843 | 17,652 | 1,014 |
| British Columbia... | 6,128 | 3,480 | 76 | 8,841 | 4,153 | 53 |
| P. E. Island..... | 21,462 | 18,760 | 232 | 24,065 | 18,905 | 380 |
| The Territories..... | 10,315 | 7,220 | | 16,044 | 10,331 | ..... |
| Canada | 948,474 | 666,539 | 8,472 | 1,108,106 | 720,094 | 11,133 |

* In contested constituencies.

59. The constituencies of Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Pictou, Victoria, B.C., Cape Breton, St. John, N.B. (city and county), and the three counties of Prince Edward Island each return two members, and every elector has the privilege of two votes. In order, therefore, to avoid, as far as possible, the counting of the same elector twice, the highest number of votes cast for a Ministerial candidate and the highest number for an Opposition candidate, in each of these places, have been added together and considered as the total vote. This plan is considered a better one than that of halving the total vote, as being more likely to represent the individual vote.

Constituencies returning two members.

60. The total increase in the number of voters on the lists was 159,632, and the increase in the number of votes polled was 53,555, being only 33 per cent of the total increase.

Increase in voters.

61. The following table gives the proportions of votes polled to voters on the lists, and of spoiled ballots to votes polled at each general election :—

Spoiled voters on the lists, and of spoiled ballots to votes polled at each general election :—

| PROVINCES. | Percentage of Votes polled to total Voters. | | Percentage of spoiled Ballots to Votes polled. | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|--|-------|
| | 1887. | 1890. | 1887. | 1890. |
| Ontario..... | 69.51 | 63.41 | 0.96 | 1.03 |
| Quebec..... | 68.13 | 66.22 | 1.77 | 2.00 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 81.61 | 75.67 | 1.44 | 1.45 |
| New Brunswick..... | 77.79 | 69.02 | 1.06 | 2.28 |
| Manitoba..... | 45.60 | 42.18 | 1.38 | 5.74 |
| British Columbia..... | 56.78 | 46.97 | 2.18 | 1.27 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 87.41 | 78.93 | 1.23 | 2.00 |
| The Territories..... | 69.99 | 64.39 | | |
| Canada..... | 70.27 | 64.98 | 1.28 | 1.57 |

There was a decrease in 1891 of over five per cent in the proportion of names on the list to votes polled, as compared with 1887. Though there was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the number of votes on the lists, this falling off was no doubt in some measure due to the very heavy snowstorms that prevailed throughout the country just previous to polling day, rendering locomotion difficult in many places and thereby keeping voters at home. The decrease was largest in British Columbia and smallest in Quebec. The percentage of spoiled ballots to votes cast was higher than in 1887 owing to the very large proportion in Manitoba. It is, at present, specially provided by statute that voting in the Territories shall be open, which explains why there are no spoiled ballots.

Proportion of members to voters, and population.

62. In 1887 the proportion of members to the number entitled to vote was 1 in every 4,623, and in 1891 it was 1 in every 5,154. In proportion to each 100,000 of the population in 1891 there were 44 members. In 1881 the proportion was 5. The figures for 1891 will probably be affected by the Redistribution Bill.

Proportion in U. K.

63. In 1881 the proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 54,255 persons.

Proportion in certain countries.

64. The proportion of members per 100,000 of the population at the census of 1881 in the following countries was :—

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| United Kingdom..... | 2.0 |
| Canada | 5.0 |
| Victoria | 1.00 |
| New South Wales | 14.4 |
| Queensland..... | 25.8 |
| South Australia | 16.0 |
| Tasmania..... | 27.6 |
| New Zealand..... | 16.5 |

It will be seen that in proportion to population Canada has more than twice as many members as the United Kingdom, but is considerably behind all the Australasian colonies, Queensland and Tasmania having more than five times as many.

Election procedure.

65. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable as the Governor General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be everywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided. Voting is by ballot, except in the Territories, where it is open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next. A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members, from among themselves.

Privileges of Parliament.

66. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons, at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867.

67. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. Oath of allegiance.

68. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by the Governor General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons is necessary before any measure can become law. Money Bills.

69. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects:— Authority of Parliament.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Public Debt. | Banking. |
| Trade and Commerce. | Savings Banks. |
| Taxation. | Weights and Measures. |
| Borrowing money on public credit. | Bills of Exchange. |
| Postal Service. | Interest. |
| Census and Statistics. | Legal Tender. |
| Militia and Military and Naval Service. | Bankruptcy. |
| Civil Service. | Patents. |
| Lighthouses, Buoys, &c. | Copyrights. |
| Navigation and Shipping. | Indians. |
| Quarantine and Marine Hospitals. | Naturalization. |
| Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries. | Marriage and Divorce. |
| Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries. | Criminal Law. |
| Currency and Coinage. | Penitentiaries. |

70. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into the following thirteen departments, viz.: Finance, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. By a Bill which was passed during the Session of 1890, the Geological Survey, which had been a branch of the Department of the Interior, was made a separate department under a deputy head. Provision has been made by legislation for the amalgamation of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue two Comptrollers will be appointed, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, and shall not, necessarily, have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement, however, has not yet been carried into effect. Each department is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member either of the Senate or the House of Commons. Administration of public affairs.

71. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Provincial Legislatures.

Edward Island have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. In the North-West Territories there is a Legislative Assembly, composed of twenty-six elected members, with, to a large extent, responsible government, though there is not yet a responsible Ministry. The following are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures :—

| LEGISLATURES. | Legislative Council. | Legislative Assembly. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Prince Edward Island | 13 | 30 |
| Nova Scotia | 17 | 38 |
| New Brunswick | 17 | 41 |
| Quebec | 24 | 65 |
| Ontario | | 90 |
| Manitoba | | 35 |
| British Columbia | | 25 |
| The Territories | | 26 |

Authority
of Provin-
cial Legis-
latures.

72. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as : the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, the management and sale of provincial lands, the establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the province.

Voters at
provin-
cial elec-
tions.

73. The qualification for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-West Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament.

Naturali-
zation.

74. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman when married to a British subject becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

75. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments :—

Governors
General
of the
Dominion.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

| NAME. | Date of Appointment. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G. | June 1, 1867. | July 1, 1867 |
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young) | Dec. 29, 1868. | Feb. 2, 1869 |
| The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. | May 22, 1872. | June 25, 1872 |
| The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c. | Oct. 5, 1878. | Nov. 25, 1878 |
| The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c. | Aug. 18, 1883. | Oct. 23, 1883 |
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. | May 1, 1888. | June 11, 1888 |

76. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

Members
of Domi-
nion Go-
vernment
and Privy
Council.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RT. HON. LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

1st June, 1892.

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Premier and President of the Council | Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G. |
| Minister of Militia | " Mackenzie Bowell. |
| Postmaster General | " Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G. |
| Minister of Agriculture | " John Carling. |
| " Inland Revenue | " John Costigan. |
| Without portfolio | " Frank Smith. |
| Minister of Customs | " J. A. Chapleau. |
| " Justice | " Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G. |
| " Finance | " George E. Foster. |
| " Marine and Fisheries | " Charles H. Tupper. |
| " the Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs | " Edgar Dewdney. |
| Minister of Railways and Canals | " John G. Haggart. |
| " Public Works | " Joseph A. Ouimet. |
| Secretary of State | " J. C. Patterson. |

The above form the Cabinet.

**MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF
THE CABINET.**

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brun
 Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.
 Wm. McDougall, C.B.
 Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Adams George Archibald, K.C.M.G.
 Peter Mitchell.
 James Cox Aikens.
 Théodore Robitaille.
 Hugh Macdonald.
 Edward Blake.
 Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
 David Laird.
 Donald Alexander Macdonald.
 Thomas Coffin.
 Téléphore Fournier (Judge).
 William Ross.
 Félix Geoffrion.
 William B. Vail.
 David Mills.
 Toussaint Lafamme.
 Richard William Scott.
 Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
 Wilfred Laurier.
 Alfred G. Jones.
 James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
 Louis F. R. Masson.
 Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
 Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
 C. C. Colby.
 George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
 Amos E. Botsford.
 Wm. Miller.
 George W. Allan.

Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.

Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

| No. OF PARLIAMENTS. | Session. | Date of | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Parliament | *1st | Nov. 6, 1867.. | May 22, 1868.. | } July 8, 1872. |
| | 2nd | April 15, 1869.. | June 22, 1869.. | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 15, 1870.. | May 12, 1870.. | |
| | 4th | " 15, 1871.. | April 14, 1871.. | |
| | 5th | April 11, 1872.. | June 14, 1872.. | |
| 2nd Parliament | +1st | March 5, 1873.. | Aug. 13, 1873.. | } Jan. 2, 1874. |
| | 2nd | Oct. 23, 1873.. | Nov. 7, 1873.. | |
| 3rd Parliament | 1st | March 26, 1874.. | May 26, 1874.. | } Aug. 17, 1878. |
| | 2nd | Feb. 4, 1875.. | April 8, 1875.. | |
| | 3rd | " 10, 1876.. | " 12, 1876.. | |
| | 4th | " 8, 1877.. | " 28, 1877.. | |
| | 5th | " 7, 1878.. | May 10, 1878.. | |
| 4th Parliament | 1st | Feb. 13, 1879.. | May 15, 1879.. | } May 18, 1882 |
| | 2nd | " 12, 1880.. | " 7, 1880.. | |
| | 3rd | Dec. 9, 1880.. | March 21, 1881.. | |
| | 4th | Feb. 9, 1882.. | May 17, 1882.. | |
| 5th Parliament | 1st | Feb. 8, 1883.. | May 25, 1883.. | } Jan. 15, 1887. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 17, 1884.. | April 19, 1884.. | |
| | 3rd | " 29, 1885.. | July 20, 1885.. | |
| | 4th | Feb. 25, 1886.. | June 2, 1886.. | |
| 6th Parliament | 1st | April 13, 1887.. | June 23, 1887.. | } Feb. 3, 1891. |
| | 2nd | Feb. 23, 1888.. | May 22, 1888.. | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 31, 1889.. | " 2, 1889.. | |
| | 4th | " 16, 1890.. | " 16, 1890.. | |
| 7th Parliament | 1st | April 29, 1891.. | Sept. 30, 1891.. | |
| | 2nd | Feb. 25, 1892.. | ..... |  |

*Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. †Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

77. It will be seen that there have been six complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 88 days, or about 12 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks 4 days, and the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Duration
of Parlia-
ment.

Ministries since 1867. 78. There have been only two changes of Government and four Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of from 17th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald was at the head of the Government from the 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on the 6th June, 1891.

Departmental changes. 79. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works, the new department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished.

Cabinet Ministers since 1867. 80. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments:—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION.

FIRST MINISTRY.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Premier..... | Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. | July 1, 1867 |
| Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. | Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. | July 1, 1867 |
| Minister of Finance..... | Hon. Sir A. T. Galt..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | " Sir John Rose..... | Nov. 30, 1867 |
| | " Sir Francis Hincks..... | Oct. 9, 1869 |
| | " Sir S. L. Tilley..... | Feb. 22, 1873 |
| Minister of Public Works | Hon. W. McDougall..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | " Sir Hector L. Langevin..... | Dec. 9, 1869 |
| Minister of Militia and Defence | Hon. Sir George E. Cartier..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | " Hugh McDonald | " 1, 1873 |
| Minister of Customs..... | Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | " Sir Charles Tupper | Feb. 22, 1873 |
| Minister of Agriculture..... | Hon. J. C. Chapais | July 1, 1867 |
| | " C. Dunkin | Nov. 16, 1869 |
| | " J. H. Pope..... | Oct. 23, 1871 |
| Postmaster General | Hon. Sir A. Campbell..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | " John O'Connor..... | " 1, 1873 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries | Hon. Peter Mitchell | July 1, 1867 |
| Minister of Inland Revenue..... | Hon. W. P. Howland..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | " A. Morris..... | Nov. 16, 1869 |
| | " Sir Charles Tupper | July 2, 1872 |
| | " John O'Connor..... | Mar. 4, 1873 |
| | " T. M. Gibbs..... | July 1, 1873 |
| Minister of Interior..... | Hon. Sir A. Campbell..... | July 1, 1873 |

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—Continued.

FIRST MINISTRY—Concluded.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| President of Council | Hon. A. J. F. Blair | July 1, 1867 |
| | " Joseph Howe | Jan. 30, 1869 |
| | " Ed. Kenny | Nov. 16, 1869 |
| | " Sir Charles Tupper | June 21, 1870 |
| | " John O'Connor | July 2, 1872 |
| | " Hugh McDonald | June 14, 1873 |
| Receiver-General.. . . . | Hon. Ed. Kenny.. . . . | July 1, 1867 |
| | " J. C. Chapais.. . . . | Nov. 16, 1869 |
| | " Theodore Robitaille | Jan. 30, 1873 |
| Secretary of State.. . . . | Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin | July 1, 1867 |
| | " J. C. Aikins.. . . . | Dec. 9, 1869 |
| Secretary of State for the Provinces..... | Hon. A. G. Archibald..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | " Joseph Howe..... | Nov. 16, 1869 |
| | " T. M. Gibbs.. . . . | June 14, 1873 |
| Without office | Hon. J. C. Aikins | Nov. 16, 1869 |

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Premier | Hon. Alexander Mackenzie..... | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| Minister of Public Works | " | do 7, 1873 |
| Minister of Justice and Attorney-General..... | Hon. A. Aimé Dorion..... | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " Téléphore Fournier..... | July 8, 1874 |
| | " Edward Blake..... | May 19, 1875 |
| | " Rodolphe Laflamme | June 8, 1877 |
| Minister of Finance..... | Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.. . . . | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| Minister of Militia and Defence | Hon. Wm. Ross | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " Wm. B. Vail | Sept. 30, 1874 |
| | " A. G. Jones..... | Jan. 21, 1878 |
| Minister of Customs..... | Hon. Isaac Burpee | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| Minister of Agriculture.. | Hon. L. Laflamme de St. Just | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " C. A. P. Pelletier..... | Jan. 26, 1877 |
| Postmaster General..... | Hon. Donald A. Macdonald..... | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " Téléphore Fournier.. . . . | May 19, 1875 |
| | " Lucius S. Huntington.. . . . | Oct. 9, 1875 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries | Hon. Albert J. Smith | Nov. 7, 1873 |

CHAPTER I.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—Continued.

SECOND MINISTRY—Concluded.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Minister of Inland Revenue..... | Hon. Téléphore Fournier..... | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " Félix Geoffrion..... | July 8, 1874 |
| | " Rodolphe Laflamme..... | Nov. 9, 1875 |
| | " Joseph Cauchon..... | June 8, 1877 |
| | " Wilfrid Laurier..... | Oct. 8, 1877 |
| Minister of Interior..... | Hon. David Laird..... | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " David Mills..... | Oct. 24, 1876 |
| President of Council ... | Hon. L. S. Huntingdon..... | Jan. 20, 1874 |
| | " J. E. Cauchon..... | Dec. 7, 1875 |
| | " Edward Blake..... | June 8, 1877 |
| Receiver-General..... | Hon. Thomas Coffin..... | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| Secretary of State..... | Hon. David Christie..... | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " R. W. Scott..... | Jan. 9, 1874 |
| Without office..... | Hon. Edward Blake..... | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " R. W. Scott..... | do 7, 1873 |

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.

THIRD MINISTRY.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Premier | Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald | Oct. 17, 1878 |
| Minister of Justice and Attorney-General..... | Hon. James McDonald..... | Oct. 17, 1878 |
| | " Sir Alexander Campbell..... | May 20, 1881 |
| | " Sir J. S. D. Thompson..... | Sept. 25, 1885 |
| Minister of Finance..... | Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley..... | Oct. 17, 1878 |
| | " A. W. McLelan..... | Dec. 10, 1885 |
| | " Sir Charles Tupper..... | Jan. 27, 1887 |
| | " George E. Foster..... | May 29, 1888 |
| Minister of Public Works | Hon. Sir Charles Tupper | Oct. 17, 1878 |
| | " Sir Hector L. Langevin..... | May 20, 1879 |
| Minister of Railways and Canals..... | Hon. Sir Charles Tupper..... | May 20, 1879 |
| | " John H. Pope..... | Sept. 25, 1885 |
| | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald..... | Nov. 28, 1889 |
| Minister of Militia and Defence | Hon. L. F. R. Masson..... | Oct. 19, 1878 |
| | " Sir Alexander Campbell..... | Jan. 16, 1880 |
| | " Sir J. P. R. A. Caron..... | Nov. 8, 1880 |
| Minister of Customs..... | Hon. Mackenzie Bowell..... | Oct. 19, 1887 |

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Minister of Agriculture.. | Hon. J. H. Pope..... | Oct. 17, 1878 |
| | " John Carling..... | Sept. 25, 1880 |
| Postmaster General | Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin..... | Oct. 19, 1878 |
| | " Sir A. Campbell..... | May 20, 1879 |
| | " John O'Connor..... | Jan. 16, 1880 |
| | " Sir A. Campbell..... | Nov. 8, 1880 |
| | " John O'Connor..... | May 20, 1881 |
| | " John Carling..... | " 23, 1882 |
| | " Sir A. Campbell..... | Sept. 25, 1885 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries..... | " A. W. McLelan..... | Jan. 17, 1887 |
| | " John G. Haggart..... | Aug. 3, 1888 |
| | Hon. J. C. Pope..... | Oct. 19, 1878 |
| | " A. W. McLelan..... | July 10, 1882 |
| Minister of Inland Revenue..... | " G. E. Foster..... | Dec. 10, 1885 |
| | " C. H. Tupper..... | May 31, 1888 |
| | Hon. L. F. G. Baby..... | Oct. 26, 1878 |
| Minister of Interior..... | " J. C. Aikins..... | Nov. 8, 1880 |
| | " John Costigan..... | May 23, 1882 |
| | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald..... | Oct. 17, 1878 |
| | Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson..... | " 17, 1883 |
| President of Council | " Thomas White..... | Aug. 5, 1885 |
| | " Edgar Dewdney..... | " 3, 1888 |
| | Hon. John O'Connor..... | Oct. 17, 1878 |
| | " L. F. R. Masson..... | Jan. 16, 1880 |
| | " Joseph E. Monseau..... | Nov. 8, 1880 |
| Receiver-General..... | " A. W. McLelan..... | May 20, 1881 |
| | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald..... | Oct. 17, 1883 |
| | Hon. C. C. Colby..... | Nov. 28, 1880 |
| | Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell..... | Nov. 8, 1878 |
| Secretary of State..... | Hon. J. C. Aikins..... | Oct. 19, 1878 |
| | " John O'Connor..... | Nov. 8, 1880 |
| | " Joseph Monseau..... | May 20, 1881 |
| | " J. A. Chapleau..... | July 29, 1882 |
| Without office | Hon. R. D. Wilmet..... | Nov. 8, 1878 |
| | " Sir D. L. Macpherson..... | Feb. 11, 1880 |
| | " Frank Smith..... | July 29, 1882 |
| | " J. J. C. Abbott..... | May 13, 1887 |

Sir John A. Macdonald died 6th June, 1891.

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.***

FOURTH MINISTRY.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Premier and President of the Council..... | Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G..... | June 16, 1892 |
| Minister of Public Works | Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin.. . . . | May 20, 1879 |
| | " Joseph A. Ouimet..... | Jan. 11, 1892 |
| Minister of Customs..... | Hon. Mackenzie Bowell... | Oct. 19, 1879 |
| | " Joseph A. Chapleau | Jan. 25, 1892 |
| Minister of Militia..... | Hon. Sir A. P. Caron..... | Nov. 8, 1880 |
| | " Mackenzie Bowell..... | Jan. 25, 1892 |
| Minister of Agriculture.. | Hon. John Carling..... | Sept. 25, 1886 |
| Minister of Inland Revenue..... | Hon. John Costigan. | May 23, 1892 |
| Secretary of State..... | Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... | July 29, 1892 |
| | " James C. Patterson..... | Jan. 25, 1892 |
| Minister of Justice..... | Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson | Sept. 25, 1886 |
| Minister of Finance.... | Hon. Geo. E. Foster | May 29, 1888 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries..... | Hon. C. H. Tupper..... | May 31, 1888 |
| Minister of Interior and Superintendent - General of Indian Affairs.. | Hon. Edgar Dewdney..... | Aug. 3, 1888 |
| Postmaster General..... | Hon. J. G. Haggart. | Aug. 3, 1888 |
| | " Sir A. P. Caron..... | Jan. 25, 1892 |
| Minister of Railways and Canals..... | Hon. J. G. Haggart..... | Jan. 11, 1892 |
| Without office | Hon. Frank Smith.. . . . | July 29, 1892 |

When the above Ministry was formed the then Ministers retained their portfolios and were not reappointed; consequently the dates of their original appointments are repeated.

81. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent:—

Members
of the
Senate,
1892.

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1892

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN J. ROSS.

CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

| Senators. | Designation. | Senators. | Designation. |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| The Honourable | | The Honourable | |
| Abbott, Sir Jno. J. C. | Inkerman. | MacInnes, Donald. | Burlington. |
| Allan, George W. | York. | MacLaren, Peter. | Perth. |
| Almon, Wm. J. | Jr. M. Halifax. | Macpherson, Sir David. | Sauguen. |
| Armand, Joseph F. | Repentigny. | Masson, Louis F. R. | Mille Isles. |
| Bellerose, Joseph H. | De Lanaudiere. | Merner, Samuel. | Hamburg. |
| Bolduc, Joseph. | Lauson. | Miller, William. | Richmond. |
| Botsford, Amos E. | Sackville. | Montgomery, Donald. | Park Corner. |
| Boucherville, C. E. B. de | Montarville. | Montplaisir, Hypolite. | Shawenegan. |
| Boutan, Chas. A. | Shell River. | Murphy, Ed. | Victoria. |
| Boyd, John. | Jr. M. St. John. | O'Donohoe, John. | Erie. |
| Cagrain, Charles E. | Windsor. | Ogilvie, Alexander W. | Alma. |
| Chaffers, William H. | Rougemont. | Pelletier, C. A. P. | Grandville. |
| Clews, Francis. | Jr. M. Ottawa. | Perley, W. D. | Wolsley. |
| Cochrane, Matthew H. | Wellington. | Poirier, Pascal. | Acadie. |
| DeBlas, P. A. | La Salle. | Power, Lawrence G. | Sr. M. Halifax. |
| Dever, James. | Sr. M. St. John. | Price, Evans Jno. | Laurentides. |
| Dickey, Robert B. | Amherst. | Prowse, Sam. | Murray. |
| Dobson, John. | Lindsay. | Read, Robert. | Quinté. |
| Drummond, Geo. A. | Kennebec. | Reesor, David. | King's. |
| Elst, Billa. | Trent. | Reid, James. | Cariboo. |
| Garard, Marc A. | St. Boniface. | Robitaille, Théodore. | Gulf. |
| Glasier, John. | Sunbury. | Ross, J. J. | Dela Durantaye. |
| Gowan, James R. | Barrie. | Sanford, William E. | Jr. M. Hamilton. |
| Grant, Robert P. | Pictou. | Scott, Richard W. | Sr. M. Ottawa. |
| Guvremont, Jean B. | Sorel. | Smith, Frank. | Toronto. |
| Howlan, George W. | Alberton. | Snowball, J. B. | Bathurst. |
| Kanilach, Henry A. N. | Lumenburg. | Sullivan, Michael. | Kingston. |
| Landry, A. C. P. | Stadacona. | Sutherland, John. | Kildonan. |
| Lewis, James D. | St. John. | Tassé, Jos. | De la Salaberry. |
| Loughheed, James A. | Calgary. | Thibaudeau, Jos. R. | Rigaud. |
| McCallum, Lachlan. | Monck. | Vidal, Alexander. | Sarnia. |
| McLellan, Abner R. | Hopewell. | Wark, David. | Fredericton. |
| McDonald, William. | Cape Breton. | | Midland. |
| McInnis, Thomas R. | N. Westminster. | | North Sydney. |
| McKay, Thomas. | Colchester. | | London. |
| McKinsey, George C. | Milton. | | De Lorimier. |
| McMillan, Donald. | Alexandria. | | La Valliere. |
| Macdonald, A. A. | Charlottetown. | | Bedford. |
| Macdonald, William J. | Victoria City. | | Woodstock. |
| Macfarlane, Alex. | Wallace. | | Rockwood. |

Members
of the
House of
Commons,
1892.

82. The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :—

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1892

SPEAKER—HON. PETER WHITE. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G.

| Constituencies. | Names of Members. | Constituencies. | Names of Members. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Addington..... | Dawson, G. W. W. | Durham, E. R. | Craig, Thomas D. |
| Albert..... | Weldon, Richard C. | Durham, W. R. | Beith, Robert. |
| Alberta..... | Davis, Donald W. | Elgin, E. R. | Ingram, Andrew B. |
| Algoma..... | Macdonell, Geo. H. | Elgin, W. R. | Casey, George E. |
| Annapolis..... | Mills, John B. | Essex, N. R. | McGregor, Wm. |
| Antigonish..... | Thompson, Hon. Sir J. | Essex, S. R. | Allan, Hy. W. |
| Argenteuil..... | Christie, Thomas. | Frontenac..... | |
| Assiniboia, E. | Dewdney, Hon. E. | Gaspé..... | Joucas, L. Z. |
| Assiniboia, W. | Davin, Nicholas F. | Glengarry..... | MacLennan, Roderic |
| Bagot..... | Dupont, Flavien. | Gloucester..... | Burns, Kennedy F. |
| Beauce..... | Godbout, Joseph. | Grenville, S. R. | Reid, Jno. D. |
| Beauharnois..... | Bergeron, Joseph G. H. | Grey, E. R. | Sproule, Thomas S. |
| Bellechasse..... | Amyot, Guillaume. | Grey, N. R. | Masson, James. |
| Berthier..... | Beausoleil, Cléophas. | Grey, S. R. | Landerkin, George. |
| Bonaventure..... | Fauvel, Wm. Le B. | Guysborough..... | Fraser, Duncan C. |
| Bothwell..... | Mills, Hon. David. | Haldimand..... | Montague, W. H. |
| Brant, N. R. | Somerville, James. | Halifax..... | Stairs, Jos. F. |
| Brant, S. R. | Paterson, William. | Halifax..... | Kenny, Thomas E. |
| Brockville..... | Wood, John F. | Halton..... | Henderson, David. |
| Brome..... | Dyer, E. A. | Hamilton..... | McKay, Alexander. |
| Bruce, E. R. | Cargill, Henry. | Hamilton..... | Ryckman, Samuel S. |
| Bruce, N. R. | McNeill, Alexander. | Hants..... | Putnam, Alfred. |
| Bruce, W. R. | Rowand, James. | Hastings, E. R. | Northrup, Wm. R. |
| Cape Breton..... | McDougall, Hector F. | Hastings, N. R. | Bowell, Hon. McKendall |
| | McKeen, David. | Hastings, W. R. | Corby, Henry. |
| Cardwell..... | White, R. S. | Hochelaga..... | Desjardins, Alphonse. |
| Carleton (N.B.).. | Colter, Newton R. | Huntingdon..... | Scriven, Julius. |
| Carleton (Ont.).. | Hodgins, Wm. T. | Huron, E. R. | Macdonald, Peter. |
| Cariboo..... | Barnard, Frank S. | Huron, S. R. | McMillan, John. |
| Chamby..... | Préfontaine, Raymond. | Huron, W. R. | Patterson, Hon. J. C. |
| Champlain..... | Carignan, O. | Iberville..... | Béchar, François. |
| Charlevoix..... | Simard, Henry. | Inverness..... | Cameron, Hugh. |
| Charlotte..... | Gillmor, Arthur H. | Jacques Cartier.. | Girouard, Desiré. |
| Chateauguay..... | Brown, James P. | Johette..... | Lippé, U. |
| Chicoutimi and Saguenay..... | | Kamouraska..... | Carroll, Henry G. |
| Colechester..... | Patterson, Wm. A. | Kent (N.B.)..... | Leger, Edward H. |
| Compton..... | Pope, Rufus Henry. | Kent (Ont.)..... | Campbell, A. |
| Cornwall and Stormont..... | Bergin, Darby. | King's (N.B.)..... | Foster, Hon. George E. |
| Cumberland..... | Dickey, Arthur R. | King's (N.S.)..... | Borden, Frederick W. |
| Digby..... | Bowers, Ed. C. | King's (P.E.I.).. | Maclean, Jno. |
| Dorchester..... | Vaillancourt, Cyrille E. | Kingston..... | Macdonald, A. C. |
| Drummond and Arthabaska..... | Laverne, Joseph. | Lambton, E. R. | Metcalf, Jas. H. |
| Dundas..... | Ross, Hugo H. | Lambton, W. R. | Lister, James F. |
| | | Lanark, N. R. | Rosamond, Bennett. |

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Continued.

| Constituencies. | Names of Members. | Constituencies. | Names of Members. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Lanark, S.R. | Haggart, Hon. John G. | Peterboro', E.R. | Burnham, John. |
| Laprairie | Pelletier, L. C. | Peterboro', W.R. | Stevenson, James. |
| L'Assomption | Gauthier, Joseph. | Pictou | Tupper, Hon. Charles H. |
| Laval | Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A. | Pontiac | McDougall, John. |
| Leeds and Grenville, N.R. | Ferguson, Charles F. | Portneuf | Murray, Thomas. |
| Leeds, S.R. | Taylor, George. | Prescott | Delisle, Arthur. |
| Leominster | Wilson, Uriah. | Prince (P.E.I.) | Proulx, Isidore. |
| Levis | Guay, Pierre M. | Prince Edward | Perry, Stanislaus F. |
| Lincoln and Niagara | Gibson, Wm. | Provencher | Yeo, John. |
| Lisgar | Ross, Arthur W. | Quebec Centre | Miller, Archibald C. |
| L'Islet | Desjardins, Louis G. | Quebec East | LaRivière, A. A. C. |
| London | Carling, Hon. John. | Quebec West | Langelier, François. |
| Lothmere | Rinfret, Côme I. | Quebec (County) | Laurier, Hon. Wilfred. |
| Lunenburg | Kaulbach, C. E. | Queen's (N.B.) | Hearn, John. |
| Marquette | Legris, Jos. H. | Queen's (N.S.) | Fremont, J. J. T. |
| Maskinongé | Côté, L. J. (Fréchette). | Queen's (P.E.I.) | Baird, Geo. F. |
| Megantic | Marshall, Joseph H. | Renfrew, N.R. | Forbes, Francis G. |
| Middlesex, E.R. | Hutchins, W. H. | Restigouche | Davies, Louis H. |
| Middlesex, N.R. | Armstrong, James. | Richebeu | Welsh, William. |
| Middlesex, S.R. | Roome, William F. | Richmond (N.S.) | White, Hon. Peter. |
| Middlesex, W.R. | Baker, Geo. B. | Richmond and Wolfe (Que.) | Ferguson, John. |
| Missquoi | Boyle, Arthur. | Rimouski | McAlister, Jno. |
| Monck | Dugas, Louis. | Rouville | Bruneau, A. A. |
| Montcalm | Choquette, P. A. | Russell | Gillies, Jos. A. |
| Montmagny | Turcotte, A. J. | St. Hyacinthe | Cleveland, Clarence C. |
| Montmorency | Curran, John J. | St. John (N.B.) | Caron, Hon. Sir A. P. |
| Montreal Centre | Lépine, A. T. | City | Brodeur, L. P. |
| Montreal East | Smith, Sir Donald A. | St. John (N.B.) / City, County | Edwards, W. C. |
| Montreal West | O'Brien, William E. | St. John (Que.) | Bernier, Michel E. |
| Muskoka | Monet, Dominique. | St. Maurice | Macleod, Ezekiel. |
| Napierville | Corbould, Gordon E. | Saskatchewan | Skinner, Charles N. |
| N. Westminster | Leduc, Jos. H. | Selkirk | Hazen, John D. |
| Niclot | Charlton, John. | Shefford | Bourassa, François. |
| Norfolk, N.R. | Tisdale, David. | Shelburne | Desaulniers, F. S. L. |
| Norfolk, S.R. | Adams, Michael. | Sherbrooke | Macdowall, D. H. |
| Northumberland (N.B.) | Cochrane, Edward. | Simcoe, E.R. | Daly, Thomas M. |
| Northumberland (Ont.) E.R. | Guillet, Geo. | Simcoe, N.R. | Sanborn, Jno. R. |
| Northumberland (Ont.) W.R. | Madill, Frank. | Simcoe, S.R. | White, N. W. |
| Ontario, N.R. | Smith, Wm. | Soulanges | Ives, Wm. B. |
| Ontario, S.R. | Edgar, James D. | Stanstead | Bennett, Wm. H. |
| Ontario, W.R. | Mackintosh, Chas. H. | Sunbury | McCarthy, Dalton. |
| Ottawa (City) | Robillard, Honoré. | Temisconata | Tyrwhitt, Richard. |
| Ottawa (County) | Devlin, Chas. R. | Terrebonne | Bain, Jas. W. |
| Oxford, N.R. | Sutherland, James. | Three Rivers | Rider, Timothy B. |
| Oxford, S.R. | Cartwright, Hon. Sir R. | Toronto Centre | Wilmot, Robert D., jr. |
| Peel | Featherstone, Joseph. | Toronto East | Grandbois, Paul E. |
| Perth, N.R. | Grieve, Jas. | Toronto West | Chapleau, Hon. J. A. |
| Perth, S.R. | Pridham, Wm. | Two Mountains | Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L. |
| | | | Cockburn, George R.R. |
| | | | Coatsworth, Emerson, jr. |
| | | | Denison, Frederick C. |
| | | | Girouard, Jos. |

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

| Constituencies. | Names of Members. | Constituencies. | Name of Members. |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Vancouver Isl'd. | Gordon, David W. | Wellington, N.R. | McMullen, James. |
| Vaudreuil | McMillan, Hugh. | Wellington, S.R. | Innes, James. |
| Verchères | Geoffrion, Hon. Félix. | Wentworth, N.R. | Bain, Thomas. |
| Victoria (B. C.) | Prior, Edward G. | Wentworth, S.R. | Carpenter, F. W. |
| | Earle, Thomas. | Westmoreland . . | Wood, Josiah. |
| Victoria (N.B.).. | Costigan, Hon. John. | Winnipeg | Macdonald, Hugh J. |
| Victoria (N.S.).. | McDonald, John A. | Yale | Mara, John A. |
| Victoria (O) N.R. | Hughes, Samuel. | Yamaska | Mignault, R. M. S. |
| Victoria (O) S.R. | Fairbairn, Charles. | Yarmouth | Flint, Thos. B. |
| Waterloo, N.R. | Bowman, Isaac E. | York (N.B.) . . . | Temple, Thomas. |
| Waterloo, S. R. | Livingston, James. | York (O.), E. R. | Maclean, Wm. Findlay. |
| Welland | Lowell, Jas. A. | York (O.), N. R. | Mulock, William. |
| Wellington, C.R. | Semple, Andrew. | York (O.), W. R. | Wallace, N. C. |

Lieutenant Governors and Provincial Legislatures.

83. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly :—

LIETENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

| Province. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| Ontario | Major-General H. W. Stisted | July 1, 1867 |
| | Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B. | " 14, 1868 |
| | " John W. Crawford | Nov. 5, 1873 |
| | " D. A. Macdonald, P.C. | May 18, 1875 |
| | " John Beverley Robinson | June 30, 1880 |
| | " Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C. | Feb. 8, 1887 |
| | " Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C. | May 30, 1892 |
| Quebec | Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. | July 1, 1867 |
| | " Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. | Jan. 31, 1868 |
| | " René Edouard, Caron | Feb. 11, 1873 |
| | " Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C. | Dec. 15, 1876 |
| | " Théodore Robitaille, P.C. | July 26, 1879 |
| | " L. F. R. Masson, P.C. | Nov. 7, 1884 |
| | " A. R. Angers | Oct. 24, 1887 |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

| Province. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Nova Scotia..... | Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C. M.G..... | Oct. 18, 1867 |
| | Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C. M.G..... | Jan. 31, 1868 |
| | Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)..... | May 13, 1870 |
| | Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C..... | " 1, 1873 |
| | " A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C..... | July 4, 1873 |
| | " Matthew Henry Richey..... | " 4, 1883 |
| | " A. W. McLelan, P.C..... | " 9, 1888 |
| | " Malachy Bowes Daly..... | " 11, 1890 |
| New Brunswick..... | Major-General C. H. Doyle..... | July 1, 1867 |
| | Col. F. P. Harding..... | Oct. 18, 1867 |
| | Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L..... | July 14, 1868 |
| | " S. L. Tilley, C.B..... | Nov. 5, 1873 |
| | " Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C..... | July 16, 1878 |
| | " Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C..... | Feb. 11, 1880 |
| Prince Edward Island, .. | " Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., P.C..... | Oct. 31, 1885 |
| | Hon. W. C. F. Robinson..... | June 10, 1873 |
| | " Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt..... | Nov. 22, 1873 |
| | " Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C..... | July 14, 1879 |
| | " Andrew Archibald Macdonald..... | Aug. 1, 1884 |
| British Columbia..... | " Jedediah S. Carvell..... | Sept. 2, 1889 |
| | Hon. J. W. Trutch..... | July 5, 1871 |
| | " Albert Norton Richards..... | June 27, 1876 |
| | " Clement F. Cornwall..... | " 21, 1881 |
| Manitoba..... | " Hugh Nelson..... | Feb. 8, 1887 |
| | Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C..... | May 20, 1879 |
| | " Francis Goodschall Johnston..... | April 9, 1872 |
| | " Alexander Morris, P.C..... | Dec. 2, 1872 |
| | " Joseph Ed. Cawdon, P.C..... | Nov. 26, 1877 |
| The Territories..... | " James C. Allums, P.C..... | Sept. 22, 1882 |
| | " John C. Schultz..... | July 1, 1888 |
| | Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C..... | May 10, 1879 |
| | " Francis Goodschall Johnston..... | April 9, 1872 |
| | " Alexander Morris, P.C..... | Dec. 2, 1872 |
| | " David Laird, P.C..... | Oct. 7, 1876 |
| | " Edmund Dewdney..... | Dec. 2, 1883 |
| | " Joseph Royal..... | July 1, 1888 |

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK, P. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Attorney-General..... | Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C. |
| Commissioner of Crown Lands..... | " A. S. Hardy, Q.C. |
| " Public Works..... | " C. F. Fraser, Q. C. |
| Secretary and Registrar..... | " John M. Gibson, Q.C. |
| Treasurer..... | " Richard Harcourt, Q.C. |
| Minister of Education..... | " Hon. G. W. Ross. |
| Minister of Agriculture..... | " John Dryden. |
| Without portfolio..... | " E. H. Bronson. |

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

| No. OF LEGISLATURE. | Ses- sions. | Date of | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature..... | 1st..... | Dec. 27, 1867. | Mar. 4, 1868. | } Feb. 25, 1871. |
| | 2nd..... | Nov. 3, 1868. | Jan. 23, 1869. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 3, 1869. | Dec. 24, 1869. | |
| | 4th..... | Dec. 7, 1870. | Feb. 15, 1871. | |
| 2nd Legislature..... | 1st..... | Dec. 7, 1871. | Mar. 2, 1872. | } Dec. 23, 1874. |
| | 2nd..... | Jan. 8, 1873. | " 29, 1873. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 8, 1874. | " 24, 1874. | |
| | 4th..... | Nov. 12, 1874. | Dec. 21, 1874. | |
| 3rd Legislature..... | 1st..... | Nov. 25, 1875. | Feb. 10, 1876. | } April 25, 1879. |
| | 2nd..... | Jan. 3, 1877. | Mar. 2, 1877. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 9, 1878. | " 7, 1878. | |
| | 4th..... | " 9, 1879. | " 11, 1879. | |
| 4th Legislature..... | 1st..... | Jan. 8, 1880. | Mar. 5, 1880. | } Feb. 1, 1883. |
| | 2nd..... | " 13, 1881. | " 4, 1881. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 12, 1882. | " 10, 1882. | |
| | 4th..... | Dec. 13, 1882. | Feb. 1, 1883. | |
| 5th Legislature..... | 1st..... | Jan. 23, 1884. | Mar. 25, 1884. | } Nov. 15, 1886. |
| | 2nd..... | " 28, 1885. | " 30, 1885. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 28, 1886. | " 25, 1886. | |
| 6th Legislature..... | 1st..... | Feb. 10, 1887. | April 23, 1887. | } April 26, 1890. |
| | 2nd..... | Jan. 26, 1888. | Mar. 23, 1888. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 24, 1889. | " 23, 1889. | |
| | 4th..... | " 30, 1890. | April 7, 1890. | |
| 7th Legislature..... | 1st..... | Feb. 11, 1891*. | May 4, 1891. | |
| | 2nd..... | " 11, 1892. | April 14, 1892. | |

* Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE.

CLERK—CHAS. CLARKE.

| Constituencies. | Representatives. | Constituencies. | Representatives. |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Addington..... | James Reid. | Middlesex, N.R. | John Waters. |
| Algoma, East.... | Alexander F. Campbell. | Middlesex, W.R. | Hon. Geo. W. Ross. |
| Algoma, West.... | James Conmee. | Monck..... | Hon. Richard Harcourt. |
| Brant, N.R..... | William B. Wood. | Muskoka..... | George F. Marter. |
| Brant, S.R..... | Hon. Arthur S. Hardy. | Nipissing..... | John Loughrin. |
| Brockville..... | Hon. Chris. F. Fraser. | Norfolk, S.R.... | William A. Charlton. |
| Bruce, N.R..... | John George. | Norfolk, N.R.... | E. Carpenter. |
| Bruce, S.R..... | Hamilton P. O'Connor. | Northumberland | |
| Bruce, C.R..... | Walter McM. Dack. | E.R..... | Dr. Willoughby. |
| Cardwell..... | William H. Hammell. | Northumberland | |
| Carleton..... | Geo. Wm. Monk. | W.R..... | Corelli C. Field. |
| Cornwall and | | Ontario, N.R.... | James Glendining. |
| Stormont..... | William Mack. | Ontario, S.R.... | Hon. John Dryden. |
| Dufferin..... | John Barr. | Ottawa..... | Hon. Erskine H. Bronson |
| Dundas..... | J. P. Whitney. | Oxford, N.R.... | Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat. |
| Durham, E.R.... | George Campbell. | Oxford, S.R.... | Angus McKay. |
| Durham, W.R.... | William T. Lockhart. | Parry Sound.... | James Sharpe. |
| Elgin, E.R..... | Henry T. Godwin. | Peel..... | Kenneth Chisholm. |
| Elgin, W.R.... | Dugald McColl. | Perth, N.R.... | Thomas Magwood. |
| Essex, N.R.... | Sol. White. | Perth, S.R.... | Hon. Thomas Ballantyne |
| Essex, S.R.... | William D. Balfour. | Peterborough, | |
| Frontenac..... | H. Smith. | E.R..... | Thomas Bleazard. |
| Glengarry..... | James Rayside. | Peterborough, | |
| Greenville..... | Orlando Bush. | W.R..... | James R. Stratton. |
| Grey, N.R..... | James Cleland. | Prescott..... | Alfred Evanturel. |
| Grey, C.R..... | Joseph Rorke. | Prince Edward | John A. Sprague. |
| Grey, S.R..... | James H. Hunter. | Renfrew, S.R.... | John F. Dowling. |
| Haldimand..... | Hon. Jacob Baxter. | Renfrew, N.R.... | Arunah Dunlop. |
| Halden..... | William Kerna. | Russell..... | Alexander Robillard. |
| Hamilton..... | Hon. John M. Gibson. | Simcoe, E.R.... | A. Miscampbell. |
| Hastings, W.R. | William H. Biggar. | Simcoe, W.R.... | Thomas Wylie. |
| Hastings, E.R. | William P. Hudson. | Simcoe, C.R.... | Robert Paton. |
| Hastings, N.R. | Alpheus F. Wood. | | Edward F. Clarke. |
| Huron, E.R.... | Thomas Gibson. | Toronto..... | Joseph Tait. |
| Huron, S.R.... | Archibald Bishop. | | N. G. Bigelow. |
| Huron, W.R.... | James T. Garrow. | Victoria, E.R.. | John Fell. |
| Kent, E.R..... | Robert Ferguson. | Victoria, W.R.. | John McKay. |
| Kent, W.R.... | James Clancy. | Waterloo, N.R.. | E. W. B. Snyder. |
| Kingston..... | William Harty. | Waterloo, S.R.. | John D. Moore. |
| Lambton, E.R. | Hugh Mackenzie. | Welland..... | William McCleary. |
| Lambton, W.R. | Charles McKenzie. | Wellington, S.R. | Donald Guthrie. |
| Lanark, N.R.... | W. C. Caldwell. | Wellington, E.R. | Charles Clarke. |
| Lanark, S.R.... | Nath. McLennahan. | Wellington, W.R. | Absalom S. Allan. |
| Leeds..... | Robert H. Preston. | Wentworth, N.R. | James McMahon. |
| Lennox..... | Walter W. Meacham. | Wentworth, S.R. | Nicholas Awrey. |
| Lincoln..... | James Hiscott. | York, E.R..... | George B. Smith. |
| London..... | William R. Meredith. | York, W.R..... | John T. Gilmour. |
| Middlesex, E.R. | Richard Tooley. | York, N.R..... | E. L. Davis. |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. AUGUSTE RÉAL ANGERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1862.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Premier and President of the Council..... | Hon. C. B. de Boucherville. |
| Commissioner of Agriculture..... | " L. Beaubien. |
| Commissioner of Crown Lands..... | " E. J. Flynn. |
| Treasurer..... | " J. Hall. |
| Commissioner of Public Works..... | " G. A. Nantel. |
| Provincial Secretary..... | " L. P. Pelletier. |
| Attorney-General..... | " T. C. Casgrain. |
| Members without office..... | " L. O. Taillon. |
| | " Jno. McIntosh. |

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

| NO. OF LEGISLATURES. | Sessions. | Date of | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature..... | 1st..... | Dec. 27, 1867.. | Feb. 24, 1868.. | } May 27, 1871. |
| | 2nd..... | Jan. 20, 1869.. | April 5, 1869.. | |
| | 3rd..... | Nov. 23, 1869.. | Feb. 1, 1870.. | |
| | 4th..... | " 3, 1870.. | Dec. 24, 1870.. | |
| 2nd Legislature..... | 1st..... | Nov. 7, 1871.. | Dec. 23, 1871.. | } June 7, 1875. |
| | 2nd..... | " 7, 1872.. | " 24, 1872.. | |
| | 3rd..... | Dec. 4, 1873.. | Jan. 23, 1874.. | |
| | 4th..... | " 3, 1874.. | Feb. 23, 1875.. | |
| 3rd Legislature..... | 1st..... | Nov. 5, 1875.. | Dec. 24, 1875.. | } March 22, 1878. |
| | 2nd..... | " 11, 1876.. | " 28, 1876.. | |
| | 3rd..... | Dec. 19, 1877.. | March 9, 1878.. | |
| 4th Legislature..... | 1st..... | June 5, 1878.. | July 20, 1878.. | } Nov. 7, 1881. |
| | 2nd..... | " 19, 1879.. | Oct. 31, 1879.. | |
| | 3rd..... | May 28, 1880.. | July 24, 1880.. | |
| | 4th..... | April 28, 1881.. | June 30, 1881.. | |
| 5th Legislature..... | 1st..... | March 9, 1882.. | May 27, 1882.. | } Sept. 9, 1886. |
| | 2nd..... | Jan. 18, 1883.. | March 30, 1883.. | |
| | 3rd..... | March 28, 1884.. | June 10, 1884.. | |
| | 4th..... | " 5, 1885.. | May 9, 1885.. | |
| | 5th..... | April 8, 1886.. | June 21, 1886.. | |
| 6th Legislature .. | 1st..... | Jan. 27, 1887.. | May 18, 1887.. | } May 10, 1890. |
| | 2nd..... | May 15, 1888.. | July 12, 1888.. | |
| | 3rd..... | Jan. 8, 1889.. | March 21, 1889.. | |
| | 4th..... | " 7, 1890.. | April 2, 1890.. | |
| 7th Legislature..... | 1st..... | Nov. 4, 1890.. | Dec. 30, 1890.. | Dec. 22, 1891. |
| 8th Legislature..... | 1st..... | April 26, 1892.. | | |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. P. B. DE LABRÈRE.

CLERK—LOUIS FRECHETTE.

| Divisions. | Name. | Divisions. | Name. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Alma | Tourville, Louis. | Lauzon | Audet, N. |
| Bedford | Wood, Thomas. | Les Laurentides. | Chapais, Thomas. |
| De la Durantaye | Garneau, Pierre. | Mille Isles | Marsil, David. |
| De Lanaudière.. | Sylvestre, Louis. | Montarville..... | DeBoucherville, C. B. |
| De la Vallière... | Méthot, François X. O. | Repentigny..... | Archambault, Horace. |
| De Lorimier ... | Laviolette, Joseph G. | Rigaud..... | Prévost, Wilfred. |
| De la Salaberry. | Starnes, Henry. | Rougemont..... | LaBruère, P. B. de |
| Golfe..... | Ross, David A. | Shawinegan | Ross, John Jones. |
| Grandville. | Dionne, Elisée. | Sorel..... | Dorion, Joseph A. |
| Inkerman. | Bryson, George, jun. | Stadacona | Roche, John. |
| Kénébec..... | Cormier, Napoléon Chas. | Victoria..... | Ward, James Kew. |
| Lasalle. | Larue, F. X. Praxède.. | Wellington..... | Gilman, Francis E. |

CHAPTER I.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. P. E. LEBLANC.

CLERK—L. DELORME.

| Constituencies. | Representatives. | Constituencies. | Representatives. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Argenteuil..... | Simpson, William John. | Montmagny | Bernatchez, Nazaire. |
| Arthabaska..... | Girouard, Joseph Ena. | Montmorency... | Casgrain, Hon. T. C. |
| Bagot..... | McDonald, Milton. | Montreal No. 1.. | Martineau, François. |
| Beauce..... | Poirier, Joseph. | Montreal No. 2.. | Augé, Olivier Maurice. |
| Beauharnois..... | | Montreal No. 3.. | Parizeau, Damase. |
| Bellechasse..... | Turgeon, Adélard. | Montreal No. 4.. | Morris, Alexander Webb |
| Berthier..... | Allard, Victor. | Montreal No. 5.. | Hall, Hon. John Smythe |
| Bonaventure..... | Mercier, Hon. Honoré. | Montreal No. 6.. | Kennedy, Patrick. |
| Brome..... | England, Rufus Nelson. | Napierville..... | Ste. Marie, Louis. |
| Chambly..... | Tailon, Hon. L. O. | Nicolet..... | Beaubien, Hon. L. |
| Champlain..... | Grenier, Dr. Pierre. | Ottawa..... | Tétreau, Nérée. |
| Charlevoix..... | Morin, Joseph. | Pontiac..... | Gillies, David. |
| Chateauguay.... | Greig, William. | Portneuf..... | Tessier, Jules. |
| Chicoutimi and | | Quebec Centre.. | Chateaufort, Victor. |
| Saguenay..... | Petit, Honoré. | Quebec (County) | Fitzpatrick, Charles. |
| Compton..... | McIntosh, Hon. John. | Quebec East.... | Shehyn, Hon. Jos. |
| Dorchester..... | Pelletier, Hon. L. P. | Quebec West.... | Carbray, Félix. |
| Drummond..... | Cooke, Peter Joseph. | Richelieu..... | Lacouture, Louis. |
| Gaspé..... | Flynn, Hon. E. J. | Richmond..... | Bédard, Joseph. |
| Hochelaga..... | Villeneuve, Joseph Oct. | Rimouski..... | Tessier, Auguste. |
| Huntingdon..... | Stephens, Geo. W. | Rouville..... | Girard, Alfred. |
| Iberville..... | Gosselin, François (fils). | St. Hyacinthe.. | Cartier, Dr. Antoine P. |
| Jacques Cartier.. | Descarries, Joseph A. | St. John..... | Marchand, Hon. Félix G. |
| Joliette..... | Tellier, Joseph Mathias | St. Maurice.... | Duplessis, L. T. N. L. |
| Kamouraska..... | Desjardins, Chs. Alf. | St. Sauveur.... | Parent, S. Napoleon. |
| Lake St. John... | Girard, Joseph. | Shefford..... | Savaria, Adolphe F. |
| Laprairie..... | Doyon, Cyrille. | Sherbrooke..... | Panneton, L. E. |
| L'Assomption... | Marion, Joseph. | Soulanges..... | Bourbonnais, Avila G. |
| Laval..... | LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar. | Stanstead..... | Hackett, M. F. |
| Lévis..... | Baker, Ignace Angus. | Témiscouata... | Rioux, Napoleon. |
| L'Islet..... | Déchène, F. G. Miville. | Terrebonne.... | Nantel, Hon. G. A. |
| Lotbinière..... | Laliberté, E. Hippolyte | Three Rivers... | Normand, Téléphore E. |
| Maskinongé..... | Caron, Hector. | Two Mountains. | Beauchamp, Benjamin. |
| Matane..... | Flynn, Hon. E. J. | Vaudreuil..... | Cholette, Hilaire. |
| Mégantic..... | King, James. | Verchères..... | Lussier, A. A. E. E. |
| Missisquoi..... | Spencer, Elijah Edmund | Wolfe..... | Chicoyne, Jérôme A. |
| Montcalm..... | Magnan, Octave. | Yamaska..... | Gladu, Victor. |

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MALACHY BOWES DALY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| President of the Council and Provincial Secretary | Hon. W. S. Fielding. |
| Attorney-General | " J. W. Longley. |
| Commissioner of Works and Mines | " Charles E. Church. |
| Members without office | " Thomas Johnson. |
| " | " Daniel McNeil. |
| " | " C. F. McIsaac. |
| " | " G. H. Murray. |

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

| NO. OF LEGISLATURES. | Sessions. | Date of | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature..... | *1st | Jan. 30, 1868. | Sept. 21, 1868. | } April 17, 1871. |
| | 2nd | April 29, 1869. | June 14, 1869. | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 17, 1870. | April 18, 1870. | |
| | 4th | " 2, 1871. | " 4, 1871. | |
| 2nd Legislature..... | 1st | Feb. 22, 1872. | April 18, 1872. | } Nov. 23, 1874. |
| | 2nd | " 27, 1873. | " 30, 1873. | |
| | 3rd | Mar. 12, 1874. | May 7, 1874. | |
| 3rd Legislature | 1st | Mar. 11, 1875. | May 6, 1875. | } Aug. 21, 1878. |
| | 2nd | Feb. 10, 1876. | April 4, 1876. | |
| | 3rd | " 15, 1877. | " 12, 1877. | |
| | 4th | " 21, 1878. | " 4, 1878. | |
| 4th Legislature..... | 1st | Mar. 6, 1879. | April 17, 1879. | } May 23, 1882. |
| | 2nd | Feb. 26, 1880. | " 10, 1880. | |
| | 3rd | Mar. 3, 1881. | " 14, 1881. | |
| | 4th | Jan. 19, 1882. | Mar. 10, 1882. | |
| 5th Legislature | 1st | Feb. 8, 1883. | April 19, 1883. | } May 20, 1886. |
| | 2nd | " 14, 1884. | " 19, 1884. | |
| | 3rd | " 19, 1885. | " 24, 1885. | |
| | 4th | " 23, 1886. | May 11, 1886. | |
| 6th Legislature | 1st | Mar. 10, 1887. | May 3, 1887. | } April 21, 1890. |
| | 2nd | Feb. 23, 1888. | April 16, 1888. | |
| | 3rd | " 21, 1889. | " 17, 1889. | |
| | 4th | " 20, 1890. | " 15, 1890. | |
| 7th Legislature | 1st | April 2, 1891. | May 19, 1891. | } |
| | 2nd | Mar. 3, 1892. | April 30, 1892. | |

* Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax.

CLERK—A. G. TROOP.

The Honourable—

John McKinnon.
 Samuel Creelman.
 D. McN. Parker.
 Loran L. Baker.
 Charles M. Francheville.
 David McCurdy.
 Hiram Black.
 W. H. Owen.
 Geo. Whitman.
 Samuel Locke.
 M. H. Goudge.

The Honourable—

W. H. Ray.
 Thos. L. Dodge.
 Jno. McNeil.
 Jason M. Mack.
 Isidore LeBlanc.
 Geo. H. Murray.
 H. H. Fuller.
 H. M. Robichau.
 Robt. Drummond.
 C. N. Cummings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. M. J. POWER.

CLERK—J. W. OUSELRY.

| Constituencies. | Members. | Constituencies. | Members. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Annapolis Co. . . | Hon. J. W. Longley. | Inverness . . . | Hon. D. McNeil. |
| Antigonish . . . | Colin F. McIsaac. | King's | John McKinnon. |
| Cape Breton . . . | Chris. P. Chisholm. | | A. P. Welton. |
| Colchester | A. J. McDonald. | | B. Webster. |
| Cumberland . . . | Jos. McPherson. | Lunenburg Co. . | Hon. C. E. Church. |
| | Geo. Clark. | | J. D. Sperry. |
| | F. A. Laurence. | Pictou | W. Cameron. |
| | G. W. Forrest. | | J. D. McGregor. |
| | Wm. Oxley. | | Alex. Grant. |
| Digby | E. E. Tupper. | Queen's | Rich. Hunt. |
| Guysborough . . . | A. M. Comeau. | | A. M. Hemeon. |
| | A. F. Cameron. | Richmond | Jos. Matheson. |
| | H. Morrow. | | A. A. LeBlanc. |
| Halifax | Hon. Wm. S. Fielding. | Shelburne | C. H. Cahan. |
| | Hon. M. J. Power. | | Hon. Thos. Johnson. |
| | Wm. Roche, jun. | Victoria | John A. Fraser. |
| Hants | T. B. Smith. | | John L. Bethune. |
| | Arthur Drysdale. | Yarmouth | F. Hatfield. |
| | | | William Law. |

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Premier and Attorney-General..... | Hon. A. G. Blair. |
| Provincial Secretary..... | " James Mitchell. |
| Chief Commissioner of Public Works..... | " P. G. Ryan. |
| Surveyor-General..... | " Lemuel J. Tweedie. |
| Solicitor-General..... | " Wm. Pugsley, jun. |
| Members without office..... | " Chas. H. La Bellois. |
| "..... | " Henry R. Emmerson. |

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

| No. of GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. | Ses- sions. | Date of | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st General Assembly... | 1st..... | Feb. 13, 1868. | Mar. 23, 1868. | } June 3, 1870. |
| | 2nd.... | Mar. 4, 1869. | April 21, 1869. | |
| | 3rd..... | Feb. 10, 1870. | " 7, 1870. | |
| 2nd General Assembly... | 1st..... | Feb. 16, 1871. | Feb. 22, 1871. | } May 15, 1874. |
| | 2nd.... | April 5, 1871. | May 17, 1871. | |
| | 3rd..... | Feb. 29, 1872. | April 11, 1872. | |
| | 4th..... | " 27, 1873. | " 14, 1873. | |
| | 5th..... | " 12, 1874. | " 8, 1874. | |
| 3rd General Assembly... | 1st..... | Feb. 18, 1875. | April 10, 1875. | } May 14, 1878. |
| | 2nd..... | " 17, 1876. | " 13, 1876. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 8, 1877. | Mar. 16, 1877. | |
| | 4th..... | Aug. 28, 1877. | Sept. 5, 1877. | |
| | 5th..... | Feb. 26, 1878. | April 18, 1878. | |
| 4th General Assembly... | 1st..... | Feb. 27, 1879. | April 15, 1879. | } May 25, 1882. |
| | 2nd..... | Mar. 9, 1880. | " 23, 1880. | |
| | 3rd..... | Feb. 8, 1881. | Mar. 25, 1881. | |
| | 4th..... | " 16, 1882. | April 6, 1882. | |
| 5th General Assembly... | 1st..... | Feb. 22, 1883. | Mar. 3, 1883. | } April 2, 1886. |
| | 2nd..... | April 12, 1883. | May 3, 1883. | |
| | 3rd..... | Feb. 28, 1884. | April 1, 1884. | |
| | 4th..... | " 25, 1885. | " 6, 1885. | |
| | 5th..... | " 25, 1886. | " 2, 1886. | |
| 6th General Assembly... | 1st..... | Mar. 3, 1887. | April 5, 1887. | } Dec. 30, 1889. |
| | 2nd..... | " 1, 1888. | " 6, 1888. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 7, 1889. | " 17, 1889. | |
| 7th General Assembly... | 1st..... | Mar. 13, 1890. | April 21, 1890. | |
| | 2nd..... | " 11, 1891. | " 16, 1891. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 3, 1892. | " 7, 1892. | |

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. A. HARRISON.

CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—GEORGE BOTSFORD.

The Honourable—

Baird, Geo. T.
 Barberie, J. Cunard.
 Bellamy, Richard.
 Emmerson, Henry R.
 Fellows, Jas. I.
 Flewelling, G. Hudson.
 Harrison, Archibald (President).
 Hill, George F.
 Jones, Thomas Rosenele.

The Honourable —

Le Blanc, Oliver J.
 McManus, Francis J.
 Richard, Ambroise D.
 Ritchie, Allan.
 Thompson, Fred. P.
 White, George W.
 Woods, Francis.
 Young, Robert.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. ALBERT S. WHITE.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

| Constituencies. | Members. | Constituencies. | Members. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Albert..... | Lewis, William J., M.D. | Queen's... .. | Palmer, Albert. |
| Carleton..... | Atkinson, M. C., M.D. | Restigouche .. | LaBillois, Charles H. |
| | Ketchum, G. Randolph. | | Murray, William. |
| | Douglass, William. | Sunbury..... | Harrison, Charles B. |
| Charlotte..... | Hibbard, George. | | Perley, William E. |
| | Mitchell, Hon. James. | St. John City. | Alward, Silas. |
| | Russell, James. | | Smith, Albert Colby. |
| Gloucester.... | Poirier, Joseph. | | McKeown, Harrison A. |
| | Ryan, Hon. Patrick G. | St. John Co'y. | Rourke, James. |
| Kent..... | Phinney, James D. | | Shaw, William. |
| | Legere, —. | | Stockton, A. A. |
| | Pugsley, Hon. Wm., jun | Victoria..... | Porter, James E. |
| King's..... | Taylor, George L., M.D. | | Melanson, Oliver M. |
| | White, Hon. Albert S. | Westmoreland | Hanington, Daniel L. |
| Madawaska.... | Thériault, Levite. | | Powell, Henry A. |
| | Burchill, John P. | | McQueen, Jos. A. |
| Northumberl'd | O'Brien, John. | | Anderson, John. |
| | Robinson, James. | York..... | Colter, Thos. H. |
| | Tweedie, Hon. L. J. | | Blair, Hon. Andrew G. |
| Queen's..... | Hetherington, Thomas. | | Wilson, William. |

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner | Hon. Thomas Greenway. |
| Attorney-General and Provincial Lands Commissioner . . . | " Clifford Sifton. |
| Minister of Public Works | " Robert Watson. |
| Provincial Secretary | " James A. Smart. |
| Provincial Treasurer | " Daniel H. McMillan. |
| Without portfolio | " Daniel McLean. |

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

| NO. OF LEGISLATURES. | Sessions. | Date of | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature | 1st | Mar. 15, 1871. | May 3, 1871. | } Dec. 16, 1874. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 16, 1872. | Feb. 21, 1872. | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 5, 1873. | Mar. 8, 1873. | |
| | *4th | Nov. 4, 1873. | July 22, 1874. | |
| 2nd Legislature | 1st | Mar. 31, 1875. | May 14, 1875. | } Nov. 11, 1878. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 18, 1876. | Feb. 4, 1876. | |
| | 3rd | " 30, 1877. | " 28, 1877. | |
| | 4th | " 10, 1878. | " 2, 1878. | |
| 3rd Legislature | †1st | Feb. 1, 1879. | June 25, 1879. | Nov. 26, 1879. |
| 4th Legislature | 1st | Jan. 22, 1880. | Feb. 14, 1880. | } Nov. 13, 1882. |
| | 2nd | Dec. 16, 1880. | Dec. 23, 1880. | |
| | 3rd | Mar. 3, 1881. | May 25, 1881. | |
| | 4th | April 27, 1882. | " 30, 1882. | |
| 5th Legislature | 1st | May 17, 1883. | July 7, 1883. | } Nov. 11, 1886. |
| | 2nd | Mar. 13, 1884. | June 3, 1884. | |
| | 3rd | " 19, 1885. | May 2, 1885. | |
| | 4th | " 4, 1886. | " 28, 1886. | |
| 6th Legislature | 1st | April 14, 1887. | June 16, 1887. | } June 16, 1888. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 12, 1888. | May 18, 1888. | |
| 7th Legislature | ‡1st | Aug. 28, 1888. | Oct. 16, 1888. | |
| | §2nd | Nov. 8, 1888. | Mar. 5, 1889. | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 30, 1890. | " 31, 1890. | |
| | 4th | Feb. 26, 1891. | April 18, 1891. | |
| | 5th | Mar. 10, 1892. | " 29, 1892. | |

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879.

‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888.

§ Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889.

¶ Adjourned to March 10, 1891.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. S. J. JACKSON.

CLERK—E. G. CONKLIN.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | MEMBERS. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Beautiful Plains | Crawford, John. |
| Birtle | Mickle, Chas. J. |
| Brandon, City | Smart, Hon. Jas. A. |
| Carillon | Jérôme, Martin. |
| Cartier | Gelley, Thomas. |
| Centre Winnipeg | McMillan, Hon. D. H. |
| Cypress | Wood, E. J. |
| Dennis | McLean, Hon. Daniel. |
| Dufferin | Roblin, R. P. |
| Emerson | Thomson, James. |
| Killarney | Young, F. M. |
| Kildonan | Norquay, Thomas. |
| Lakeside | McKenzie, K. |
| Lansdowne | Dickson, E. |
| La Verandrye | Lagimodière, Wm. |
| Lorne | O'Malley, R. G. |
| Manitou | Huston, James. |
| Minnedosa | Gillies, J. D. |
| Morden | Lawrence, Alex. |
| Morris | Martin, A. F. |
| Mountain | Greenway, Hon. Thos. |
| Norfolk | Thompson, S. J. |
| North Brandon | Sifton, Hon. Clifford. |
| North Winnipeg | Jones, L. M. |
| Portage la Prairie | Martin, Joseph. |
| Rockwood | Jackson, Hon. S. J. |
| Rosenfeldt | Winkler, Enoch. |
| Russell | Fisher, James. |
| St. Andrews | Colcleugh, F. W. |
| St. Boniface | Marion, Roger. |
| Shoal Lake | Harrower, Jas. |
| Souris | Campbell, A. McI. |
| South Brandon | Graham, H. C. |
| South Winnipeg | Cameron, J. D. |
| Springfield | Smith, Thos. H. |
| Turtle Mountain | Hettle, John. |
| Westbourne | Morton, Thos. L. |
| Woodlands | Prendergast, Jas. F. P. |

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, - - VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. HUGH NELSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| President of the Council..... | Hon. Chas. E. Pooley. |
| Attorney-General... .. | " Theodore Davie. |
| Premier, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Clerk of Executive Council | " John Robson. |
| Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works | " Forbes George Vernon. |
| Minister of Finance and Agriculture | " John Herbert Turner. |

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

| No. OF LEGISLATURES. | Ses- sions. | Date of | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature..... | 1st..... | Feb. 15, 1872. | April 11, 1872. | } August 30, 1875. |
| | 2nd..... | Dec. 17, 1872. | Feb. 21, 1873. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 18, 1873. | Mar. 2, 1874. | |
| | 4th..... | Mar. 1, 1875. | April 22, 1875. | |
| 2nd Legislature..... | 1st..... | Jan. 10, 1876. | May 19, 1876. | } April 12, 1878. |
| | 2nd..... | Feb. 21, 1877. | April 18, 1877. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 7, 1878. | " 10, 1878. | |
| 3rd Legislature..... | 1st..... | July 29, 1878. | Sept. 2, 1878. | } June 13, 1882. |
| | 2nd..... | Jan. 29, 1879. | April 29, 1879. | |
| | 3rd..... | April 5, 1880. | May 8, 1880. | |
| | 4th..... | Jan. 24, 1881. | Mar. 25, 1881. | |
| | 5th..... | Feb. 23, 1882. | April 21, 1882. | |
| 4th Legislature..... | 1st..... | Jan. 25, 1883. | May 12, 1883. | } June 3, 1886. |
| | 2nd..... | Dec. 3, 1883. | Feb. 18, 1884. | |
| | 3rd..... | Jan. 12, 1885. | Mar. 9, 1885. | |
| | 4th..... | " 25, 1886. | April 6, 1886. | |
| 5th Legislature..... | 1st..... | Jan. 24, 1887. | April 7, 1887. | } May 10, 1890. |
| | 2nd..... | " 27, 1888. | " 28, 1888. | |
| | 3rd..... | " 31, 1889. | " 6, 1889. | |
| | 4th..... | " 23, 1890. | " 26, 1890. | |
| 6th Legislature..... | 1st..... | Jan. 15, 1891. | April 20, 1891. | |
| | 2nd..... | " 28, 1892. | " 23, 1892. | |

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. D. W. HIGGINS.

CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | MEMBERS. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alberni | Fletcher, Thos. |
| Cassiar | Hall, Robert H. |
| Cariboo | Robson, Hon. John. |
| | Rogers, Samuel A. |
| | Nason, I. B. |
| Cowichan..... | Croft, Henry. |
| Comox | Davie, Hon. Theodore. |
| Esquimalt | Hunter, Jos. |
| | Pooley, Hon. C. E. |
| Kootenay East | Higgins, Hon. D. W. (Speaker). |
| Kootenay West..... | Baker, Lt.-Col. James. |
| | Kellie, James M. |
| Lillooet | Stoddart, David A. |
| | Smith, A. W. |
| Nanaimo | Foster, Thos. |
| Nanaimo City | McKenzie, Colin C. |
| New Westminster City | Keith, Thos. |
| | Brown, John C. |
| New Westminster..... | Kitchen, Thos. E. |
| | Punch, Jas. |
| The Islands | Sword, Colin B. |
| | Booth, John P. |
| Vancouver | Cotton, Francis C. |
| | Horne, James W. |
| | Beaven, Robert. |
| Victoria City | Grant, John. |
| | Milne, Geo. L. |
| | Turner, Hon. J. H. |
| Victoria | Anderson, G. W. |
| | Eberts, David McE. |
| | Martin, G. B. |
| Yale | Semlin, C. A. |
| | Vernon, Hon. Forbes George. |

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JEREDIAH SLASON CARVELL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

Premier and Attorney-General Hon. Fred. Peters.
Minister of Public Works " J. R. Maclean.
Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands " Angus McMillan.

Without Portfolio.

Hon. Peter Sinclair. Hon. Thomas Kiekham.
" Donald Farquharson. " James Richards.
" Alexander Laird. " George Forbes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

| NUMBER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. | Ses- sions. | Date of | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st General Assembly . . . | 1st. . . . | Mar. 5, 1874. | April 28, 1874. | } July 1, 1876. |
| | 2nd. . . . | " 18, 1875. | " 27, 1875. | |
| | 3rd. . . . | " 16, 1876. | " 29, 1876. | |
| 2nd General Assembly . . . | 1st. . . . | Mar. 14, 1877. | April 18, 1877. | } Mar. 12, 1879. |
| | 2nd. . . . | " 14, 1878. | " 18, 1878. | |
| | 3rd. . . . | Feb. 27, 1879. | Mar. 11, 1879. | |
| 3rd General Assembly . . . | 1st. . . . | Apr. 24, 1879. | June 7, 1879. | } April 15, 1882. |
| | 2nd. . . . | Mar. 4, 1880. | April 26, 1880. | |
| | 3rd. . . . | " 1, 1881. | " 5, 1881. | |
| | 4th. . . . | " 8, 1882. | " 8, 1882. | |
| 4th General Assembly . . . | 1st. . . . | Mar. 20, 1883. | April 27, 1883. | } June 5, 1886. |
| | 2nd. . . . | " 6, 1884. | " 17, 1884. | |
| | 3rd. . . . | " 11, 1885. | " 11, 1885. | |
| | 4th. . . . | April 8, 1886. | May 14, 1886. | |
| 5th General Assembly . . . | 1st. . . . | Mar. 29, 1887. | May 7, 1887. | } Jan. 7, 1890. |
| | 2nd. . . . | " 22, 1888. | April 28, 1888. | |
| | 3rd. . . . | " 14, 1889. | " 17, 1889. | |
| 6th General Assembly . . . | 1st. . . . | Mar. 27, 1890. | May 7, 1890. | |
| | 2nd. . . . | April 23, 1891.* | July 15, 1891. | |
| | 3rd. . . . | Mar. 23, 1892. | | |

*Adjourned to 16th June.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT HON. BENJAMIN ROGERS.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL . . . JOHN BALL.

Hon. William Campbell.
 " Thomas W. Dodd.
 " Wm. Hooper.
 " Thomas Kickham.
 " Alexander Laird.
 " A. B. MacKenzie.
 " Peter S. McNutt.

Hon. Joseph Murphy.
 " James Nicholson.
 " William D. Poole.
 " Benjamin Rogers.
 " James Ross.
 " John G. Scrimgeour.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER BERNARD D. McLELLAN.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY . . . ARCHIBALD McNEIL.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | MEMBERS. |
|--|-------------------------|
| King's County, 1st District | Robertson, Alexander. |
| " " 2nd District | Maclean, Hon. James R. |
| " " 3rd District | Sullivan, John P. |
| " " 4th District | Underhay, J. C. |
| " " Georgetown | McDonald, James E. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Shaw, Cyrus A. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Clow, James. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Macleod, Angus. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Macdonald, A. J. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Gordon, Daniel. |
| Queen's County, 1st District | Sinclair, Peter. |
| " " 2nd District | Warburton, A. B. |
| " " 3rd District | Farquharson, Donald. |
| " " 4th District | McKay, Donald. |
| " " Charlottetown | Peters, Hon. Frederick. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Cumminsky, James H. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Forbes, George. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | McDonald, Hector C. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Jenkins, Dr. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | McLeod, Neil. |
| Prince County, 1st District | Mathewson, J. A. |
| " " 2nd District | McLellan, Bernard D. |
| " " 3rd District | McWilliams, Alfred. |
| " " 4th District | Richards, J. W. |
| " " 5th District | Montgomery, John N. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Arsenault, J. O. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Bell, John H. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Bentley, G. W. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | Rogers, David. |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " | McMillan, Hon. Angus. |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ROYAL.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER, HAYTER REED. ASST. INDIAN COMMISSIONER, A. E. FORGET.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1892.

F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod.
H. S. Cayley, Calgary.

J. R. Neff, Moosomin.
T. Tweed, Medicine Hat.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY - - R. B. GORDON.

| CONSTITUENCIES. | MEMBERS. |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Batoche | Charles Nolin. |
| Battleford | James Clinksill. |
| Banff .. | Robert G. Brett. |
| Calgary | John Lineham. |
| | H. S. Cayley. |
| Cannington | S. S. Page. |
| Cumberland | Jno. F. Betts. |
| Edmonton | Frank Oliver. |
| Kinistino | Wm. F. Meyers. |
| Lethbridge | Chas. A. Magrath. |
| Macleod | F. W. G. Haultain. |
| Medicine Hat | Thomas Tweed. |
| Mitchell | Hillyard Mitchell. |
| Moose Jaw | Jas. H. Ross. |
| Moosomin | Jno. Ryerson Neff. |
| North Qu'Appelle .. | Wm. Sutherland. |
| North Regina | David F. Jelly. |
| Prince Albert | Thomas McKay. |
| Red Deer | Francis E. Wilkins. |
| Souris | Geo. H. Knowling. |
| South Qu'Appelle .. | Geo. S. Davidson. |
| South Regina | Daniel Mowat. |
| St. Albert | Antoine Prince. |
| Wallace | Joel Reaman. |
| Whitewood | Daniel Campbell. |
| Wolsley | James P. Dill. |

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICE—17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

| Name. | Date of Appointment. |
|---|----------------------|
| Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G. | May 11, 1880. |
| Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.... | May 30, 1883. |
| Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G..... | May 23, 1888. |

The High Commissioner.

84. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was re-appointed High Commissioner.

Governors of British possessions.

85. The following table gives a list of British possessions, with the dates of acquisition, form of Government and name of Governor in each case. The colonies may be divided into four classes, viz. : Crown colonies : which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government. Representative : in which the Crown only has a veto on legislation, but the Imperial Government retains control of public offices. Responsible : in which the Crown has a veto on legislation, but no control over public offices. Protectorate : more or less organized Government, administered by the Crown.

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| COLONY. | Form of Government. | Date of Acquisition. | Office. | NAME. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Europe— | | | | | |
| Gibraltar..... | Crown. | 1704 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E. | Feb. —, 1891 |
| Malta..... | Repub. | 1800 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | Lieut. Gen. Sir H. A. Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G. | Jan. 11, 1890 |
| Asia— | | | | | |
| Ceylon..... | " | 1796 | " | The Hon. Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G. | May 28, 1890 |
| Cyprus..... | " | 1878 | High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. | Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G. | 1892 |
| Hong Kong..... | Crown. | 1843 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G. | Dec. 10, 1891 |
| India (British)..... | " | 1623-1885 | Viceroy and Governor General. | The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G. | Dec. 10, 1888 |
| Labuan..... | " | 1846 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | C. V. Crough, Esq., G.C.M.G. | Jan. 1, 1890 |
| Straits Settlement..... | " | 1789-1819 | " | Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G. | Oct. 20, 1887 |
| Africa— | | | | | |
| Natal..... | Protect. | 1838 | Resident Commissioner. | Sir Marshall J. Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. | April 8, 1884 |
| Cape Colony..... | Respon. | 1806-1877 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. | Dec. 13, 1880 |
| Bechuanaland..... | Crown. | 1885 | Governor | Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. | |
| Gambia..... | " | 1831 | Administrator | Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G. | Oct. 1, 1885 |
| Gold Coast..... | " | 1861 | " | R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. | 1891 |
| Lagos..... | " | 1861 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G. | April 27, 1888 |
| Mauritius..... | " | 1810 | " | G. T. Carter, Esq., K.C.M.G. | 1891 |
| Natal..... | Repub. | 1838 | " | Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G. | Dec. —, 1889 |
| Zululand..... | Protect. | 1886 | Governor | Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. | 1, 1889 |

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

| COLONY. | Form of Govern-ment. | Date of Acquisi-tion. | Office. | NAME. | Date of Assump-tion of Office. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| St. Helena..... | Crown.. | 1651 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Wm. Grey Wilson, Esq..... | July 18, 1880 |
| Sierra Leone..... | " | 1787 | " | Sir Francis Fleming K.C.M.G. | " |
| America— | | | | | |
| Bermudas | Repres. | 1609 | " | Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdegate-Newdi-gate, C.B. | " 29, 1888 |
| Honduras | Crown.. | 1783-1786 | Governor | Sir A. Maloney, K.C.M.G. | July 17, 1884 |
| Canada | Respon. | 1713-1760 | Governor General | The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. | June 11, 1888 |
| British Guiana | Repres. | 1803 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. | Jan. 13, 1888 |
| Newfoundland | Respon. | 1583 | " | Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. | " 18, 1889 |
| West Indies— | | | | | |
| Bahamas | Repres. | 1670 | " | Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. | Nov. 1, 1887 |
| Turk's Island | Crown.. | 1629-1655 | Chief Commissioner | H. Higgins, Esq. | " —, 1885 |
| Jamaica | " | 1629-1655 | Capt. Gen. and Governor-in-Chief. | Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G. | Mar. 9, 1889 |
| Windward Islands— | | | | | |
| St. Lucia | Repres.. | 1605-1803 | Administratr.. | Brigade Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G. | May 23, 1891 |
| St. Vincent | " | " | " | I. C. Maling, Esq. | July 11, 1889 |
| Barbados | " | 1605 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief.. | Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G. | Feb. 11, 1892 |
| Grenada | " | 1605-1803 | " | Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. | Nov. 23, 1889 |
| Tobago | Crown.. | 1797 | Commissioner.. | Lorraine G. Hay, Esq. | Dec. 20, 1888 |
| Leeward Islands — | | | | | |
| Virgin Islands | Repres.. | 1626 1763 | " | Edward J. Cameron, Esq. | — 1887 |
| St. Kitts and Nevia.. | " | " | " | J. S. Churchill, Esq. | " 17 40 1000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|------|-----------------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| Montserrat..... | " | 1828 | 1703 | Commissioner..... | " | E. Baynes, Esq. G. R. L. H. Esq. | Aug. 10, 1891 |
| Dominica..... | Crown. | 1797 | | (Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | " | Sir F. Napier Brown, K.C.M.G. | |
| Australia— | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand..... | Respon. | 1841 | | " | " | The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.O.M.G. | 1892 |
| New South Wales | " | 1787 | | " | " | The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G. | Jan. 15, 1891 |
| and Norfolk Island | " | | | | | Sir Wm. Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G. | Sept. 4, 1888 |
| New Guinea..... | Crown. | 1884 | | Administrator..... | | Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. | May 1, 1889 |
| Queensland..... | Respon. | 1860 | | (Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | " | Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. | April 11, 1889 |
| South Australia..... | " | 1836 | | " | " | Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B. | Mar. 11, 1887 |
| Tasmania..... | " | 1803 | | " | " | Right Hon. Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G. | Nov. 28, 1889 |
| Victoria..... | " | 1787 | | " | " | Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G. | 1890 |
| Western Australia .. | Respon. | 1829 | | " | " | Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. | Feb. 27, 1888 |
| South New | | | | " | " | Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. | April 13, 1891 |
| Fiji Islands..... | Crown. | 1874 | 1881 | | | | |
| Falkland Islands .. | " | 1833 | | | | | |

Sovereigns
and rulers
in principal
countries.

86. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the oldest sovereign, for the King of Denmark is her senior in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the list.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1892

| Country. | Name. | Year of Birth. | Title. | Year of Accession or Assumption of Office. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Great Britain and Ireland. | Victoria | 1819 | Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. | 1837 |
| | " | | Empress of India | 1877 |
| Afghanistan | Abdul Rahman Khan | | Ameer of Afghanistan | 1880 |
| Austro-Hungarian Empire. | Francis Joseph I. | 1830 | Emperor of Austria | 1848 |
| | " | | King of Hungary and Bohemia. | 1867 |
| Belgium | Leopold II | 1835 | King of the Belgians | 1865 |
| Brazil | General Floriano Peixoto. | | President of the United States of Brazil. | 1891 |
| Bulgaria | Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg. | 1861 | Prince | 1887 |
| China | Kuang Hsu | 1871 | Emperor of China | 1875 |
| Denmark | Christian IX. | 1818 | King of Denmark | 1863 |
| Egypt | Abbas Pasha | 1874 | Khedive of Egypt | 1892 |
| France | Marie F. Sadi-Carnot. | 1837 | President of the French Republic. | 1887 |
| German Empire | William II | 1859 | German Emperor | 1888 |
| | " | | King of Prussia | 1888 |
| Greece | George I | 1845 | King of the Hellenes | 1864 |
| Holland | Wilhelmina Helena Pauline. | 1880 | Queen of the Netherlands. | 1890 |
| | Emma | | Queen Regent | 1890 |
| Italy | Humbert | 1844 | King of Italy | 1878 |
| Japan | Mutsuhito | 1852 | Mikado of Japan | 1867 |
| Mexico | Porfirio Diaz | | President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico. | 1884 |
| Montenegro | Nicholas | 1841 | Prince of Montenegro | 1860 |
| Morocco | Mulai Hassan | 1831 | Sultan of Morocco | 1873 |
| Persia | Nasser-ed-Deen | 1829 | Shah of Persia | 1848 |
| Peru | Colonel Bermudez | | President of the Republic of Peru. | 1890 |
| Portugal | Dom Carlos I. | 1863 | King of Portugal | 1889 |
| Roumania | Charles I. | 1839 | Prince of Roumania | 1866 |
| | " | | King of do | 1881 |
| Russia | Alexander III | 1845 | Czar of Russia | 1881 |
| Servia | Alexander I | 1876 | King of Servia | 1889 |

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

71

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1892—Concluded.

| Country. | Name. | Year of Birth. | Title. | Year of Accession or Assumption of Office. |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Spain..... | Alfonso XIII..... | 1886 | King of Spain..... | 1890 |
| | Maria Christina..... | 1858 | Queen Regent..... | 1890 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | Oscar II..... | 1829 | King of Sweden and Norway. | 1872 |
| Switzerland..... | Dr. Welti..... | .. | President of Swiss Confederation.* | 1891 |
| Tunis..... | Sidi Ali Pasha..... | 1817 | Bey of Tunis..... | 1892 |
| Turkey..... | Abdul Hamid II..... | 1844 | Sultan of Turkey .. | 1876 |
| United States..... | Benjamin Harrison..... | 1833 | President of the United States. | 1890 |
| Zanzibar..... | Seyyid Ali..... | 1855 | Sultan of Zanzibar..... | 1890 |

*Elected annually.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Census of Canada, 1871. 87. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.

Census of P. E. I. and B. C., 1870 and 1871. 88. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This province was also at that time independent.

Census of Manitoba, 1870. 89. The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.

Population of the Dominion, 1871. 90. The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-West Territories, may be set down to have been, in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

Census, 1881. 91. The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was then found to be 4,324,810.

Census, 1891. 92. The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the population was ascertained to be 4,832,679.

Census, 1871, 1881, 1891. 93. The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses :—

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1871. | 1881. | Increase Per cent. | 1891. | Increase Per cent. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Ontario..... | 1,620,851 | 1,923,228 | 18·6 | 2,114,321 | 9·93 |
| Quebec..... | 1,191,516 | 1,359,027 | 14·0 | 1,488,535 | 9·53 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 387,800 | 440,572 | 13·6 | 450,396 | 2·22 |
| New Brunswick..... | 285,594 | 321,233 | 12·4 | 321,263 | 0·00 |
| Manitoba..... | 18,995 | 62,260 | 247·2 | 152,506 | 144·95 |
| British Columbia..... | 36,427 | 49,459 | 36·4 | *97,613 | 97·36 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 94,021 | 108,891 | 15·8 | 109,078 | 0·17 |
| The Territories..... | | 66,446 | | *98,967 | 75·33 |
| Total..... | 3,635,024 | 4,324,810 | 18·97 | 4,832,679 | 11·74 |

*Subject to revision.

94. Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886.

Particulars of
census,
1881.

95. Particulars of the results of the census of 1891, as far as available, are given below. Special attention will be given to this subject in the Statistical Year Book, 1892, when complete returns will be available for comparative purposes.

Census,
1891.

96. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the several electoral districts in 1881 and 1891. Some of the figures may be liable to slight revision.

Popula-
tion of
electoral
districts,
1891.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891.

ONTARIO.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Addington.. | 23,470 | 24,151 | 681 | 2.9 |
| Algoma.. | 24,014 | 41,856 | 17,842 | 69.3 |
| Bothwell.. | 22,477 | 25,593 | 3,116 | 13.8 |
| Brampton, North.. | 17,645 | 16,993 | -652 | -3.7 |
| Brampton, South.. | 20,482 | 23,359 | 2,877 | 14.0 |
| Braceville.. | 15,107 | 15,853 | 746 | 4.9 |
| Bruce, East.. | 22,355 | 21,355 | -1,000 | -4.4 |
| Bruce, North.. | 18,645 | 22,530 | 3,885 | 20.8 |
| Bruce, West.. | 24,218 | 20,718 | -3,500 | -14.4 |
| Cardwell.. | 16,770 | 15,382 | -1,388 | -8.2 |
| Carlton.. | 18,777 | 21,746 | 2,969 | 15.8 |
| Charnwood and Stormont.. | 23,198 | 27,150 | 3,952 | 17.0 |
| Dundas.. | 20,898 | 20,132 | -766 | -3.7 |
| Durham, East.. | 18,710 | 17,053 | -1,657 | -8.8 |
| Durham, West.. | 17,855 | 18,374 | 519 | 2.9 |
| Elgin, East.. | 25,748 | 26,724 | 976 | 3.8 |
| Elgin, West.. | 22,480 | 23,925 | 1,445 | 6.4 |
| Essex, North.. | 25,659 | 31,523 | 5,864 | 22.8 |
| Essex, South.. | 21,303 | 24,922 | 3,619 | 17.0 |
| Frontenac.. | 14,993 | 13,445 | -1,548 | -10.3 |
| Haldimand.. | 22,221 | 22,447 | 226 | 1.0 |
| Grey, East.. | 13,526 | 12,929 | -597 | -4.4 |
| Grey, North.. | 25,334 | 26,225 | 891 | 3.5 |
| Grey, South.. | 25,334 | 26,341 | 1,007 | 3.9 |
| Hastings, North.. | 25,703 | 23,672 | -2,031 | -7.9 |
| Hastings, West.. | 17,660 | 16,307 | -1,353 | -7.6 |
| Huron, East.. | 21,919 | 21,982 | 63 | 0.3 |
| Huron, South.. | 35,961 | 47,345 | 11,384 | 31.6 |
| Huron, West.. | 17,313 | 18,050 | 737 | 4.2 |
| Kent.. | 20,479 | 22,213 | 1,734 | 8.4 |
| Kingston.. | 17,400 | 18,963 | 1,563 | 8.9 |
| Leeds.. | 21,720 | 18,968 | -2,752 | -12.6 |
| Lincoln.. | 21,391 | 19,184 | -2,207 | -10.3 |
| North York.. | 23,512 | 26,621 | 3,109 | 13.2 |
| Pelee.. | 28,194 | 31,434 | 3,240 | 11.5 |
| Perth.. | 14,091 | 13,353 | -738 | -5.2 |

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Lambton, East..... | 21,725 | 24,269 | 2,544 | 11.7 |
| Lambton, West..... | 20,890 | 23,446 | 2,556 | 12.2 |
| Lanark, North..... | 19,855 | 19,260 | -595 | -2.9 |
| Lanark, South..... | 17,945 | 19,862 | 1,917 | 10.6 |
| Leeds and Grenville, North.... | 12,423 | 13,521 | 1,098 | 8.8 |
| Leeds, South..... | 22,206 | 22,449 | 243 | 1.1 |
| Lennox..... | 16,314 | 14,906 | -1,410 | -8.6 |
| Lincoln and Niagara..... | 23,300 | 21,806 | -1,494 | -6.4 |
| London..... | 19,746 | 22,281 | 2,535 | 12.8 |
| Middlesex, East..... | 25,107 | 25,569 | 462 | 1.8 |
| Middlesex, North..... | 21,268 | 19,090 | -2,178 | -10.2 |
| Middlesex, South..... | 18,888 | 18,806 | -82 | -0.4 |
| Middlesex, West..... | 19,491 | 17,288 | -2,203 | -11.3 |
| Monck..... | 15,940 | 15,315 | -625 | -3.9 |
| Muskoka and Parry Sound.... | 17,636 | 26,515 | 8,879 | 50.3 |
| Nipissing..... | 1,959 | 13,020 | 11,061 | 564.8 |
| Norfolk, North..... | 20,933 | 19,400 | -1,533 | -7.3 |
| Norfolk, South..... | 19,019 | 17,780 | -1,239 | -6.5 |
| Northumberland, East..... | 22,991 | 21,995 | -996 | -4.3 |
| Northumberland, West..... | 16,984 | 14,947 | -2,037 | -11.9 |
| Ontario, North..... | 21,281 | 21,385 | 104 | 0.4 |
| Ontario, South..... | 20,244 | 18,371 | -1,873 | -9.2 |
| Ontario, West..... | 20,189 | 18,792 | -1,397 | -6.9 |
| Ottawa (City)..... | 27,412 | 37,269 | 9,857 | 36.0 |
| Oxford, North..... | 24,390 | 26,131 | 1,741 | 7.1 |
| Oxford, South..... | 24,778 | 22,421 | -2,357 | -9.5 |
| Peel..... | 16,387 | 15,466 | -921 | -5.6 |
| Perth, North..... | 26,538 | 26,907 | 369 | 1.4 |
| Perth, South..... | 21,608 | 19,400 | -2,208 | -10.2 |
| Peterborough, East..... | 20,402 | 21,919 | 1,517 | 7.4 |
| Peterborough, West..... | 13,310 | 15,808 | 2,498 | 18.7 |
| Prescott..... | 22,857 | 24,173 | 1,316 | 5.7 |
| Prince Edward..... | 21,044 | 18,889 | -2,155 | -10.2 |
| Renfrew, North..... | 19,124 | 23,005 | 3,881 | 18.2 |
| Renfrew, South..... | 19,042 | 23,971 | 4,929 | 25.9 |
| Russell..... | 25,082 | 31,643 | 6,561 | 26.1 |
| Simcoe, East..... | 27,185 | 35,801 | 8,616 | 31.7 |
| Simcoe, North..... | 26,120 | 28,203 | 2,083 | 7.9 |
| Simcoe, South..... | 22,721 | 20,824 | -1,897 | -8.3 |
| Toronto, Centre..... | 22,983 | 26,632 | 3,649 | 15.9 |
| Toronto, East..... | 24,867 | 43,564 | 18,697 | 75.2 |
| Toronto, West..... | 38,565 | 73,832 | 35,267 | 91.4 |
| Victoria, North..... | 16,661 | 16,849 | 188 | 1.1 |
| Victoria, South..... | 20,813 | 20,455 | -358 | -1.7 |
| Waterloo, North..... | 20,986 | 25,325 | 4,339 | 20.6 |
| Waterloo, South..... | 21,754 | 25,139 | 3,385 | 15.6 |
| Welland..... | 26,152 | 25,132 | -1,020 | -3.9 |
| Wellington, Centre..... | 26,816 | 23,387 | -3,429 | -12.7 |
| Wellington, North..... | 26,024 | 24,956 | -1,068 | -4.0 |
| Wellington, South..... | 25,400 | 24,373 | -1,027 | -4.0 |

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

75

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Wentworth, North..... | 15,908 | 14,591 | -1,407 | -8.7 |
| Wentworth, South..... | 15,539 | 16,770 | 1,231 | 7.8 |
| York, East..... | 22,853 | 35,148 | 12,295 | 53.8 |
| York, North..... | 21,730 | 20,284 | -1,446 | -6.6 |
| York, West..... | 18,884 | 41,857 | 22,973 | 121.6 |

QUEBEC.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Argenteuil..... | 14,847 | 15,158 | 211 | 1.4 |
| Bagot..... | 21,199 | 21,695 | 496 | 2.3 |
| Beauce..... | 32,020 | 37,222 | 5,202 | 16.2 |
| Beauharnois..... | 16,005 | 16,662 | 657 | 4.1 |
| Bellechasse..... | 16,914 | 18,308 | 1,394 | 8.6 |
| Berthier..... | 21,838 | 19,836 | -1,992 | -9.1 |
| Bonaventure..... | 18,968 | 20,835 | 1,867 | 10.2 |
| Brome..... | 15,827 | 14,709 | -1,118 | -7.0 |
| Chambly..... | 10,858 | 11,704 | 846 | 7.8 |
| Champlain..... | 26,818 | 29,297 | 2,479 | 9.2 |
| Charlevoix..... | 17,501 | 19,038 | 1,537 | 8.3 |
| Chateaugay..... | 14,363 | 13,864 | -499 | -3.6 |
| Chicoutimi and Saguenay..... | 32,469 | 38,281 | 5,812 | 17.2 |
| Compton..... | 19,581 | 22,779 | 3,198 | 16.3 |
| Dorchester..... | 18,719 | 19,917 | 1,197 | 6.4 |
| Drummond and Arthabaska..... | 37,399 | 43,923 | 6,523 | 17.6 |
| Gaspé..... | 25,001 | 26,875 | 1,874 | 7.6 |
| Hochelaga..... | 40,079 | 40,988 | 909 | 2.3 |
| Huntingdon..... | 15,465 | 14,387 | -1,078 | -7.2 |
| Iberville..... | 14,479 | 11,883 | -2,596 | -17.9 |
| Jacques Cartier..... | 12,345 | 13,832 | 1,487 | 12.0 |
| Joliette..... | 21,500 | 22,927 | 1,427 | 6.6 |
| Kamouraska..... | 22,181 | 29,454 | 7,273 | 32.8 |
| Laprairie..... | 11,439 | 19,999 | 8,560 | 75.0 |
| L'Assomption..... | 15,292 | 13,674 | -1,618 | -10.6 |
| Laval..... | 9,482 | 9,439 | -43 | -0.4 |
| Levis..... | 25,900 | 26,885 | 985 | 3.8 |
| L'Islet..... | 14,977 | 13,823 | -1,154 | -7.7 |
| Lotbinière..... | 25,877 | 26,885 | 1,008 | 3.9 |
| Maskinonge..... | 17,460 | 17,823 | 363 | 2.1 |
| Megantic..... | 19,969 | 22,223 | 2,254 | 11.3 |
| Missisquoi..... | 17,703 | 18,785 | 1,082 | 6.1 |
| Montcalm..... | 12,401 | 12,123 | -278 | -2.3 |
| Montmagny..... | 14,422 | 14,709 | 287 | 2.0 |
| Montmorency..... | 12,722 | 12,397 | -325 | -2.6 |
| Montreal, Centre..... | 25,700 | 29,123 | 3,423 | 13.3 |
| Montreal, East..... | 47,538 | 52,701 | 5,163 | 10.8 |

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Montreal, West..... | 48,163 | 62,494 | 14,331 | 29·7 |
| Napierville..... | 10,511 | 10,101 | — 410 | — 3·9 |
| Nicolet..... | 26,611 | 28,735 | 2,124 | 8·0 |
| Ottawa County..... | 49,432 | 63,560 | 14,128 | 26·8 |
| Pontiac..... | 19,939 | 22,084 | 2,145 | 9·6 |
| Portneuf..... | 25,175 | 25,814 | 639 | 2·5 |
| Quebec, Centre..... | 17,898 | 17,649 | — 249 | — 1·4 |
| Quebec, East..... | 31,900 | 36,200 | 4,300 | 13·5 |
| Quebec, West..... | 12,648 | 9,241 | — 3,407 | — 26·9 |
| Quebec County..... | 20,278 | 19,503 | — 775 | — 3·8 |
| Richelieu..... | 20,218 | 21,354 | 1,136 | 5·6 |
| Richmond and Wolfe..... | 26,339 | 31,347 | 5,008 | 19·0 |
| Rimouski..... | 33,791 | 33,430 | — 361 | — 1·0 |
| Rouville..... | 18,547 | 16,012 | — 2,535 | — 13·6 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 20,630 | 21,433 | 803 | 3·9 |
| St. John..... | 12,265 | 12,282 | 17 | 0·1 |
| St. Maurice..... | 12,986 | 12,267 | — 719 | 6·5 |
| Shefford..... | 23,233 | 23,263 | 30 | 0·1 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 12,221 | 16,088 | 3,867 | 31·8 |
| Soulanges..... | 10,220 | 9,608 | — 612 | — 5·9 |
| Stanstead..... | 15,556 | 18,067 | 2,511 | 16·2 |
| Temiscouata..... | 25,484 | 25,698 | 214 | 0·9 |
| Terrebonne..... | 22,969 | 23,128 | 159 | 0·7 |
| Three Rivers..... | 9,296 | 8,834 | — 462 | — 4·9 |
| Two Mountains..... | 15,894 | 15,027 | — 867 | — 5·4 |
| Vaudreuil..... | 11,485 | 10,792 | — 693 | — 5·9 |
| Verchères..... | 12,449 | 12,257 | — 192 | — 1·5 |
| Yamaska..... | 17,091 | 16,058 | — 1,033 | — 6·0 |

NOVA SCOTIA.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Annapolis..... | 20,598 | 19,350 | — 1,248 | — 6·0 |
| Antigonish..... | 18,060 | 16,114 | — 1,946 | — 10·7 |
| Cape Breton..... | 31,258 | 34,244 | 2,986 | 9·4 |
| Colechester..... | 26,720 | 27,160 | 440 | 1·6 |
| Cumberland..... | 27,368 | 34,529 | 7,161 | 26·1 |
| Digby..... | 19,881 | 19,897 | 16 | |
| Guysborough..... | 17,808 | 17,195 | — 613 | — 3·4 |
| Halifax (City)..... | 36,100 | 38,495 | 2,395 | 6·8 |
| Halifax (County)..... | 31,817 | 32,863 | 1,046 | 3·3 |
| Hants..... | 23,359 | 22,052 | — 1,307 | — 5·1 |
| Inverness..... | 25,651 | 25,779 | 128 | 0·5 |
| King's..... | 23,469 | 22,489 | — 970 | — 4·1 |
| Lunenburg..... | 28,583 | 31,077 | 2,494 | 8·7 |
| Pictou..... | 35,535 | 34,541 | — 994 | — 2·7 |
| Queen's..... | 10,577 | 10,610 | 33 | 0·3 |
| Richmond..... | 15,121 | 14,399 | — 722 | — 4·7 |
| Shelburne..... | 14,913 | 14,956 | 43 | 0·3 |
| Victoria..... | 12,470 | 12,432 | — 38 | — 0·6 |
| Yarmouth..... | 21,284 | 22,216 | 932 | 4·3 |

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—*Concluded*.
NEW BRUNSWICK.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Albert | 12,329 | 10,971 | -1,358 | -11.0 |
| Carleton | 23,365 | 22,529 | -836 | -3.6 |
| Charlotte | 26,087 | 23,752 | -2,335 | -8.9 |
| Gloucester | 21,614 | 24,897 | 3,283 | 15.2 |
| Kent | 22,618 | 23,845 | 1,227 | 5.4 |
| King's | 25,617 | 23,087 | -2,530 | -9.8 |
| Northumberland | 25,169 | 25,712 | 543 | 2.4 |
| Queen's | 14,017 | 12,152 | -1,865 | -13.3 |
| Restigouche | 7,958 | 8,308 | 350 | 4.4 |
| St. John (City) | 26,127 | 24,184 | -1,943 | -7.5 |
| St. John (County) | 26,839 | 25,390 | -1,449 | -5.3 |
| Sunbury | 6,651 | 5,762 | -889 | -13.3 |
| Victoria | 15,686 | 18,217 | 2,531 | 16.1 |
| Westmoreland | 37,719 | 41,477 | 3,758 | 9.9 |
| York | 30,397 | 30,979 | 582 | 1.9 |

MANITOBA.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Lagar | 12,679 | 22,103 | 9,424 | 74.3 |
| Marquette | 15,449 | 36,069 | 20,620 | 133.4 |
| Provencher | 12,496 | 15,469 | 2,973 | 23.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 13,651 | 53,226 | 39,575 | 304.0 |
| Winnipeg | 7,985 | 25,639 | 17,654 | 221.1 |

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Cariboo | 7,550 | 4,959 | -2,591 | -34.4 |
| New Westminster | 15,417 | 42,226 | 26,809 | 174.5 |
| Vancouver | 9,991 | 18,229 | 8,238 | 82.5 |
| Victoria | 7,301 | 18,538 | 11,237 | 153.9 |
| Yale | 9,209 | 13,661 | 4,451 | 48.4 |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| King's | 26,433 | 26,633 | 200 | 0.7 |
| Prince | 34,347 | 36,479 | 2,132 | 6.2 |
| Queen's | 48,111 | 45,975 | -2,136 | -4.4 |

THE TERRITORIES.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Alberta | 25,515 | 25,277 | 41,294 | 164.7 |
| Assiniboia, East | | 29,482 | | |
| Assiniboia, West | | 9,890 | | |
| Saskatchewan | | 11,159 | | |
| Unorganized | 30,931 | 432,168 | 1,237 | 4.0 |

† Wholly estimated.

Urban population, 1891.

97. The urban population of Canada has been divided, in the following tables, into three groups: (*a*) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards; (*b*) of 3,000 to 5,000; (*c*) of 1,500 to 3,000. The object of this division is to show the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881—notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added, in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the Census volumes of 1881, in order that the comparison of growth may be exact.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Cities and Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Montreal | 155,237 | *216,650 | 61,413 | 39.5 |
| Toronto | 96,196 | *181,220 | 85,024 | 88.4 |
| Quebec | 62,446 | 63,090 | 644 | 1.0 |
| Hamilton | 35,960 | *48,980 | 13,020 | 36.2 |
| Ottawa | 31,307 | *44,154 | 12,847 | 41.0 |
| St. John | 41,353 | *39,179 | -2,174 | -5.2 |
| Halifax | 36,100 | †38,556 | 2,456 | 6.8 |
| London | 26,266 | *31,977 | 5,711 | 21.7 |
| Winnipeg | 7,985 | 23,642 | 17,657 | 221.1 |
| Kingston | 14,091 | 19,264 | 5,173 | 36.7 |
| Victoria, B.C. | 5,925 | 16,841 | 10,916 | 184.2 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | | 13,685 | 13,685 | |
| St. Henri | 6,415 | 13,415 | 7,000 | 109.1 |
| Brantford | 9,616 | 12,753 | 3,137 | 32.6 |
| Charlottetown | 11,485 | 11,374 | -111 | -0.9 |
| Hull | 6,890 | 11,265 | 4,375 | 63.5 |
| Guelph | 9,890 | 10,539 | 649 | 6.5 |
| St. Thomas | 8,367 | 10,370 | 2,003 | 23.9 |
| Windsor | 6,561 | 10,322 | 3,761 | 57.3 |
| Sherbrooke | 7,227 | 10,110 | 2,883 | 39.9 |
| Bellefleur | 9,516 | 9,914 | 398 | 4.2 |
| Peterboro' | 6,812 | 9,717 | 2,905 | 42.6 |
| Stratford | 8,239 | 9,501 | 1,262 | 15.3 |
| St. Cuthbert | 4,849 | 9,293 | 4,444 | 91.7 |

* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

79

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000
INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891—Con.

| Cities and Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| St. Catharines..... | 9,631 | 9,170 | -461 | -4.7 |
| Chatham, Ont..... | 7,873 | 9,052 | 1,179 | 15.0 |
| Brockville..... | 7,609 | 8,793 | 1,184 | 15.5 |
| Moncton..... | 5,032 | 8,765 | 3,733 | 74.2 |
| Woodstock, Ont..... | 5,373 | 8,612 | 3,239 | 60.4 |
| Three Rivers..... | 8,670 | 8,334 | -336 | -3.8 |
| Galt..... | 5,187 | 7,535 | 2,348 | 45.2 |
| Owen Sound..... | 4,426 | 7,497 | 3,071 | 69.5 |
| Berlin..... | 4,054 | 7,425 | 3,371 | 83.1 |
| Lévis..... | 7,597 | 7,301 | -296 | -3.9 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 5,321 | 7,016 | 1,695 | 31.9 |
| Cornwall..... | 4,468 | 6,805 | 2,337 | 52.3 |
| Sarnia..... | 3,874 | 6,693 | 2,819 | 72.7 |
| Sorel..... | 5,791 | 6,669 | 878 | 15.2 |
| New Westminster..... | 1,500 | 6,641 | 5,141 | 342.9 |
| Fredericton..... | 6,218 | 6,502 | 284 | 4.5 |
| Yarmouth..... | 3,485 | 6,089 | 2,604 | 74.7 |
| Lindsay..... | 5,080 | 6,081 | 1,001 | 19.7 |
| Barrie..... | 4,854 | 5,550 | 696 | 14.3 |
| Valleyfield..... | 3,906 | 5,516 | 1,610 | 41.2 |
| Truro..... | 3,461 | 5,102 | 1,641 | 47.4 |
| Port Hope..... | 5,581 | 5,042 | -539 | -9.6 |

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 to 5,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Collingwood..... | 4,445 | 4,940 | 495 | 11.1 |
| Cobourg..... | 4,957 | 4,829 | -128 | -2.5 |
| Springhill..... | 900 | 4,813 | 3,913 | 434.7 |
| St. John, Q..... | 4,314 | 4,772 | 458 | 10.6 |
| Orillia..... | 2,911 | 4,752 | 1,841 | 63.2 |
| Nanaimo..... | 1,645 | 4,565 | 2,950 | 179.3 |
| West Toronto Junction..... | ..... | 4,518 | 4,518 | ..... |
| Carleton Place..... | 1,975 | 4,435 | 2,460 | 124.5 |
| Pembroke..... | 2,820 | 4,401 | 1,581 | 56.0 |
| Trenton..... | 3,042 | 4,364 | 1,322 | 43.5 |
| Petrolia..... | 3,465 | 4,357 | 892 | 25.8 |
| Ingersoll..... | 4,318 | 4,191 | -127 | -2.9 |
| Fredericton..... | 2,291 | 4,175 | 1,884 | 82.2 |
| Oshawa..... | 3,992 | 4,066 | 74 | 1.9 |
| Lennoxville..... | 1,750 | 4,044 | 2,294 | 131.1 |
| Dartmouth, N.S..... | 3,786 | 4,576 | 790 | 20.8 |

**POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—Concluded.**

| Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Calgary | | 3,876 | 3,876 | |
| Smith's Falls | 2,087 | 3,864 | 1,777 | 85·0 |
| Goderich | 4,564 | 3,839 | -725 | -15·8 |
| Amherst | 2,274 | 3,781 | 1,507 | 66·2 |
| Brandon | | 3,778 | 3,778 | |
| New Glasgow | 2,595 | 3,777 | 1,182 | 45·6 |
| Lachine | 2,406 | 3,761 | 1,355 | 56·3 |
| Gananoque | 2,871 | 3,669 | 798 | 27·8 |
| Lauzon | 3,556 | 3,551 | -5 | -0·1 |
| Dundas | 3,709 | 3,546 | -163 | -4·4 |
| Mile End Village | 1,537 | 3,537 | 2,000 | 130·1 |
| Napanee | 3,680 | 3,434 | -246 | -6·7 |
| St. Marys | 3,415 | 3,416 | 1 | |
| Bowmanville | 3,504 | 3,377 | -127 | -3·6 |
| Portage la Prairie | | 3,363 | 3,363 | |
| Niagara Falls | 2,347 | 3,349 | 1,002 | 42·7 |
| Joliette | 3,264 | 3,347 | 79 | 2·5 |
| Arnprior | 2,147 | 3,341 | 1,194 | 55·6 |
| Deseronto | 1,670 | 3,338 | 1,668 | 99·8 |
| Strathroy | 3,817 | 3,316 | -501 | -13·1 |
| Woodstock, N.B. | 2,487 | 3,290 | 803 | 32·3 |
| Pictou | 2,975 | 3,287 | 312 | 10·5 |
| Brampton | 2,920 | 3,252 | 332 | 11·3 |
| Westville | 2,202 | 3,152 | 950 | 43·3 |
| Perth | 2,467 | 3,136 | 669 | 27·0 |
| Paris | 3,173 | 3,084 | -79 | -2·4 |
| Coaticook | 2,682 | 3,086 | 404 | 15·0 |
| Côte St. Antoine | 884 | 3,076 | 2,192 | 248·0 |
| Almonte | 2,684 | 3,071 | 387 | 14·5 |
| Walkerton | 2,604 | 3,061 | 457 | 17·5 |

**POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.**

| Villages. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Pictou, N.S. | 3,403 | 2,999 | -404 | -11·8 |
| Côte St. Louis, Q. | 1,571 | 2,972 | 1,401 | 89·1 |
| Orangeville, O. | 2,847 | 2,962 | 115 | 4·3 |
| Waterloo | 2,066 | 2,941 | 875 | 42·3 |
| Prescott | 2,999 | 2,919 | -80 | -2·6 |
| Summerside, P.E.I. | 2,853 | 2,883 | 30 | 1·0 |
| St. Jérôme, Q. | 2,032 | 2,868 | 836 | 41·1 |
| Windsor, N.S. | 2,559 | 2,838 | 279 | 10·9 |

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—Continued.

| Villages. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Farnham.. | 1,880 | 2,822 | 942 | 44.7 |
| Whitby, O. | 3,140 | 2,786 | -354 | -11.2 |
| Longueuil, Q. | 2,355 | 2,757 | 402 | 17.0 |
| Wallaceburg | 1,525 | 2,726 | 1,201 | 80.0 |
| Port Arthur | 1,275 | 2,698 | 1,423 | 111.6 |
| St. Stephen, N.B. | 2,338 | 2,680 | 342 | 14.6 |
| Simcoe | 2,645 | 2,674 | 29 | 1.1 |
| Sasforth | 2,480 | 2,641 | 161 | 6.5 |
| Clinton | 2,606 | 2,635 | 29 | 1.1 |
| Kincardine | 2,876 | 2,631 | -245 | -8.5 |
| Renfrew | 1,605 | 2,611 | 1,006 | 62.6 |
| Listowel | 2,688 | 2,587 | -101 | -3.7 |
| Nicolet | 1,880 | 2,518 | 638 | 34.0 |
| North Sydney | 1,520 | 2,513 | 993 | 65.4 |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 2,680 | 2,465 | 115 | -4.3 |
| Sydney Mines | 2,340 | 2,442 | 102 | 4.4 |
| Sydney | 1,480 | 2,426 | 946 | 64.0 |
| Campbellford | 1,418 | 2,424 | 1,006 | 70.9 |
| Stellarton | 2,297 | 2,410 | 113 | 5.0 |
| Notre-Dame de Grâce | 1,524 | 2,305 | 781 | 51.2 |
| Amherstburg | 2,672 | 2,279 | -393 | -14.0 |
| Chicoutimi | 1,935 | 2,277 | 342 | 12.5 |
| Thorold | 2,456 | 2,273 | -183 | -7.4 |
| Ridgetown | 1,538 | 2,254 | 716 | 46.5 |
| Buckingham | 1,479 | 2,239 | 760 | 51.3 |
| Mount Forest | 2,170 | 2,214 | 44 | 2.0 |
| Aylmer, O. | 1,540 | 2,167 | 627 | 40.4 |
| Wingham | 1,918 | 2,167 | 249 | 12.9 |
| Tilsonburg | 1,939 | 2,163 | 224 | 11.6 |
| Milltown, N.B. | 1,664 | 2,146 | 482 | 22.9 |
| New Market | 2,006 | 2,143 | 137 | 6.8 |
| Penetanguishene | 1,069 | 2,110 | 1,021 | 93.9 |
| Mitchell | 2,284 | 2,101 | -183 | -8.0 |
| Magog | 768 | 2,100 | 1,332 | 174.1 |
| Midland | 1,095 | 2,098 | 993 | 90.0 |
| Dresden | 1,979 | 2,068 | 79 | 4.0 |
| Forest | 1,614 | 2,057 | 443 | 27.4 |
| Richmond, Q. | 1,571 | 2,056 | 485 | 30.8 |
| Hawkesbury | 1,920 | 2,042 | 122 | 6.3 |
| Welland | 1,870 | 2,035 | 165 | 9.0 |
| Uxbridge | 1,824 | 2,023 | 199 | 10.9 |
| Palmerston | 1,828 | 2,007 | 179 | 9.7 |
| Meaford | 1,866 | 1,990 | 123 | 7.0 |
| Warton | 796 | 1,984 | 1,188 | 149.2 |
| Portsmouth | 1,734 | 1,974 | 240 | 12.2 |
| Drummondville | 960 | 1,965 | 1,005 | 117.3 |
| Aylmer, Q. | 1,782 | 1,945 | 163 | 9.2 |
| Cangawaga | 1,664 | 1,906 | 242 | 15.2 |
| London, West | 1,601 | 1,905 | 304 | 19.2 |
| Leamington | 1,411 | 1,870 | 459 | 32.4 |
| Farnboro | 1,396 | 1,860 | 464 | 33.2 |

**POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891--Concluded.**

| | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | Number. | Per cent. |
| Point Edward..... | 1,293 | 1,882 | 589 | 45·6 |
| Morrisburg..... | 1,719 | 1,859 | 140 | 8·1 |
| Gravenhurst..... | 1,015 | 1,848 | 833 | 82·0 |
| Preston..... | 1,419 | 1,843 | 424 | 30·0 |
| Oakville..... | 1,710 | 1,825 | 115 | 6·7 |
| Merritton..... | 1,798 | 1,813 | 15 | 0·8 |
| Exeter..... | 1,725 | 1,809 | 84 | 4·8 |
| Dunville..... | 1,808 | 1,776 | -32 | -1·7 |
| Lachute..... | 765 | 1,751 | 986 | 128·7 |
| Aurora..... | 1,540 | 1,743 | 203 | 13·1 |
| Louiseville..... | 1,381 | 1,740 | 359 | 26·0 |
| Waterloo..... | 1,617 | 1,733 | 116 | 7·1 |
| Iberville..... | 1,847 | 1,719 | -128 | -6·9 |
| Granby..... | 1,040 | 1,710 | 670 | 64·4 |
| Essex Centre..... | 800 | 1,709 | 909 | 113·6 |
| Blenheim..... | 1,212 | 1,708 | 496 | 40·9 |
| Port Perry..... | 1,800 | 1,698 | -102 | -5·6 |
| Montmagny..... | 1,738 | 1,697 | -41 | -2·1 |
| Kentville, N.S..... | 1,285 | 1,686 | 401 | 31·2 |
| Parkhill..... | 1,539 | 1,680 | 141 | 9·2 |
| Harriston..... | 1,772 | 1,687 | -85 | -4·8 |
| Ashburnham..... | 1,266 | 1,674 | 408 | 32·2 |
| Port Elgin..... | 1,400 | 1,659 | 259 | 18·5 |
| Alexandria..... | 1,200 | 1,614 | 414 | 34·5 |
| Fergus..... | 1,733 | 1,599 | -134 | -7·1 |
| Windsor Mills..... | 879 | 1,591 | 712 | 89·0 |
| Beauharnois..... | 1,499 | 1,590 | 91 | 6·0 |
| Bedford..... | 1,080 | 1,571 | 491 | 45·4 |
| St. Boniface..... | 1,283 | 1,553 | 270 | 21·0 |
| Berthier..... | 2,156 | 1,537 | -619 | -28·7 |
| Gatineau Point..... | 1,460 | 1,520 | 60 | 4·1 |
| Georgetown..... | 1,473 | 1,509 | 36 | 3·4 |

Dwellings
in Canada,
1891.

98. The total number of dwellings in Canada in 1891 (exclusive of the unorganized territory) was 930,684, of which 919,879 were of wood, brick or stone, 250 of sod (all in the North-West Territories) and 10,555 were shanties. Of the 919,879 houses, 854,842 were inhabited, 54,164 were empty and 10,873 were under construction.

Inhabited
houses,
1891.

99. The number of houses inhabited in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, together with the average number of persons under each roof, are given below :—

NUMBER of Inhabited Houses in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. | Average Number of Inhabitants. | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | 1881. | 1891. |
| Ontario..... | 358,034 | 403,012 | 44,978 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Quebec..... | 216,112 | 244,444 | 28,332 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 73,736 | 78,413 | 4,677 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| New Brunswick..... | 50,956 | 54,187 | 3,231 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Manitoba..... | 12,400 | 29,176 | 16,776 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| British Columbia..... | 6,992 | 16,776 | 9,784 | 7.0 | 4.9 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 17,684 | 18,359 | 675 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| The Territories..... | 2,297 | 10,478 | 8,181 | 11.1 | 6.0 |
| Total..... | 738,298 | 854,842 | 116,634 | 5.8 | 5.6 |

Out of the 854,842 houses returned as inhabited, 697,356 were built of wood, 131,522 of brick and 25,964 of stone.

100. The following table will give some idea of the increase in the value of property during the last ten years, in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada. Thanks are due to the several clerks who were obliging enough to furnish the information asked for. The census populations in 1881 and 1891 are given to assist the comparison. In comparing the assessments, it must not be forgotten that some of the principal cities have considerably enlarged their boundaries during the decade.

Progress of some principal cities and towns in Canada.

| Cities and Towns. | Population. | | Assessment. | | Municipal Debt, 1891. |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | |
| | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Montreal..... | 153,237 | 216,650 | 180,273,910 | 127,937,800 | 16,200,000 |
| Toronto..... | 96,196 | 181,220 | 56,266,039 | 146,860,000 | 12,724,785 |
| Quebec..... | 62,446 | 63,090 | | | |
| Hamilton..... | 35,960 | 48,980 | 15,650,000 | 23,122,310 | 3,440,939 |
| Ottawa..... | 31,397 | 44,154 | 10,138,539 | 17,638,110 | 2,561,915 |
| St. John, N.B..... | 41,353 | 50,179 | 15,624,000 | | 2,733,792 |
| Halifax..... | 36,100 | 38,556 | 14,468,529 | | 2,143,478 |
| London..... | 26,266 | 31,977 | 10,194,919 | 15,236,807 | 1,919,023 |
| Winnipeg..... | 7,985 | 23,642 | 9,196,435 | 19,944,270 | 2,692,566 |
| Kingston..... | 14,091 | 19,264 | 5,465,807 | 7,877,730 | 734,033 |
| Victoria, B.C..... | 5,925 | 16,841 | 2,749,975 | | |
| Vancouver, B.C..... | ** | 13,685 | ** | 12,000,000 | 650,000 |
| St. Henri..... | 6,415 | 13,415 | | | |

* No returns.

** Not in existence.

| Cities and Towns. | Population. | | Assessment. | | Municipal Debt, 1891. |
|----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | |
| | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Brantford..... | 9,616 | 12,753 | 3,630,490 | 5,987,910 | 532,533 |
| Charlottetown..... | 11,485 | 11,374 | 2,520,280 | \|\| | \|\| |
| Hull..... | 6,890 | 11,265 | 1,347,199 | 1,822,306 | 271,000 |
| Guelph..... | 9,890 | 10,539 | 2,899,060 | 3,418,960 | 463,320 |
| St. Thomas..... | 8,367 | 10,370 | 2,543,925 | 3,828,592 | 366,406 |
| Windsor..... | 6,561 | 10,322 | 1,946,400 | 4,645,087 | 731,413 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 7,227 | 10,110 | 2,025,659 | 3,551,923 | 253,140 |
| Belleville..... | 9,516 | 9,914 | 3,642,004 | 3,974,752 | 438,000 |
| Peterboro'..... | 6,812 | 9,717 | 2,568,395 | \|\| | \|\| |
| Stratford..... | 8,239 | 9,501 | \|\| | \|\| | \|\| |
| St. Cuthberts..... | 4,849 | 9,293 | \|\| | \|\| | \|\| |
| St. Catharines..... | 9,631 | 9,170 | 4,060,510 | 4,620,125 | 916,080 |
| Chatham, Ont..... | 7,873 | 9,052 | \|\| | 3,524,352 | 251,773 |
| Brockville..... | 7,609 | 8,793 | 2,085,060 | \|\| | \|\| |
| Moncton..... | 5,032 | 8,765 | 1,195,815 | 2,800,050 | 137,500 |
| Woodstock, Ont..... | 5,373 | 8,612 | 1,598,190 | 2,591,520 | 282,205 |
| Three Rivers..... | 8,670 | 8,334 | \|\| | 3,165,761 | 387,653 |
| Galt..... | 5,187 | 7,535 | 1,166,356 | 2,766,535 | 172,919 |
| Owen Sound..... | 4,426 | 7,497 | \|\| | 2,606,250 | 283,464 |
| Berlin..... | 4,054 | 7,425 | \|\| | 2,856,338 | 42,050 |
| Lévis..... | 7,597 | 7,301 | 1,834,570 | 2,104,533 | 274,889 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 5,321 | 7,016 | \|\| | \|\| | \|\| |
| Cornwall..... | 4,468 | 6,805 | 743,475 | 1,342,950 | 77,743 |
| Sarnia..... | 3,874 | 6,693 | 1,077,274 | 1,903,257 | 262,750 |
| Sorel..... | 5,791 | 6,669 | 1,442,756 | \|\| | \|\| |
| New Westminster..... | 1,500 | 6,641 | \|\| | 5,287,520 | 758,500 |
| Fredericton..... | 6,218 | 6,502 | \|\| | \|\| | \|\| |
| Dartmouth, N.S..... | 3,786 | 6,249 | 1,318,755 | 1,284,320 | 181,300 |
| Yarmouth..... | 3,485 | 6,089 | 8,902,400 | 5,797,119 | \|\| |
| Lindsay..... | 5,080 | 6,081 | 1,397,731 | 1,811,464 | 180,840 |
| Barrie..... | 4,854 | 5,550 | 1,320,528 | 1,410,000 | 74,000 |
| Valleyfield..... | 3,906 | 5,516 | 815,025 | 1,518,175 | 193,377 |
| Truro..... | 3,461 | 5,102 | 998,575 | 1,551,367 | 89,500 |
| Port Hope..... | 5,581 | 5,042 | 1,437,351 | 1,545,690 | 205,517 |

† No returns. ** Not in existence. † Real estate only.

† Incorporated, 1890. No debt.

Popula-
tion, how
estimated.

101. No information is available for ascertaining the annual increase of population between census years, with any great practical accuracy. The population used in different parts of this work is derived from logarithmetical calculations based on census returns, and is believed to be sufficiently near the mark to be of value in the calculations for which it is used; but it will be readily understood that from the absence of returns of births and deaths and from the incessant movement of population, both ways, across the long frontier, of which it is impossible to keep any record, it is not possible to obtain any absolutely correct statement of the population except by means of the census.

102. According to the census of 1881 the Indian or native population of Canada was 108,547, and in 1891, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, it was 121,638, being apparently an increase over 1881 of 13,091, but a decrease as compared with 1890 of 947. It is not, however, claimed that any of these figures are quite correct, as there are still some places, particularly in British Columbia, where there are at present no resident agents, and the number of the Indians can only be estimated. The apparent decrease is due to the fact of agents having been appointed since the last returns in some new places in British Columbia, when the actual numbers were found to be below the estimate, and it is quite probable that the numbers will be still further reduced, as agents are appointed in the more remote places. It is certain, however, that the number of Indians in Canada is now larger than in 1881, though the actual increase cannot be definitely ascertained; but the mere fact of an increase at all affords the strongest possible evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government, and though the increase is at present mainly confined to the tribes in the eastern provinces, these tribes have passed through experiences similar to those which the Indians of the North-West are now undergoing, and the time may be hopefully looked forward to when the latter, accustomed to domestic life, will increase in like manner. The Indians, on 30th June, 1890 and 1891, respectively, were, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers:—

| | 1890. | 1891. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Ontario..... | 17,776 | 17,915 |
| Quebec..... | 13,599 | 13,361 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 2,107 | 2,076 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1,509 | 1,521 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 321 | 314 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories..... | 25,743 | 25,195 |
| Peace River district..... | 2,638 | 2,638 |
| Athabasca..... | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Mackenzie..... | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Eastern Rupert's Land..... | 4,916 | 4,916 |
| Labrador, Canadian interior..... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Arctic coast..... | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| British Columbia..... | 34,416 | 25,292 |
| Total..... | 122,585 | 121,639 |

103. It is satisfactory to note that the interest taken by the Indians in the education of their children is continually on the increase, and that the indisposition on the part of many to allow their children to enter any of the industrial schools has considerably diminished. This latter improvement is particularly noticeable among the Blackfeet, who, until quite recently, had practically refused to allow any of their children to enter any boarding or industrial institution. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is of great importance, as these schools are calculated to have a much

Indian appreciation of education on the increase.

greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day schools, because they remove the children from the deleterious home influences to which they would otherwise be subjected, and bring them in uninterrupted contact with all that tends to change their views and habits of life.

Number of
pupils at
Indian
schools.

104. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becoming more sensible of the benefits of education :—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1888, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| PROVINCES. | 1881. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ontario | 1,907 | 1,974 | 2,036 | 2,155 | 2,210 |
| Quebec | 404 | 455 | 528 | 516 | 562 |
| Nova Scotia | 107 | 131 | 123 | 121 | 121 |
| New Brunswick | 67 | 91 | 94 | 101 | 99 |
| British Columbia | 652 | 512 | 453 | 401 | 685 |
| Prince Edward Island | 18 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 21 |
| *North-West Territories | 971 | 2,941 | 3,206 | 3,268 | 3,856 |
| Total | 4,126 | 6,127 | 6,459 | 6,671 | 7,554 |

* Manitoba included.

Effects of
increased
education.

105. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, there having been 2,885 more children at school in 1891 than in 1881. The number of children attending Indian schools in the older provinces remains about the same. The effect of this increased education is evidenced in many ways, notably by improvements in the way of dressing, much greater attention to personal cleanliness, and improved buildings, all of which signs are very important, as they indicate a gradual but effectual change of thought and habit.

Efforts of
Government
to civilize the
Indians.

106 It is the policy of the Government to endeavour as much as possible to persuade the Indians to give up their restless and wandering habits and stay on their reserves and try to get something out of their land. For this purpose they assist the latter in every possible way, by supplying them with seed, implements, cattle and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves, who act as instructors, superintend operations and try to instil into the minds of the Indians the first principles of farming.

Particu-
lars of land
cultivated
by Indians

107. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and intolerable laziness that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to take

genuine interest in and persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with steadily-increasing success is shown by the following comparative table of Indian farming transactions in 1881 and 1891:—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1891 AND 1881.

| PROVINCES. | Resident Indian Population. | Acres of Land Cultivated. | Acres of Land newly Broken. | Total No. of Imple-ments. | Total No. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Ontario | 17,018 | 64,972 | 1,575 | 9,499 | 18,306 |
| Quebec | 6,638 | 8,827 | 85 | 1,896 | 2,568 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,076 | 2,740 | 29 | 773 | 422 |
| New Brunswick | 1,531 | 808 | 2 | 363 | 361 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories | 24,210 | 13,549 | 2,116 | 32,856 | 16,407 |
| British Columbia | 23,406 | 8,906 | 761 | 5,514 | 22,925 |
| Prince Edward Island | 314 | 220 | 20 | 102 | 63 |
| Canada | 75,193 | 100,921 | 4,588 | 51,003 | 61,051 |
| Canada, 1881 | 46,962 | 75,365 | 6,341 | 19,828 | 28,569 |

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1891 AND 1881—*Concluded.*

| PROVINCES. | Bushels of Grain. | Bushels of Potatoes and Roots. | Tons of Hay. | Other Industries — Value. |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | \$ |
| Ontario | 280,467 | 91,937 | 10,622 | 176,783 |
| Quebec | 31,959 | 26,134 | 2,727 | 166,507 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,560 | 8,580 | 1,859 | 31,717 |
| New Brunswick | 3,968 | 6,221 | 294 | 23,210 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories | 73,483 | 81,845 | 21,450 | 240,233 |
| British Columbia | 61,693 | 73,551 | 4,090 | 684,986 |
| Prince Edward Island | 775 | 2,330 | 29 | 6,400 |
| Canada | 462,745 | 290,508 | 40,051 | 1,329,845 |
| Canada, 1881 | 285,335 | 163,423 | 13,673 | 602,147 |

The
Indian
fund.

108. The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by them, was, on 30th June, 1891, \$3,515,234, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to \$285,490. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was \$932,213, making a total of \$1,217,703.

Land sold
for In-
dians.

109. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 18,950 acres, realizing \$26,477. The quantity of Indian land now held by the Government for sale is about 457,866 acres.

Immigra-
tion re-
turns.

110. The greatest care is taken by the Department of Agriculture* in collecting immigration returns and making them as accurate as possible, and under ordinary circumstances these returns would be most important factors in determining the increase in population; but standing alone, as they do, and without the assistance of any system of ascertaining the emigration, or of any system of collection of births and deaths, they are not reliable for that purpose, but at the same time contain much valuable information in themselves.

Immi-
grant arri-
vals and
settlers,
1891.

111. According to the returns furnished by the department for 1891, the total number of immigrant arrivals was 187,378, of whom 105,213 were passengers for the United States, while the remaining 82,165 expressed their intention of settling in Canada. These figures show an increase, as compared with 1890, of 1,359 in the total number of arrivals, and of 7,098 in the number of settlers in Canada. The following numbers are those of immigrant arrivals in each of the years named who stated their intention of settling in Canada:—

IMMIGRANT SETTLERS IN CANADA, 1890-1891.

| | |
|-------|---------|
| 1880. | 38,505 |
| 1881. | 47,991 |
| 1882. | 112,458 |
| 1883. | 133,624 |
| 1884. | 103,824 |
| 1885. | 79,169 |
| 1886. | 69,152 |
| 1887. | 84,526 |
| 1888. | 88,766 |
| 1889. | 91,600 |
| 1890. | 75,067 |
| 1891. | 82,165 |

Settlers in
various
parts.

112. The total number of persons reported as having gone into Manitoba and the North-West was 21,067, of whom 15,180 proposed to stay in Manitoba, and 5,887 intended settling in the North-West. The total arrivals in Nova Scotia numbered 10,395, of whom 1,830 are reported to have settled in the province; 1,275 persons are said to have settled in New Brunswick, and 8,998 in British Columbia.

*Immigration branch transferred to Department of the Interior, May, 1892.

113. The nationalities of the immigrants arriving at the ports of Quebec and Halifax were as follow :—

| Nationalities. | Quebec. | Halifax. | Total. |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| English..... | 11,782 | 6,203 | 17,985 |
| Irish..... | 903 | 181 | 1,084 |
| Scotch..... | 1,981 | 602 | 2,583 |
| German..... | 951 | 551 | 1,502 |
| Scandinavians..... | 5,522 | 896 | 6,418 |
| French and Belgians..... | 307 | 427 | 734 |
| Other countries..... | 1,980 | 1,258 | 3,247 |
| Total..... | 23,435 | 10,118 | 35,553 |

Nationalities of immigrants.

It will be seen that Scandinavians still continue to arrive in considerable numbers, and they form a very desirable class of immigrants. A considerable number of Jews, driven out from Russia, were brought to this country during the summer.

114. The trades and occupations of some of the immigrants landed at Quebec and Halifax in 1891 were, as far as ascertained, as follow :—

| Occupation. | Quebec. | Halifax. | Total. |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|--------|
| Farmers..... | 304 | 292 | 596 |
| Labourers..... | 9,338 | 3,576 | 12,914 |
| Mechanics..... | 303 | 579 | 882 |
| Clerks and traders..... | 65 | 229 | 294 |
| Female servants..... | No returns | 1,064 | 1,064 |
| Total..... | 10,100 | 5,740 | 15,840 |

Occupations of immigrants.

115. The nationalities of the numbers reported in each province by the Customs officials are given below :—

| PROVINCES. | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | German. | United States. | Canadian. | Others. | Total. |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| Ontario..... | 1,053 | 295 | 346 | 335 | 1,541 | 5,587 | 365 | 9,516 |
| Quebec..... | 470 | 139 | 112 | 53 | 426 | 15,400 | 4,223 | 20,852 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 150 | 18 | 34 | 9 | 161 | 976 | 86 | 1,374 |
| New Brunswick..... | 121 | 21 | 20 | — | 122 | 893 | 67 | 1,234 |
| Manitoba..... | 300 | 96 | 169 | 241 | 498 | 1,025 | 608 | 2,876 |
| British Columbia..... | 223 | 25 | 42 | 62 | 198 | 269 | 67 | 986 |
| P. E. Island..... | 50 | 10 | 48 | — | 16 | 131 | 61 | 356 |
| Total..... | 2,406 | 624 | 765 | 700 | 2,962 | 23,400 | 5,257 | 37,114 |

Nationalities and arrivals reported by Customs.

The arrivals with settlers' goods, as reported by the Customs officials, showed an increase of 3,596 as compared with 1890. It will be seen that far the largest proportion was composed of Canadians who, having tried settlement in the United States, were returning to their native land.

Number of children brought in 116. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals was 3,418, being 1,961 more than in the previous year. The following are the numbers brought out in this way during the last eight years:—

| Year. | Number. |
|-----------|---------|
| 1883..... | 1,218 |
| 1884..... | 2,011 |
| 1885..... | 1,746 |
| 1886..... | 1,988 |
| 1887..... | 2,298 |
| 1888..... | 1,622 |
| 1889..... | 1,022 |
| 1890..... | 1,457 |
| 1891..... | 3,418 |

According to the immigration returns of Ontario, 19,619 children have been settled in this way in that province since 1868.

Immigra-
tion into
Ontario.

117. According to the returns of the Department of Immigration Ontario, out of 4,926,645 emigrants from the British Isles to places out of Europe during the years 1874 to 1890, inclusive, 309,397, or 6.28 per cent, settled in Ontario, and the total number from all parts reported to have settled in the province during the years 1868 to 1891 inclusive, was 597,111, bringing with them effects to the value, as far as the returns went, of \$6,457,046.

Difficulty
of obtain-
ing correct
returns.

118. The numbers of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there are not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier there must always be a considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and the *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be. It is scarcely possible even to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would undoubtedly considerably alter the figures given. The greatest care is taken by the department, and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals

at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures from that province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations; for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those leaving the country.

119. A comparative statement of the values of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses :—

Value of
settlers'
effects.

| — | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Reported at agencies..... | 2,731,005 | 2,594,112 | 1,648,158 | 2,699,469 | 2,049,065 |
| Reported at Customs..... | 1,148,903 | 1,180,343 | 1,516,798 | 1,233,432 | 1,461,036 |
| Total..... | 3,879,908 | 3,774,455 | 3,164,956 | 3,932,901 | 3,510,101 |

An examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country :—

VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA BY
SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

| | Value. |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1875..... | \$ 1,344,573 |
| 1876..... | 680,295 |
| 1877..... | 632,209 |
| 1878..... | 1,202,563 |
| 1879..... | 1,152,612 |
| 1880..... | 1,225,565 |
| 1881..... | 4,188,225 |
| 1882..... | 3,171,561 |
| 1883..... | 2,784,881 |
| 1884..... | 4,814,872 |
| 1885..... | 4,143,866 |
| 1886..... | 3,455,576 |
| 1887..... | 3,879,908 |
| 1888..... | 3,774,455 |
| 1889..... | 3,164,956 |
| 1890..... | 3,932,901 |
| 1891..... | 3,510,101 |

It must be remembered, however, that the means for obtaining information of this kind is very defective, and it is very likely that the actual value is considerably above the amount reported. In the 17 years given above it will be seen that a total value of \$47,045,729 has been brought into the country.

Immigra-
tion ex-
penditure.

120. The total immigration expenditure in 1891 was \$179,779, being an increase of \$52,476 as compared with 1890.

Cost of set-
tlers, per
head.

121. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was \$3.98, and including arrivals so reported, was \$2.18; the figures for the preceding year, 1890, being \$3.06 and \$1.69 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875:—

| YEAR. | NOT INCLUDING CUSTOMS. | | INCLUDING CUSTOMS. | |
|------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | Settlers. | Amount. | Settlers. | Amount. |
| | | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. |
| 1875 | 19,243 | 14 00 | 27,382 | 10 83 |
| 1876 | 14,499 | 19 60 | 25,633 | 11 12 |
| 1877 | 15,323 | 12 00 | 27,082 | 6 78 |
| 1878 | 18,372 | 9 63 | 29,807 | 6 33 |
| 1879 | 30,717 | 5 74 | 40,492 | 4 35 |
| 1880 | 27,544 | 6 59 | 38,505 | 4 71 |
| 1881 | 32,587 | 6 32 | 49,991 | 4 30 |
| 1882 | 81,904 | 4 23 | 112,458 | 3 08 |
| 1883 | 98,637 | 4 26 | 133,624 | 3 15 |

Farm labourers, female domestic and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local supply being in excess of the demand.

123. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was discontinued in 1888, but during the session of 1890 a special vote was passed for the purpose of promoting settlement in the North-West, out of which the Government decided to pay a bonus of \$10 to each head of a family, and \$5 to each member of a family over the age of 12 years; also, \$10 additional bonus to each member of the family who shall, within six months after sailing, become a settler on land somewhere in the Dominion west of the Province of Ontario, as this bonus does not apply to the old provinces. The object of this bonus is to assist the *bona fide* agricultural settler in the transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the North-West. This policy has since been continued.

Bonus to settlers in the North-West.

124. By invitation of the Government, a couple of tenant farmers, chosen from the high-class farming community of the United Kingdom, visited Canada during the summer of 1891, with a view of reporting upon the resources and advantages of the Maritime Provinces. These delegates visited all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and their reports, which will be published, are expected to prove of great importance in bringing the advantages of those parts of the Dominion prominently before persons who could not otherwise be approached.

Tenant farmer delegates.

125. According to British emigration returns, out of 12,797,688 persons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1890, 8,550,541 went to the United States, 2,019,144 to Canada, and 1,685,258 to Australasia, being respectively 66 per cent, 16 per cent and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia emigration to that country increased very rapidly, and during the period 1853-1890, 1,374,422 persons left Great Britain for Australasia and 982,430 for Canada. During the same period (1853-1890), out of 7,121,966 persons of British and Irish origin only who emigrated, 4,739,547 went to the United States, 1,308,776 to Australasia and 733,616 to Canada, being in the proportion of 66 per cent, 18 per cent, and 10 per cent respectively.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1815-1890.

126. In 1890, out of 315,980 persons that emigrated from the United Kingdom, 233,552, or 74 per cent, went to the United States, 31,897, or 10 per cent, to Canada, and 21,570, or 7 per cent, to Australasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having emigrated to the United States finally settled in Canada. During the last four years emigration to Canada has been considerably in excess of that to Australasia.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1890.

127. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,456,383 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very

Area of Canada.

nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 3,030,771 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area 3,161,457, or 294,926 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is 8,116,489 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 80 per cent of the whole Empire.

Area of
Europe
and
Canada
compared.

128. The area of the whole continent of Europe is 3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 299,619 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Area of
United
Kingdom,
United
States and
Canada
compared.

129. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly twenty-nine times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 488,766 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.

Area of
the world.

130. The area of the world, as estimated by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, is 51,250,800 square miles, and its population 1,467,920,000. Canada, therefore, covers rather more than one-fifteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and ninety-third part of the estimated population.

Area of
the several
provinces
and dis-
tricts of
Canada.

131. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts:—

| | Land | Water. | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
|--|------|--------|-------|

The above table was prepared in 1891, at the request of the compiler, by the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. The measurements have all been made anew and checked, and may be depended upon, in so far as warranted by the present geographical knowledge of the country. No change will be made in these figures, unless based upon new information. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 19,621 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland.

132. The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883. Area of Manitoba.

133. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54·5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 22·0 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|-----|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 54·5 | Quebec..... | 6·5 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 22·0 | Manitoba..... | 2·4 |
| New Brunswick..... | 11·4 | British Columbia..... | ·3 |
| Ontario..... | 10·0 | Provisional districts..... | 2 |
| Canada..... | 1·5 | | |

134. The colony of Newfoundland, which includes the coast of Labrador, is the only part of British North America not now included in the Dominion of Canada. Negotiations for the entry of the colony into the Confederation have at various times been in contemplation, but to the present have taken no practical shape. The island of Newfoundland is situated on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 350 miles long, with an average breadth of about 130 miles, its estimated area being 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. By a census taken in 1891 the population was found to be 202,000, inclusive of the coast of Labrador, which comprises about 120,000 square miles; in 1884 the total population of the colony was 197,335, so that there was only an increase of 2·36 per cent in the last seven years. Fishing forms the principal industry, and in 1890 the value of the fisheries, exclusive of home consumption, which is very large, and bait sold to foreigners, was placed at \$5,649,766. Newfoundland

135. The following table gives the population and area of the United Kingdom and its possessions according to the latest available information. The figures are taken from the Statesman's Year Book, Population and areas of

British
possession.

1892, and the calculations for the density of population were made in this office :—

| Colony. | Area in Square Miles. | Population. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Europe— | | | |
| United Kingdom | 121,481 | 37,888,153 | 31 |
| Gibraltar | 2 | 25,735 | 12,865 |
| Malta | 117 | 165,662 | 1,407 |
| Total, Europe | 121,600 | 38,079,550 | 31 |
| India— | | | |
| British India | 1,068,314 | 220,529,100 | 206 |
| Feudatory States | 731,944 | 64,123,230 | 87 |
| Total, India | 1,800,258 | 284,652,330 | 158 |
| Asia— | | | |
| Aden | 75 | 41,910 | 558 |
| Ceylon | 25,364 | 3,008,239 | 118 |
| Hong Kong | 29 | 221,441 | 7,636 |
| Labuan | 30 | 5,853 | 195 |
| Straits Settlement | 1,472 | 506,577 | 344 |
| Total, Asia | 26,970 | 3,784,010 | 139 |
| Africa— | | | |
| Ascension | 35 | 360 | 10 |
| Basutoland | 9,720 | 218,902 | 22 |
| Bechuanaland | 43,000 | 72,700 | 1 |
| Cape Colony | 233,430 | 1,527,224 | 6 |
| Mauritius | 705 | 360,847 | 511 |
| Natal | 91,120 | 543,913 | 5 |

| Colony. | Area in Square Miles. | Population. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Australasia— | | | |
| Fiji..... | 7,740 | 121,180 | 16 |
| New Guinea..... | 90,000 | 489,000 | 5 |
| New South Wales..... | 310,700 | 1,134,207 | 4 |
| New Zealand..... | 104,471 | 626,830 | 6 |
| Queensland..... | 668,497 | 393,718 | 0 59 |
| South Australia..... | 903,690 | 315,048 | 0 35 |
| Tasmania..... | 26,251 | 146,667 | 5 |
| Victoria..... | 87,884 | 1,140,411 | 13 |
| Western Australia..... | 975,920 | 49,782 | 0 05 |
| Total Australasia..... | 3,175,153 | 4,416,843 | 1 |
| * Protectorates— | | | |
| Asia..... | 120,400 | 1,112,000 | 18 |
| Africa..... | 2,120,000 | 35,000,000 | 16 |
| Pacific..... | | 10,000 | ..... |
| Total Protectorates..... | 2,240,400 | 36,122,000 | 16 |
| Total British Empire..... | 11,461,183 | 378,730,080 | 33 |

136. The next table gives the area and population of foreign Countries :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRY. | Estimated Area. | Population, Estimated or Census. | Year. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|------------------------|--------------------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|
| EUROPE. | | | | |
| | Sq. Miles. | | | |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 240,218 | *41,284,966 | 1890 | 172 |
| Belgium..... | 11,370 | *6,147,041 | 1890 | 485 |
| Denmark..... | 14,791 | *2,172,205 | 1890 | 147 |
| Colonies of..... | 75,107 | 127,808 | 1880 | 2 |
| France..... | 204,146 | *38,218,903 | 1886 | 187 |
| Colonies of..... | 1,788,268 | 16,459,995 | 1882 | 9 |
| Germany..... | 25,041 | *2,187,208 | 1889 | 87 |
| Italy..... | 110,623 | 29,943,607 | 1886 | 271 |
| Montenegro..... | 3,630 | *236,000 | 1880 | 65 |
| Netherlands..... | 12,648 | *4,511,415 | 1889 | 356 |
| Colonies..... | 764,348 | 28,687,769 | 1886 | 38 |
| Portugal..... | 34,499 | 4,708,178 | 1881 | 139 |
| Colonies of..... | 706,056 | 3,740,575 | .... | 5 |
| Romania..... | 50,160 | 5,500,000 | 1887 | 109 |
| Russia, in Europe..... | 2,065,504 | 95,870,810 | 1887 | 45 |

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

| COUNTRY. | Estimated Area. | Population, Estimated or Census. | Year. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| EUROPE— <i>Con.</i> | Sq. Miles. | | | |
| Servia | 19,060 | *2,162,759 | 1890 | 114 |
| Spain | 194,744 | 17,543,100 | 1887 | 90 |
| " Colonies of. | 163,876 | 9,906,058 | .... | 61 |
| Sweden | 170,979 | 4,784,675 | 1890 | 27 |
| Norway | 124,495 | *1,909,176 | 1890 | 16 |
| Switzerland | 15,442 | *2,933,334 | 1888 | 190 |
| Turkey, in Europe | 125,289 | 9,277,040 | 1886 | 74 |
| German Empire | 208,738 | *49,416,476 | 1890 | 237 |
| Total Europe | 7,159,022 | 337,911,158 | .... | 47 |
| ASIA. | | | | |
| China | 1,336,841 | 386,853,029 | .... | 289 |
| " Dependencies | 2,881,560 | 16,680,000 | .... | 7 |
| Corea | 84,222 | 12,000,000 | 1886 | 142 |
| Japan | 147,655 | 40,072,020 | 1889 | 271 |
| Persia | 628,000 | 9,000,000 | 1891 | 14 |
| Siam | 280,560 | 6,000,000 | 1886 | 21 |
| Russia, in Asia | 6,564,778 | 17,587,059 | 1887 | 3 |
| Turkey " | 729,380 | 16,174,056 | 1886 | 22 |
| Total Asia | 12,652,996 | 504,366,164 | .... | 40 |

| Colony. | Area in Square Miles. | Population. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Australasia— | | | |
| Fiji..... | 7,740 | 121,180 | 16 |
| New Guinea..... | 90,000 | 480,000 | 5 |
| New South Wales..... | 310,700 | 1,134,207 | 4 |
| New Zealand..... | 104,471 | 626,830 | 6 |
| Queensland..... | 668,497 | 393,718 | 0.59 |
| South Australia..... | 903,000 | 315,048 | 0.35 |
| Tasmania..... | 26,251 | 146,667 | 5 |
| Victoria..... | 87,884 | 1,140,411 | 13 |
| Western Australia..... | 975,920 | 49,782 | 0.05 |
| Total Australasia..... | 3,175,153 | 4,416,843 | 1 |
| Protectorates— | | | |
| Asia..... | 120,400 | 1,112,000 | 18 |
| Africa..... | 2,120,000 | 36,000,000 | 16 |
| Pacific..... | | 10,000 | |
| Total Protectorates..... | 2,240,400 | 36,122,000 | 16 |
| Total British Empire..... | 11,461,183 | 378,730,080 | 33 |

136. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries:—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Area and
population
of
foreign
countries.

| COUNTRY. | Estimated Area. | Population, Estimated or Census. | Year. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|
| EUROPE. | Sq. Miles. | | | |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 240,218 | *41,284,960 | 1880 | 172 |
| Belgium..... | 11,379 | *6,147,041 | 1880 | 485 |
| Denmark..... | 14,793 | *2,172,366 | 1880 | 147 |
| <i>Colonies of</i> | 74,507 | 127,808 | 1880 | 2 |
| France..... | 204,146 | *39,318,563 | 1880 | 187 |
| <i>Colonies of</i> | 1,788,368 | 16,459,565 | 1882 | 9 |
| Greece..... | 25,541 | *2,587,388 | 1880 | 87 |
| Italy..... | 110,623 | 29,943,607 | 1886 | 271 |
| Montenegro..... | 1,639 | *236,000 | 1880 | 45 |
| Netherlands..... | 12,644 | *4,512,415 | 1880 | 356 |
| <i>Colonies</i> | 744,348 | 28,697,769 | 1880 | 39 |
| Portugal..... | 24,699 | 4,708,378 | 1881 | 139 |
| <i>Colonies of</i> | 766,006 | 3,780,575 | | 5 |
| Romania..... | 50,560 | 5,500,000 | 1887 | 109 |
| Russia, in Europe..... | 2,060,594 | 95,870,000 | 1887 | 46 |

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

| COUNTRY. | Estimated Area. | Population, Estimated or Census. | Year. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| EUROPE—Con. | | | | |
| | Sq. Miles. | | | |
| Servia | 19,050 | *2,162,759 | 1890 | 114 |
| Spain | 194,744 | 17,545,180 | 1887 | 90 |
| “ Colonies of | 163,876 | 9,996,068 | ..... | 61 |
| Sweden | 170,979 | 4,784,675 | 1890 | 27 |
| Norway | 124,496 | *1,999,176 | 1890 | 16 |
| Switzerland | 15,442 | *2,933,334 | 1888 | 190 |
| Turkey, in Europe | 125,289 | 9,277,040 | 1886 | 74 |
| German Empire | 208,738 | *49,416,476 | 1890 | 237 |
| Total Europe | 7,159,022 | 337,911,158 | ..... | 47 |
| ASIA. | | | | |
| China | 1,336,841 | 386,853,029 | ..... | 289 |
| “ Dependencies | 2,881,560 | 16,680,000 | ..... | 7 |
| Corea | 84,222 | 12,000,000 | 1886 | 142 |
| Japan | 147,655 | 40,072,020 | 1889 | 271 |
| Persia | 628,000 | 9,000,000 | 1891 | 14 |
| Siam | 280,560 | 6,000,000 | 1886 | 21 |
| Russia, in Asia | 6,564,778 | 17,587,059 | 1887 | 3 |
| Turkey “ | 729,380 | 16,174,056 | 1886 | 22 |
| Total Asia | 12,652,996 | 504,366,164 | ..... | 40 |
| AFRICA. | | | | |
| Liberia | 14,300 | 1,068,000 | 1886 | 75 |
| Madagascar | 228,500 | 3,500,000 | 1886 | 15 |
| Morocco | 219,000 | 5,000,000 | 1886 | 23 |
| South African Republic | 112,600 | 360,000 | 1887 | 3 |
| Tunis | 42,000 | 1,500,000 | 1886 | 36 |
| Zanzibar | 625 | 240,000 | 1886 | 384 |
| Turkey, in Africa | 398,873 | 1,000,000 | 1886 | 2 |
| “ Egypt | 11,000 | 6,817,265 | 1886 | 620 |
| Total Africa | 1,026,898 | 19,485,265 | ..... | 19 |
| AMERICA. | | | | |
| Argentine Republic | 1,117,184 | 3,500,000 | 1890 | 3 |
| Bolivia | 567,240 | 3,492,162 | 1888 | 6 |
| Brazil | 3,218,166 | 14,002,335 | 1888 | 4 |
| Chili | 293,970 | *2,766,747 | 1890 | 9 |
| Colombia | 504,773 | 3,878,600 | 1881 | 8 |
| Costa Rica | 20,000 | 238,782 | 1890 | 12 |
| Ecuador | 120,000 | 1,271,861 | 1890 | 11 |
| Guatemala | 46,000 | 1,452,003 | 1890 | 32 |

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

| COUNTRY. | Estimated Area. | Population, Estimated or Census. | Year. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| AMERICA— <i>Continued.</i> | Sq. Miles. | | | |
| Algeria..... | 10,204 | 572,000 | 1895 | 56 |
| Argentina..... | 46,400 | 431,917 | 1890 | 9 |
| Brazil..... | 741,791 | 11,496,830 | 1898 | 15 |
| Canada..... | 40,500 | 312,845 | 1880 | 8 |
| Chile..... | 98,000 | 459,645 | 1897 | 5 |
| Colombia..... | 454,708 | *2,972,000 | 1876 | 6 |
| Cuba..... | 7,226 | 777,895 | 1891 | 108 |
| Demingto..... | 18,045 | 610,000 | 1888 | 34 |
| United States..... | 3,499,027 | *62,622,250 | 1890 | 21 |
| Guay..... | 72,151 | 648,297 | 1888 | 9 |
| Uruguay..... | 430,950 | 2,238,922 | 1888 | 5 |
| Total America..... | 11,315,335 | 113,739,691 | | 10 |
| EUROPEANICA. | | | | |
| Spain..... | 6,640 | *80,990 | 1890 | 14 |
| Total..... | 32,160,891 | 975,591,928 | | 30 |

* Census.

37. The following table, prepared for the *Statesman's Year Book* by Mr. A. G. Ravenstein, shows the partition of Africa:—

Partition of Africa.

PARTITION OF AFRICA, JANUARY, 1891.

| DIVISIONS. | Area. | Population. | Inhabitants to Square Mile. |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | Sq. Miles. | | |
| North Africa..... | 354,000 | 23,750,000 | 67 |
| South Africa..... | 350,000 | 3,730,000 | 6 |
| East Africa..... | 1,228,307 | 12,815,000 | 10 |
| Western, St. Helena, &c..... | 1,119 | 350,000 | 432 |
| West Africa..... | 1,578,000 | 69,764,000 | 44 |
| French..... | 2,002,000 | 23,760,000 | 12 |
| Portuguese Africa..... | 801,000 | 5,610,000 | 7 |
| Spanish..... | 300,000 | 400,000 | 1 |
| German..... | 600,000 | 5,300,000 | 9 |
| Italian..... | 400,000 | 4,300,000 | 11 |
| Belgian..... | 300,000 | 15,000,000 | 50 |
| Belgian..... | 300,000 | 100,000 | 1 |
| Belgian..... | 30,000 | 1,000,000 | 33 |
| Belgian..... | 600,000 | 1,000,000 | 16 |
| Belgian..... | 1,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20 |
| Belgian..... | 80,000 | 40,000 | 1 |
| Belgian..... | 4,000 | 40,000 | 1 |
| Total Africa..... | 11,315,335 | 238,145,000 | 21 |

Area and
popula-
tion of the
world.

138. The area and population of the world, according to the same authority, are as follow :—

| CONTINENTS. | Area. | Population. | Inhabitants to Square Mile. |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Sq. Miles. | | |
| Europe | 3,555,000 | 360,200,000 | 101 |
| Asia | 14,710,000 | 850,000,000 | 57 |
| Africa | 11,514,000 | 127,000,000 | 11 |
| Australasia | 3,300,000 | 4,750,000 | 1 4 |
| North America | 6,446,000 | 89,250,000 | 14 |
| South America | 6,837,000 | 36,420,000 | 5 |
| Polar Regions | 4,888,800 | 300,000 | ..... |
| Total | 51,250,800 | 1,467,920,000 | 29 |

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection
of vital
statistics.

139. Vital statistics are collected in some of the provinces with more or less accuracy, those by the Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec and the Provincial Government in Ontario being probably the most complete, but the great expense that must necessarily be incurred has hitherto deterred the Dominion Government from attempting any system of collection for the whole country, the only movement in this direction being the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, and also the contributing towards the expense of collecting statistics of the French population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church. The Government having decided that the result did not justify the expense incurred, discontinued the collection of mortuary statistics, at the close of 1891.

Death rate
in princi-
pal towns.

140. Twenty-nine towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1890, Stratford, which has been added to the list, not having commenced in time to be included in that year. The result of the census having shown that the populations of the several places had in very many cases been largely over-estimated, the ratios per 1,000 of population have been calculated for this work on the number of inhabitants as ascertained by the census in April, 1891, and as only three months elapsed between the end of the year and the taking of the census, it is believed that these ratios are nearer the correct figures than any of those heretofore published.

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS
IN CANADA, 1890.

| CITIES AND TOWNS. | Total Deaths | Ratio per 1,000 of Popu- lation. | RATIO PER 1,000 DEATHS AT | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | Under 1 year. | 1 to 9 years. | 9 to 13 years. | 15 to 25 years. | 25 to 35 years. | 35 to 45 years. | Over 45 years. | |
| Montreal | 6,200 | 28.66 | 445.32 | 153.00 | 47.19 | 107.43 | 94.06 | 99.21 | 53.63 | |
| Toronto | 2,919 | 16.11 | 321.69 | 128.13 | 62.69 | 155.19 | 137.38 | 127.78 | 66.80 | |
| Quebec | 2,116 | 33.54 | 161.16 | 403.12 | 56.71 | 104.44 | 89.32 | 119.58 | 74.67 | |
| Halifax | 1,089 | 28.24 | 211.20 | 224.98 | 115.76 | 130.39 | 106.52 | 123.97 | 87.24 | |
| Ottawa | 948 | 21.47 | 389.24 | 126.58 | 54.86 | 114.98 | 128.69 | 124.47 | 60.13 | |
| Hamilton | 867 | 17.70 | 229.53 | 99.19 | 42.68 | 171.86 | 164.93 | 200.69 | 89.97 | |
| St. John, N.B. | 741 | 18.91 | 191.63 | 102.57 | 71.52 | 164.64 | 170.04 | 153.85 | 145.75 | |
| Winnipeg | 403 | 15.71 | 349.88 | 138.96 | 54.69 | 203.40 | 136.33 | 71.96 | 9.92 | |
| Hull | 384 | 34.09 | 471.35 | 210.94 | 85.94 | 54.69 | 59.89 | 49.49 | 65.10 | |
| Kingston | 383 | 19.88 | 195.82 | 49.61 | 41.78 | 138.39 | 151.43 | 232.37 | 190.60 | |
| London | 359 | 11.23 | 211.70 | 61.28 | 47.35 | 164.35 | 136.49 | 242.34 | 136.49 | |
| Three Rivers | 287 | 34.44 | 435.54 | 156.80 | 34.84 | 80.14 | 111.50 | 80.14 | 97.56 | |
| Shelbrooke | 277 | 27.40 | 400.72 | 129.97 | 54.15 | 137.18 | 86.64 | 115.62 | 75.82 | |
| Victoria, B.C. | 275 | 20.09 | 203.64 | 61.82 | 32.73 | 221.82 | 136.36 | 203.63 | 40.00 | |
| St. Hyacinthe | 220 | 31.36 | 381.82 | 127.27 | 31.82 | 172.73 | 68.18 | 131.82 | 86.36 | |
| Brantford | 191 | 14.98 | 219.90 | 89.00 | 62.83 | 246.08 | 146.59 | 162.30 | 73.30 | |
| Charlottetown | 184 | 16.18 | 168.48 | 81.52 | 86.96 | 157.61 | 119.56 | 201.09 | 184.78 | |
| Sand | 176 | 26.39 | 448.86 | 181.82 | 22.73 | 31.13 | 90.91 | 102.28 | 102.27 | |
| Belleville | 174 | 17.55 | 166.67 | 99.70 | 51.72 | 195.40 | 137.94 | 195.40 | 143.68 | |
| Windsor, Ont. | 162 | 15.69 | 277.78 | 111.11 | 43.21 | 185.18 | 179.01 | 141.98 | 55.56 | |
| Brockville | 159 | 18.08 | 138.36 | 81.76 | 56.61 | 194.97 | 138.36 | 251.58 | 138.36 | |
| Gravel | 142 | 13.47 | 218.31 | 169.01 | 63.38 | 140.85 | 98.59 | 197.19 | 105.63 | |
| Chatham, Ont. | 133 | 14.69 | 203.01 | 105.26 | 52.63 | 157.90 | 157.90 | 187.97 | 127.82 | |
| St. John's, Que. | 126 | 26.40 | 333.33 | 166.66 | 23.81 | 163.18 | 163.18 | 174.60 | 95.24 | |
| St. Thomas | 119 | 11.48 | 176.47 | 109.25 | 33.61 | 201.68 | 235.29 | 100.84 | 134.46 | |
| Peterborough | 119 | 12.25 | 184.88 | 67.23 | 33.61 | 201.68 | 134.45 | 210.08 | 168.07 | |
| Galt | 107 | 14.20 | 158.88 | 102.80 | 37.38 | 224.30 | 205.61 | 130.84 | 140.19 | |
| Fredericton | 101 | 15.53 | 297.03 | 108.91 | 39.69 | 168.32 | 69.40 | 148.52 | 168.32 | |
| Woodstock, O. | 91 | 10.57 | 263.74 | 65.93 | 21.98 | 109.89 | 219.78 | 208.79 | 109.89 | |

141. The total number of deaths returned from the twenty-nine places was 19,461; in 1889 the number was 18,235 from twenty-eight places, and as Brockville, the additional place, returned 159 deaths, there was an increase in the remaining twenty-eight of no less than 1,067 deaths. This large increase is, no doubt, largely attributable to the epidemic of influenza which prevailed to such an extent during the winter and spring of 1890, and to the many fatal illnesses induced thereby, particularly of affections of the lungs (including phthisis), deaths from these causes having increased from 3,700 to 4,417. The highest death rate per 1,000 of population was in Three Rivers, viz., 34.44, and the lowest in London, 11.23, but on account of the improved data on which the calculations are made, the ratio cannot be compared with those of preceding years.

Increase
in number
of deaths.

Infantile mortality. 142. The largest number of deaths is, of course, among children, and the infant mortality of Hull is still larger than in any other town, out of 384 deaths 262 having been of children under 5 years of age, being in the proportion of 682 per 1,000 deaths. Infant mortality is, however, very much larger in many places than it ought to be, the highest rates being generally found in places with a large French population; but it must also be remembered that among French speaking Canadians there is a correspondingly high birth rate. Out of a total number of deaths recorded of 19,461, 9,524, or 48·93 per cent, were of children under 5 years of age, and 6,296, or 33·35 per cent, of those under 1 year. This latter proportion was not so large as in either 1887, 1888 or 1889, in which years it was 33·06 per cent, 34·59 per cent, and 35·02 per cent, respectively. More than half, or 54 per cent, of the total number of deaths under 5 years, were from atrophy and debility, and diarrhoeal affections, the numbers being for the first named cause 1,588, and for the second, 1,826. There were 451 deaths from premature birth, being an increase of 118.

Deaths of illegitimate children. 143. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 873, being three more than in 1889; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 754, or 86 per cent, were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 124 to be divided among 26 towns, one of which has a population of 181,000, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number, 39 per cent were under one month, and 89 per cent under one year. Though for the last four years the rate of infant mortality has been highest in Hull, yet in no year have there been any returns of illegitimate births from that city.

Children still-born. 144. The number of cases of children still-born returned was 964, as compared with 913 in 1889. The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 34, 29 being males and 5 females. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31; in 1887, from 26 cities, 30; in 1888, from 27 cities, 37, and in 1889, 37 from 28 cities.

Deaths from most fatal diseases. 145. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 29 places making returns in 1890. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is different from that of the preceding year. Throat affections have dropped out of the table and their place been taken by enteritis and other affections of the bowels. The most fatal disease is placed first:—

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN TOWNS
IN CANADA, 1890.

| CITIES AND TOWNS. | Lung diseases. | Atrophy and debility. | Phthisis. | Diarrhoeal affections. | Cerebro-spinal affections. | Diseases of heart and blood vessels. | Diphtheria. | Enteritis and other affections of the bowels. |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Montreal..... | 763 | 789 | 529 | 794 | 491 | 322 | 146 | 238 |
| Toronto..... | 412 | 280 | 286 | 216 | 167 | 190 | 79 | 85 |
| Quebec..... | 222 | 200 | 214 | 255 | 217 | 60 | 95 | 42 |
| Hamilton..... | 154 | 51 | 100 | 54 | 47 | 71 | 9 | 23 |
| Ottawa..... | 113 | 58 | 86 | 120 | 30 | 47 | 34 | 16 |
| Halifax..... | 136 | 71 | 112 | 41 | 39 | 55 | 192 | 25 |
| St. John, N.B..... | 135 | 58 | 111 | 57 | 51 | 29 | 33 | 9 |
| London..... | 47 | 8 | 37 | 17 | 19 | 25 | 5 | 15 |
| Winnipeg..... | 61 | 19 | 44 | 57 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 11 |
| Kingston..... | 49 | 36 | 40 | 16 | 11 | 26 | 2 | 12 |
| Victoria, B.C..... | 33 | 60 | 32 | 18 | 9 | 28 | 4 | 10 |
| Charlottetown..... | 18 | 9 | 33 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Brantford..... | 32 | 4 | 22 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 6 |
| Hull..... | 25 | 153 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 43 | 5 |
| Bellefleur..... | 20 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 7 |
| St. Thomas..... | 23 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Guelph..... | 24 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 5 |
| Pine Rivers..... | 8 | 18 | 24 | 33 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 4 |
| Shelburne..... | 31 | 45 | 31 | 46 | 10 | 9 | 22 | 7 |
| Peterboro..... | 25 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Windsor..... | 20 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| Chatham..... | 10 | 11 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Woodstock..... | 20 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Sarnia..... | 27 | 30 | 8 | 33 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 15 | 50 | 38 | 25 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 3 |
| Galt..... | 15 | ..... | 18 | 3 | 4 | 9 | ..... | 7 |
| Fredericton..... | 15 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 5 | 7 | ..... | 5 |
| St. John's, Que..... | 15 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 12 | ..... | 2 |
| Brockville..... | 27 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| Total..... | 2,495 | 2,035 | 1,922 | 1,909 | 1,210 | 1,053 | 717 | 578 |

ORDER OF FATALITY.

| 1889. | 1890. |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Atrophy and debility. | Lung diseases. |
| Diarrhoeal affections. | Atrophy and debility. |
| Lung diseases. | Phthisis. |
| Phthisis. | Diarrhoeal affections. |
| Cerebro-spinal affections. | Cerebro-spinal affections. |
| Diseases of the heart and blood vessels. | Diseases of heart and blood vessels. |
| Throat affections. | Diphtheria. |
| Diphtheria. | Enteritis. |

Deaths from lung diseases. 146. As already pointed out, there was a large increase in deaths from affections of the lungs of all kinds amounting to 16 per cent, death from lung diseases having increased by 541, and from phthisis by 170 making the death rate 227 per 1,000 deaths as compared with 202 in 1889. In Ontario in 1889 the proportion in the cities was 203 per 1,000 deaths, and in the province 201.

Deaths from diphtheria. 147. There was a large increase in the deaths from diphtheria, amounting to as much as 35 per cent. This was mainly caused by a virulent outbreak of this disease in Halifax, causing 192 deaths, being 17 per cent of the whole mortality of the city. Of these deaths, 104 were children under 5 years, 164 under 10 years, and 182 under 15 years. The ratio of deaths from this disease to the population of the place making returns was .8 as compared with .5 in 1889. In Ontario in 1889 according to provincial returns, the death rate per 1,000 of population was .5 in cities and towns, respectively, and .3 in the whole province. The rate in England in 1889 was .18 per 1,000, being higher than in the preceding year, and this disease seems to be steadily on the increase in that country. Allowing one death from Brockville, which was not included last year, there was a net increase of 20 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, caused entirely by the increase in Toronto where there were no less than 68 more deaths than in 1889, so that if that city is left out of calculation, there was actually a decrease of 44 in deaths from this cause, which is a satisfactory showing, and indicates generally a greater attention to sanitary arrangements. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the four years, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, in the places making returns as well as the proportion of deaths from the same cause per 1,000 inhabitants in the same places in 1890:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN 1887, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

| CITIES AND TOWNS. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | CITIES AND TOWNS. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Montreal..... | 125 | 113 | 87 | 76 | Fredericton..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Toronto..... | 71 | 51 | 49 | 117 | St. Hyacinthe.. | 6 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Quebec..... | 22 | 21 | 40 | 20 | Galt..... | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Hamilton..... | 19 | 15 | 17 | 23 | Hull..... | 20 | 14 | 4 | 4 |
| Halifax..... | 6 | 14 | 11 | 7 | London..... | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Winnipeg..... | 21 | 21 | 38 | 28 | Brantford..... | 9 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| Ottawa..... | 43 | 17 | 19 | 19 | Victoria, B.C.... | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| St. John, N.B.... | 6 | 3 | 11 | 10 | Three Rivers.... | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Kingston..... | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | Woodstock..... | 8 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| St. Thomas..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | Sorel..... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Charlottetown... | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | Windsor..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Guelph..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | St. Johns, Que... Brockville..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Belleville..... | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 1 |
| Chatham..... | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 | | | | | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| Peterboro..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 2 | Total..... | 411 | 358 | 361 | 382 |

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN 1890.

| CITIES AND TOWNS. | Per 1,000. | CITIES AND TOWNS. | Per 1,000. |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| Winnipeg..... | 1.69 | Montreal..... | 0.35 |
| St. John, Que..... | 1.05 | Woodstock, Ont..... | 0.35 |
| Brantford..... | 0.86 | Quebec..... | 0.32 |
| St. Thomas..... | 0.67 | Belleville..... | 0.30 |
| Toronto..... | 0.65 | Windsor..... | 0.29 |
| Kingston..... | 0.52 | Guelph..... | 0.28 |
| Hamilton..... | 0.47 | St. John, N.B..... | 0.26 |
| Fredericton..... | 0.46 | Charlottetown..... | 0.26 |
| Chatham, Ont..... | 0.44 | Peterborough..... | 0.21 |
| Victoria, B.C..... | 0.44 | London..... | 0.19 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 0.43 | Halifax..... | 0.18 |
| Ottawa..... | 0.43 | Galt..... | 0.13 |
| Three Rivers..... | 0.36 | Belleville..... | 0.11 |
| Hull..... | 0.36 | | |

There was an increase in the rate per 1,000 of the aggregate population of all the places making returns from .41 to .43, but if Toronto is taken out the rate is reduced to .37. Even this is higher than it ought to be; in England and Wales in 1889 it was only .17. The proportion in Ontario in 1889 was .26 per 1,000 inhabitants.

148. The following table shows how the assigned causes of death, in the places making returns, were distributed among the several classes. The classification is based upon that established by the Registrar-General of England:—

Causes of death by classes.

| CITIES AND TOWNS. | Total Deaths. | Zymotic. | Parasitic. | Dietetic. | Constitutional. | Developmental. | Local. | Violence. | Ill-defined and not specified causes. |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Montreal..... | 6,209 | 1,296 | 1 | 12 | 888 | 352 | 2,636 | 156 | 894 |
| Toronto..... | 2,919 | 515 | 9 | 4 | 459 | 211 | 1,302 | 92 | 327 |
| Quebec..... | 2,116 | 555 | | 4 | 256 | 235 | 783 | 34 | 249 |
| Hamilton..... | 867 | 125 | | 4 | 141 | 65 | 425 | 31 | 76 |
| Ottawa..... | 948 | 217 | | 6 | 148 | 91 | 390 | 33 | 73 |
| St. John, N.B..... | 741 | 126 | | | 139 | 64 | 320 | 37 | 64 |
| Halifax..... | 1,089 | 306 | 1 | 2 | 155 | 67 | 448 | 21 | 89 |
| London..... | 359 | 57 | | | 67 | 43 | 162 | 8 | 22 |
| Winnipeg..... | 493 | 117 | 2 | 1 | 63 | 13 | 154 | 21 | 80 |
| Victoria, B.C..... | 275 | 44 | 1 | 2 | 44 | 17 | 124 | 17 | 26 |
| Kingston..... | 383 | 58 | | 1 | 56 | 60 | 144 | 18 | 47 |
| Hull..... | 384 | 64 | | | 22 | 17 | 111 | 8 | 162 |

| CITIES AND TOWNS. | Total Deaths. | Zymotic. | Parasitic. | Dietetic. | Constitutional. | Developmental. | Local. | Violence. | Undefined and not specified causes. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Charlottetown | 184 | 36 | 1 | | 40 | 20 | 57 | 11 | 19 |
| Brantford | 191 | 37 | 1 | | 32 | 15 | 90 | 7 | 9 |
| Belleville | 174 | 17 | | 1 | 31 | 21 | 80 | 8 | 16 |
| St. Thomas | 119 | 18 | | | 17 | 17 | 54 | 8 | 5 |
| Guelph | 142 | 27 | | | 22 | 13 | 60 | 6 | 14 |
| Three Rivers | 287 | 87 | | | 44 | 33 | 92 | 5 | 26 |
| Windsor, Ont. | 162 | 23 | | 3 | 17 | 10 | 72 | 13 | 24 |
| Sherrbrooke | 277 | 82 | | | 38 | 12 | 86 | 10 | 49 |
| Peterborough | 119 | 8 | | | 20 | 12 | 64 | 6 | 9 |
| Woodstock, Ont. | 91 | 9 | | | 17 | 7 | 44 | 2 | 12 |
| Chatham, Ont. | 133 | 23 | | | 21 | 14 | 58 | 3 | 14 |
| Sarnia | 176 | 50 | | | 18 | | 70 | 6 | 32 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 220 | 48 | | | 40 | 8 | 71 | 1 | 52 |
| Galt | 107 | 13 | | | 22 | 10 | 52 | 4 | 6 |
| Fredericton | 101 | 22 | | | 15 | 12 | 44 | 4 | 4 |
| St. John's, Que. | 126 | 29 | | | 8 | 10 | 51 | 3 | 25 |
| Brockville | 159 | 29 | | | 30 | 9 | 71 | 5 | 15 |
| Total. | 19,461 | 4,038 | 15 | 41 | 2,860 | 1,460 | 8,105 | 578 | 2,364 |
| Percentage of total deaths | | 20.75 | 0.08 | 0.21 | 14.70 | 7.50 | 41.65 | 2.97 | 12.15 |

There was an increase of 368 in the number of deaths from zymotic causes, the proportion to the total deaths having risen from 20.13 to 20.75 per cent. This increase is much to be regretted, as the diseases

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

151. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminated on the 31st December ; The fiscal year. in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all official financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, all departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.

152. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of \$4.86-66. Conversion of foreign moneys. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

153. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country ; receipts from and expenditure out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded. The Consolidated Fund.

154. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, Sources of revenue which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

155. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1891 :— Revenue and expenditure, 1891.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Revenue | 639,379,311 |
| Expenditure | 567,343,568 |
| Revenue in excess of expenditure | 62,235,743 |

Increase
and de-
crease.

156. The revenue was \$1,300,614 less than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of \$349,537. The decrease in revenue was as follows—from Customs, \$569,653; from Excise duties, \$703,268, and from various sources, \$27,693. The increase in expenditure will be found to be in small amounts under various heads.

Consolida-
ted Fund,
1868-1891.

157. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund—that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 24 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | CONSOLIDATED FUND. | | Revenue in Excess of Expendi- ture. | Expenditure in Excess of Revenue. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | Revenue. | Expenditure | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868..... | 13,687,928 | 13,486,092 | 201,836 | |
| 1869..... | 14,379,174 | 14,038,984 | 341,090 | |
| 1870..... | 15,512,225 | 14,345,509 | 1,166,716 | |
| 1871..... | 19,335,560 | 15,623,081 | 3,712,479 | |
| 1872..... | 20,714,813 | 17,589,468 | 3,125,345 | |
| 1873..... | 20,813,469 | 19,174,647 | 1,638,822 | |
| 1874..... | 24,205,092 | 23,316,316 | 888,776 | |
| 1875..... | 24,648,715 | 23,713,071 | 935,644 | |
| 1876..... | 22,587,587 | 24,488,372 | | 1,900,785 |
| 1877..... | 22,059,274 | 23,519,301 | | 1,460,027 |
| 1878..... | 22,375,011 | 23,503,158 | | 1,128,147 |
| 1879..... | 22,517,382 | 24,455,381 | | 1,937,999 |
| 1880..... | 23,307,406 | 24,850,634 | | 1,543,228 |
| 1881..... | 29,635,297 | 25,502,554 | 4,132,743 | |
| 1882..... | 33,383,455 | 27,067,103 | 6,316,352 | |
| 1883..... | 35,794,649 | 28,739,157 | 7,064,492 | |
| 1884..... | 31,861,961 | 31,107,706 | 754,255 | |
| 1885..... | 32,797,001 | 35,037,060 | | 2,240,059 |
| 1886..... | 33,177,040 | 39,011,612 | | 5,834,572 |
| 1887..... | 35,754,993 | 35,657,680 | 97,313 | |
| 1888..... | 35,908,463 | 36,718,495 | | 810,032 |
| 1889..... | 38,782,870 | 36,917,835 | 1,865,035 | |
| 1890..... | 39,879,925 | 36,994,031 | 3,885,894 | |
| 1891..... | 38,579,311 | 36,343,568 | 2,235,743 | |

Surplus of
revenue.

158. In sixteen years out of the twenty-four that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been \$38,362,535, and of deficit, \$16,854,849, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of \$21,507,686. The revenue in 1891 was exceeded in the two preceding years, but was \$24,891,383 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confedera-

tion, being an increase of 182 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure has been exceeded in two years since Confederation, viz.: in 1888 and 1889, and that the expenditure of 1891 exceeded that of 1868 by \$22,857,476, being an increase of 169 per cent. The revenue, therefore, as the figures at present stand, has increased in a larger proportion than the expenditure, a fact which, in view of the difficulties and expenses attending the opening up of new country and of the large extent of territory brought under control since Confederation, must be considered as very encouraging.

Increase
in revenue
and expendi-
ture.

159. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1890 and 1891, showing the increase and decrease in each item:—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1890 AND 1891.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Amounts Received. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | 1889-1890. | 1890-1891. | | |
| TAXATION. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Customs | 23,952,954 | 23,399,391 | ..... | 553,563 |
| Excise | 7,618,118 | 6,914,859 | ..... | 703,259 |
| Total..... | 31,571,072 | 30,314,251 | ..... | 1,257,821 |
| LAND REVENUE. | | | | |
| Ordinance Lands | 29,922 | 54,236 | 24,314 | ..... |
| Dominion " | 239,141 | 264,592 | 25,451 | ..... |
| Total..... | 269,063 | 318,822 | 49,759 | ..... |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | |
| Canals | 324,239 | 329,149 | 4,910 | 4,549 |
| " on acc't Hydraulic Works | 21,473 | 29,966 | 8,493 | 1,474 |
| Railways | 3,264,771 | 3,181,689 | ..... | 83,082 |
| Sluice and Docks | 195,488 | 24,664 | ..... | 220,794 |
| Minor Public Works | 11,786 | 12,723 | 937 | 1,005 |
| Hydraulic and other Works | 71,733 | 2,989 | ..... | 68,744 |
| Expenditure of Dredges | 1,964 | ..... | ..... | 1,964 |
| Telegraphs | 71,239 | 13,239 | 58,000 | ..... |
| Harbour Improvements | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Equipment Growing Dock | 12,564 | 29,807 | 17,243 | ..... |
| Levee Growing Dock | 19,449 | 19,664 | 215 | 1,284 |
| Total..... | 3,999,154 | 3,685,429 | ..... | 313,725 |

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1890 AND 1891—*Con.*

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | Amounts Received. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | 1889-1890. | 1890-1891. | | |
| POST OFFICE. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ordinary Revenue, including) Ocean Postage Money Order | 2,357,389 | 2,515,823 | 158,434 | ..... |
| OTHER SOURCES. | | | | |
| Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, in- cluding Seizures..... | 88,275 | 111,037 | 22,762 | ..... |
| Militia..... | 22,094 | 22,061 | ..... | 43 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service.. | 2,912 | 915 | ..... | 1,997 |
| Weights and Measures..... | 40,349 | 33,586 | ..... | 6,853 |
| Premium, Discount & Exchange | 118,503 | 118,352 | ..... | 151 |
| Interest on Investments..... | 1,082,271 | 1,077,228 | ..... | 5,043 |
| Fisheries..... | 69,643 | 70,795 | 1,152 | ..... |
| Penitentiaries..... | 14,568 | 13,069 | ..... | 1,499 |
| Casual..... | 242,135 | 99,329 | ..... | 142,806 |
| Superannuation..... | 61,513 | 62,825 | 1,312 | ..... |
| Insurance Superintendence..... | 7,707 | 7,694 | ..... | 13 |
| Dominion Steamers..... | 10,722 | 16,011 | 5,289 | ..... |
| Marine Hospitals..... | 355 | ..... | ..... | 355 |
| <i>Canada Gazette</i> | 3,266 | 3,433 | 167 | ..... |
| Supreme Court Reports..... | 1,908 | 3,946 | 2,038 | ..... |
| Mariners' Fund..... | 47,882 | 43,830 | ..... | 4,052 |
| Harbour Police } Tonnage Dues { | 17,817 | 7,649 | ..... | 10,168 |
| Steamboat Inspection..... | 19,930 | 21,239 | 1,309 | ..... |
| Gas Inspection and Law Stamps | 12,233 | 10,544 | ..... | 1,689 |
| Military College..... | 21,114 | 21,307 | 193 | ..... |
| Adulteration of Food Act..... | ..... | 36 | 36 | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,885,287 | 1,744,876 | ..... | 140,411 |
| Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund..... | 39,879,925 | 38,579,311 | ..... | 1,300,614 |

Increase
and de-
crease.

160. As already stated, the total decrease in revenue was \$1,300,614, of which \$1,272,921 was attributable to reduced receipts from taxation, and \$27,693 to a number of small decreases in receipts from other sources. The only increase of any consequence was in the postal revenue, which amounted to \$158,434 more than in 1890.

Heads of
expendi-
ture, 1889
and 1890.

161. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1890 and 1891 :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1890 AND 1891.

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| CHARGES FOR DEBT AND SUBSIDIES. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Interest on Public Debt..... | 9,656,841 | 9,584,137 | ..... | 72,704 |
| Charges of Management..... | 186,337 | 184,711 | ..... | 1,626 |
| Sinking Fund..... | 1,887,237 | 1,938,078 | 50,841 | ..... |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange..... | 44,072 | 77,357 | 33,285 | ..... |
| Subsidies to Provinces..... | 3,904,922 | 3,903,757 | ..... | 1,165 |
| Total | 15,679,409 | 15,688,040 | 8,631 | ..... |
| LEGISLATION. | | | | |
| Senate..... | 139,648 | 79,773 | ..... | 59,875 |
| House of Commons..... | 445,715 | 250,622 | ..... | 195,093 |
| Library..... | 32,053 | 32,628 | 575 | ..... |
| Election Expenses..... | 5,071 | 148,802 | 143,731 | ..... |
| Controverted Elections..... | 750 | 622 | ..... | 128 |
| Parliamentary Printing..... | 75,872 | 80,525 | 4,653 | ..... |
| Franchise Act..... | 233,978 | 3,265 | ..... | 229,813 |
| Miscellaneous..... | ..... | 250 | 250 | ..... |
| Total | 932,187 | 506,487 | ..... | 425,700 |
| CIVIL GOVERNMENT. | | | | |
| Governor General..... | 48,695 | 48,695 | ..... | ..... |
| Lieutenant-Governors..... | 70,900 | 70,685 | ..... | 215 |
| High Commissioner..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Governor General's Secretary's Office..... | 22,804 | 23,961 | 1,157 | ..... |
| Queen's Privy Council for Canada..... | 45,561 | 45,915 | 354 | ..... |
| Department of Justice..... | 43,729 | 43,404 | ..... | 324 |
| " Military and Defence..... | 56,909 | 56,984 | 75 | ..... |
| " Secretary of State..... | 56,634 | 54,000 | 2,634 | ..... |
| " Interior..... | 143,189 | 166,537 | 23,348 | ..... |
| " Indian Affairs..... | 58,277 | 57,591 | ..... | 686 |
| Auditor General's Office..... | 30,842 | 30,959 | 117 | ..... |
| Department of Finance..... | 65,514 | 65,668 | 154 | ..... |
| " Customs..... | 46,505 | 47,716 | 1,211 | ..... |
| " Inland Revenue..... | 48,369 | 48,369 | ..... | ..... |
| " Public Works..... | 56,305 | 56,659 | 354 | ..... |
| " Railways & Canals..... | 62,782 | 66,656 | 3,874 | ..... |
| Post Office Department..... | 225,629 | 229,579 | 3,950 | ..... |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 77,141 | 79,402 | 2,261 | ..... |
| " Marine & Fisheries..... | 62,472 | 61,878 | 594 | ..... |
| " Printing and Stationery..... | 25,739 | 25,540 | 199 | ..... |
| Departments Generally (Contingencies)..... | 28,564 | 28,621 | 57 | ..... |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—Continued.

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1880-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Con. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)... | 15,970 | 17,589 | 1,619 | |
| Board of Civil Service Examiners | 3,338 | 4,181 | 243 | |
| The Office of the Comptroller of the N.W.M. Police | 8,360 | 8,490 | 130 | |
| Department Geological Survey... | | 41,793 | 41,793 | |
| Total | 1,308,847 | 1,334,201 | 25,354 | |
| PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. | | | | |
| Public Buildings | 1,109,947 | 1,038,624 | | 71,323 |
| Harbours and Rivers | 513,402 | 502,423 | 49,921 | |
| Dredge Vessels & Dredg. Plant | 43,306 | 43,965 | 575 | |
| Dredging | 109,308 | 109,528 | 320 | |
| Slides and Booms | 7,236 | 21,013 | 13,777 | |
| Roads and Bridges | 93,320 | 56,346 | | 36,974 |
| Telegraphs | 26,785 | 38,358 | 11,573 | |
| Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, &c. | 30,571 | 30,157 | | 414 |
| Miscellaneous | 38,642 | 37,132 | | 1,510 |
| Total | 1,972,501 | 1,937,546 | | 34,955 |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| OTHER EXPENDITURE—<i>Con.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Marine Hospital..... | 41,729 | 35,168 | ..... | 6,561 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service... | 466,116 | 492,597 | 26,481 | ..... |
| Steamboat Inspection..... | 20,990 | 22,184 | 1,194 | ..... |
| Fisheries..... | 328,894 | 374,202 | 45,308 | ..... |
| Insurance Inspection..... | 7,647 | 7,605 | 18 | ..... |
| Government of the North-West Territories..... | 180,693 | 249,238 | 68,545 | ..... |
| Indian (Legislative Grant)..... | 1,107,824 | 987,435 | ..... | 120,389 |
| <i>Columbian and Indian Exhibition.</i> | 2,567 | ..... | ..... | 2,567 |
| <i>Grants</i>..... | ..... | 252,134 | 252,134 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous..... | 174,066 | 181,795 | 7,729 | ..... |
| Total..... | 6,521,619 | 6,876,601 | 354,982 | ..... |
| IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE. | | | | |
| Immigration..... | 110,092 | 181,045 | 70,953 | ..... |
| Quarantine..... | 72,245 | 77,244 | 4,999 | ..... |
| Total..... | 182,337 | 258,289 | 75,952 | ..... |
| CHARGES ON REVENUE. | | | | |
| Customs..... | 873,400 | 900,492 | 27,092 | ..... |
| Excise..... | 362,996 | 378,237 | 15,241 | ..... |
| Weights and Measures..... | 69,146 | 92,039 | 22,893 | ..... |
| Gas Inspection..... | 19,237 | 1,231 | ..... | 18,006 |
| Liquor License Act..... | 268 | 1,930 | ..... | 1,662 |
| Inspection of Staples..... | 2,041 | 24,725 | ..... | 22,684 |
| Adulteration of Food..... | 23,259 | 3,161,676 | ..... | 3,138,417 |
| Post Office..... | 3,074,470 | 196,586 | ..... | 2,877,884 |
| Public Works..... | 189,346 | 3,949,364 | ..... | 3,760,018 |
| Railways..... | 3,846,044 | 556,252 | ..... | 3,289,792 |
| Canals..... | 516,156 | 138,483 | ..... | 377,673 |
| Immersion Lands..... | 173,574 | 28,699 | ..... | 144,875 |
| Chopping-Timber..... | 30,781 | ..... | ..... | 30,781 |
| Minor Revenues..... | 5,222 | 3,811 | ..... | 1,411 |
| Total..... | 9,182,941 | 9,453,320 | 270,379 | ..... |
| Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund..... | 25,994,031 | 26,343,568 | 349,537 | ..... |

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though the census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison it is treated as exceptional.

It was
and the
decrease in
expendi-
ture.

Excep-
tional
expendi-
ture.

162. The total increase in expenditure amounted to \$349,537, which can be accounted for by an increase of \$143,731 in election expenses on account of the general election, and of \$252,134 on account of the census taken in 1891. The apparent decrease of \$195,093 in the House of Commons expenditure is only nominal, as the House was in session at the close of the fiscal year, and only a portion of the usual sessional expenses had been paid. The principal items of exceptional expenditure may be set down as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Election expenses..... | \$143,731 |
| Census..... | 252,134 |
| Deriving interests..... | 15,000 |
| Denver exhibition..... | 13,629 |
| New steamer, B.C..... | 54,873 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$479,367 |

Deducting this amount and allowing for the sessional expenses, it will be seen that the actual increase of expenditure was very small. The expenses of the Department of the Geological Survey, formerly included in those of the Interior Department, and the expenses of the Government of the North-West Territories, formerly included in the Miscellaneous, are given as separate items. There was a total increase in charges on revenue of \$279,379, caused principally by increases of \$103,229 under the head of railways; of \$87,206 for postal service; of \$49,096 for canals, and by an increase also in the expense of collecting the Customs and Excise duties of \$42,333. There was a small increase in the proportion of the cost of collecting the revenue to the amount collected, as compared with the preceding year, the being 23.03 per cent. and 24.50 per cent. respectively.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Drummond County Railway..... | \$136,000 |
| Great Eastern Railway..... | 16,300 |
| Great Northern Railway..... | 9,500 |
| Joggins Railway..... | 1,600 |
| Lower Laurentian Company..... | 32,003 |
| Montreal and Sorel Junction Railway..... | 17,116 |
| Montreal and Lake Maskinongé Railway..... | 1,500 |
| Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway..... | 7,600 |
| Northern Pacific Junction Railway..... | 600 |
| Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company..... | 49,900 |
| Montreal and Western Railway Company..... | 76,143 |
| Nova Scotia Central Railway..... | 3,300 |
| Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway Company..... | 87,582 |
| Ottawa and Quebec Railway Company..... | 6,000 |
| Pontiac and Renfrew Railway..... | 3,800 |
| Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company..... | 87,000 |
| Quebec and Lake St. John Railway..... | 70,350 |
| St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company..... | 11,760 |
| St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company..... | 143,400 |
| Témiscouata Railway..... | 82,770 |
| Total..... | <u>\$1,265,706</u> |

165. The total amount of subsidies voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways, on which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 1st October, 1891, \$14,419,707; of this amount the sum of \$11,053,807 had been contracted for and \$8,041,502 had been already paid, leaving \$3,012,305 still due on contracts. There were, on the same date, 39 railways subsidized but not yet placed under contract, the Government liability amounting to \$3,365,900, but it is not probable that the full amount will ever become payable. The estimated number of miles to be covered by the above subsidies was 3,365. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land have been made to 18 companies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, amounting to 27,937,333 acres, exclusive of the land granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The average grant was 5,400 acres per mile, and the estimated number of miles subsidized was 3,494. Loans amounting to \$815,000 have been also authorized to three companies, of which \$748,626 have been paid and \$66,374 are still undrawn. Under the provisions of an Act passed during the session of 1888, 11,316 tons of used rails were loaned to seven different companies under certain conditions.

166. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of \$1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid \$2,656 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

The following sums have also been paid:—

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Atlantic and North-Western Railway Company..... | \$373,200 |
| North Shore Railway..... | 530,000 |
| Esquimaux and Nainimo..... | 750,000 |
| Total..... | <u>\$1,653,200</u> |

The total amount, therefore, paid or assumed by the Dominion Government up to the 1st October, 1891, towards the construction of railways, has been :—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion... | \$1,092,330 |
| Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government..... | 9,694,702 |
| Total | \$10,787,032 |

Loan to
Grand
Trunk
Railway.

167. In addition to the above amount, the sum of \$15,142,633 was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, the debt being taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation.

Payments
on capital
account.

168. The total amount paid on capital account, including North-West rebellion losses, was \$3,115,860, being \$937,298 less than in 1890, and \$1,304,454 less than 1889. The amounts in the last three years were made up as follow :—

PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 86,716 | 40,981 | 37,367 |
| Cape Breton | 1,083,277 | 1,170,524 | 521,442 |
| Intercolonial | 655,228 | 365,246 | 79,929 |
| Eastern Extension | 34,236 | | 3,255 |
| Digby and Annapolia Railway | 9,847 | 381,943 | 196,869 |
| Montreal and European Short Line | | | 124,568 |
| Oxford and New Glasgow Railway | 840,553 | 434,075 | 220,886 |
| Carillon Canal | 137 | | |
| Cornwall | 163,994 | 365,038 | 599,002 |
| Culbute | 17,112 | 2,818 | 2,183 |
| Grenville | 161 | 18 | |
| Lachine | 76,033 | 7,448 | 218 |
| Murray | 215,326 | 106,760 | 61,261 |
| Ste. Anne's Canal | 24,786 | 6,151 | |
| St. Peter's | | | 973 |
| Sault Ste. Marie Canal | 34,019 | 176,569 | 325,336 |
| Tay | 89,486 | 22,226 | 17,115 |
| Trent River | 47,592 | 58,644 | 9,826 |
| Welland | 225,910 | 117,633 | 36,371 |
| Williamsburgh | 59,867 | 139,078 | 230,671 |
| St. Lawrence River and Canals | 18,494 | 23,980 | 35,137 |
| Cape Tormentine Harbour | 24,042 | 44,471 | 48,309 |
| Esquimaux Graving Dock | 7,949 | 7,150 | 2,640 |
| Kingston | 33,764 | 92,579 | 219,647 |
| Public Buildings, Ottawa | 132,151 | 96,665 | 61,573 |
| Port Arthur Harbour and Kaministiquia River | 134,168 | 132,942 | 62,192 |
| Improvement of the St. Lawrence | 243,334 | 121,614 | 121,342 |
| Dominion lands | 130,685 | 133,832 | 94,847 |
| North-West rebellion losses | 31,449 | 4,773 | 2,901 |
| Totals | 4,420,314 | 4,053,158 | 3,115,860 |

169. The sum of \$50,600 was advanced to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, being the only investment made during the year. Investments.

170. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways, together with the sums invested as above, amounted to \$4,432,166, being a decrease of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of \$1,547,589. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to \$765,474, as compared with \$3,613,210 voted at the previous session, being a decrease of \$2,847,736. Total expenditure on capital account and for railway subsidies.

171. The revenue for 1891 was estimated at \$39,200,000, which was \$620,689 more than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure was put at \$36,213,757, which was \$129,811 less than was expended. Estimated revenue and expenditure for 1891.

172. The profit from the silver coined during the year was \$34,822, which was sufficient to pay more than half the salaries of the staff of the Finance Department. Profit on silver.

173. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table:— Heads of revenue and expenditure, 1868-1891.

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1891.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | AMOUNTS RECEIVED. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Taxation | 11,700,661 | 11,112,572 | 13,087,692 | 16,339,368 | 17,715,502 | 17,616,564 |
| Railways | 413,979 | 449,113 | 471,304 | 544,124 | 648,760 | 703,656 |
| Canals | 463,918 | 449,343 | 621,652 | 472,676 | 470,360 | 698,089 |
| Other Public Works | 83,569 | 78,477 | 112,639 | 129,441 | 92,576 | 123,148 |
| Post Office | 525,692 | 535,315 | 573,566 | 612,631 | 692,375 | 839,607 |
| Interest on Investments | 126,039 | 314,921 | 393,556 | 554,393 | 666,041 | 396,664 |
| Land Revenue (D. & O.) | 42,333 | 41,246 | 49,915 | 56,236 | 54,643 | 80,546 |
| Other sources | 291,336 | 1,453,684 | 419,961 | 696,721 | 553,973 | 529,679 |
| Total | 13,687,928 | 14,379,174 | 15,512,226 | 18,235,599 | 20,714,813 | 20,812,699 |

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | AMOUNTS RECEIVED. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Taxation | 20,129,185 | 20,664,878 | 18,614,415 | 17,697,924 | 17,841,938 | 18,476,613 |
| Railways | 893,430 | 904,407 | 996,138 | 1,285,110 | 1,514,846 | 1,419,965 |
| Canals | 499,314 | 432,476 | 380,994 | 396,980 | 363,358 | 348,280 |
| Other Public Works | 117,170 | 95,477 | 102,099 | 124,986 | 156,279 | 94,914 |
| Post Office | 1,139,973 | 1,155,332 | 1,102,540 | 1,114,946 | 1,207,790 | 1,172,418 |
| Interest on Investments | 610,863 | 840,887 | 798,906 | 717,684 | 605,774 | 592,500 |
| Land Revenue (D. & O.) | 244,965 | 72,659 | 59,897 | 91,490 | 63,644 | 64,678 |
| Other sources | 570,792 | 482,599 | 532,598 | 630,154 | 621,382 | 348,024 |
| Total | 24,205,092 | 24,648,715 | 22,587,587 | 22,069,274 | 22,375,011 | 22,517,382 |
| | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Taxation | 18,479,576 | 23,942,138 | 27,549,046 | 29,269,698 | 25,483,199 | 25,384,529 |
| Railways | 1,742,537 | 2,203,064 | 2,253,734 | 2,541,206 | 2,521,170 | 2,624,243 |
| Canals | 338,314 | 361,083 | 325,459 | 365,537 | 369,945 | 325,968 |
| Other Public Works | 86,550 | 118,777 | 131,941 | 194,396 | 164,677 | 115,302 |
| Post Office | 1,252,498 | 1,352,110 | 1,587,888 | 1,800,391 | 1,755,674 | 1,841,372 |
| Interest on Investments | 834,792 | 751,514 | 914,009 | 1,001,193 | 986,698 | 1,997,035 |
| Land Revenue (D. & O.) | 150,571 | 181,871 | 42,989 | 19,403 | 14,139 | 24,541 |
| Other sources | 422,568 | 724,740 | 578,389 | 602,825 | 566,459 | 484,021 |
| Total | 23,307,406 | 29,635,297 | 33,383,455 | 35,794,649 | 31,861,961 | 32,797,001 |
| | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Taxation | 25,226,456 | 28,687,002 | 28,177,413 | 30,613,523 | 31,587,072 | 30,314,151 |
| Railways | 2,629,336 | 2,839,745 | 3,167,564 | 3,167,543 | 3,204,271 | 3,181,889 |
| Canals | 329,712 | 323,363 | 310,386 | 332,393 | 355,693 | 350,175 |
| Other Public Works | 123,362 | 107,681 | 73,167 | 142,641 | 240,150 | 153,575 |
| Post Office | 1,901,690 | 2,020,623 | 2,379,242 | 2,220,504 | 2,357,389 | 2,515,823 |
| Interest on Investments | 2,299,078 | 990,887 | 932,025 | 1,305,392 | 1,082,271 | 1,077,228 |
| Land Revenue (D. & O.) | 26,483 | 213,459 | 253,323 | 279,893 | 250,063 | 318,822 |
| Other sources | 640,923 | 572,233 | 610,343 | 720,991 | 803,016 | 667,648 |
| Total | 33,177,040 | 35,754,993 | 35,908,463 | 38,782,870 | 39,879,925 | 38,579,311 |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1891.

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies | 7,969,990 | 8,403,527 | 8,102,191 | 8,638,565 | 9,004,362 |
| Legislation | 595,810 | 409,614 | 379,752 | 356,206 | 393,964 |
| Civil Government | 594,442 | 559,643 | 620,349 | 642,301 | 663,189 |
| Public Works and Buildings | 126,270 | 65,429 | 126,239 | 597,632 | 853,354 |
| Railways | 359,961 | 387,548 | 445,209 | 523,547 | 595,076 |
| Canals | 226,084 | 258,001 | 301,304 | 405,432 | 339,176 |
| Penitentiaries | 209,369 | 269,817 | 211,982 | 219,212 | 205,111 |
| Administration of Justice | 291,243 | 315,215 | 304,300 | 314,411 | 346,848 |
| Militia and Defence | 1,013,016 | 937,513 | 1,245,973 | 908,733 | 1,654,255 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.) | | | | | |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 174,983 | 190,671 | 229,682 | 334,693 | 345,683 |
| Immigration and Quarantine | 60,396 | 43,148 | 71,935 | 71,790 | 128,967 |
| Charges on Revenue | 1,299,759 | 1,529,522 | 1,605,212 | 1,613,361 | 1,789,544 |
| Other expenditure | 564,769 | 668,436 | 701,380 | 997,198 | 1,269,939 |
| Total | 13,486,092 | 14,038,084 | 14,345,509 | 15,623,081 | 17,589,468 |
| | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies | 8,717,077 | 10,255,798 | 11,124,726 | 11,122,359 | 11,489,327 |
| Legislation | 614,487 | 784,048 | 572,273 | 627,231 | 596,006 |
| Civil Government | 750,874 | 883,686 | 969,266 | 841,396 | 812,193 |
| Public Works and Buildings | 1,311,644 | 1,779,009 | 1,757,076 | 1,948,942 | 1,262,823 |
| Railways | 1,194,103 | 1,847,175 | 1,581,934 | 1,497,128 | 1,890,269 |
| Canals | 476,962 | 467,883 | 404,925 | 403,215 | 355,011 |
| Penitentiaries | 270,601 | 395,552 | 337,593 | 312,015 | 303,169 |
| Administration of Justice | 398,965 | 459,037 | 497,405 | 544,091 | 565,398 |
| Militia and Defence | 1,248,664 | 977,376 | 1,013,944 | 798,530 | 550,452 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.) | | 199,599 | 333,584 | 369,518 | 362,749 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 480,376 | 537,058 | 490,257 | 545,849 | 471,278 |
| Immigration and Quarantine | 287,369 | 318,573 | 302,771 | 385,845 | 353,951 |
| Charges on Revenue | 2,010,380 | 2,468,376 | 2,732,795 | 2,895,806 | 2,949,617 |
| Other expenditure | 1,413,084 | 1,943,146 | 1,654,522 | 2,015,757 | 1,566,858 |
| Total | 19,174,647 | 23,316,316 | 23,713,071 | 24,488,372 | 23,519,301 |
| | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies | 11,559,523 | 11,952,541 | 12,659,667 | 12,525,838 | 12,757,572 |
| Legislation | 618,935 | 748,007 | 598,105 | 611,376 | 582,200 |
| Civil Government | 823,370 | 861,171 | 898,605 | 915,959 | 946,632 |
| Public Works and Buildings | 908,565 | 1,013,563 | 1,050,193 | 1,108,815 | 1,342,000 |
| Railways | 2,032,873 | 2,233,496 | 1,853,223 | 2,220,421 | 2,315,796 |
| Canals | 349,787 | 344,374 | 378,208 | 413,776 | 525,166 |
| Penitentiaries | 308,162 | 308,483 | 270,282 | 307,366 | 293,617 |
| Administration of Justice | 564,929 | 577,897 | 574,311 | 583,957 | 581,686 |
| Militia and Defence | 618,137 | 777,699 | 689,019 | 667,069 | 772,812 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.) | 334,749 | 544,824 | 332,855 | 289,845 | 368,456 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 461,968 | 447,567 | 426,304 | 443,724 | 461,881 |
| Immigration and Quarantine | 189,091 | 212,224 | 183,294 | 220,813 | 233,061 |
| Charges on Revenue | 2,918,464 | 2,983,092 | 2,997,417 | 3,078,997 | 3,226,548 |
| Other expenditure | 1,623,944 | 1,650,113 | 1,998,141 | 2,084,757 | 2,610,295 |
| Total | 23,563,158 | 24,455,381 | 24,850,634 | 25,592,554 | 27,067,163 |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1891

—Concluded.

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies | 12,853,532 | 12,937,663 | 15,248,356 | 16,272,726 | 15,732,965 |
| Legislation..... | 740,768 | 662,767 | 649,538 | 1,037,779 | 977,302 |
| Civil Government..... | 986,721 | 1,084,418 | 1,139,495 | 1,190,371 | 1,211,851 |
| Public Works and Buildings..... | 1,765,256 | 2,908,852 | 2,362,363 | 2,046,552 | 2,133,316 |
| Railways..... | 2,636,552 | 2,664,452 | 2,749,835 | 2,853,183 | 3,184,783 |
| Canals..... | 581,749 | 661,741 | 604,413 | 573,443 | 619,740 |
| Penitentiaries..... | 286,425 | 296,996 | 287,552 | 310,782 | 311,267 |
| Administration of Justice..... | 615,589 | 615,045 | 627,252 | 707,832 | 657,115 |
| Militia and Defence..... | 734,354 | 989,498 | 2,707,758 | 1,178,659 | 1,193,593 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.)..... | 477,825 | 485,984 | 564,250 | 1,029,369 | 781,664 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service..... | 491,546 | 520,524 | 532,446 | 553,515 | 512,812 |
| Immigration and Quarantine..... | 437,734 | 575,327 | 506,408 | 347,576 | 462,864 |
| Charges on Revenue..... | 3,498,998 | 3,753,625 | 3,925,655 | 4,469,080 | 4,702,133 |
| Other expenditure..... | 2,623,108 | 2,950,814 | 3,191,739 | 6,440,245 | 3,185,175 |
| Total..... | 28,730,157 | 31,107,706 | 35,037,060 | 39,011,612 | 35,657,680 |
| | | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies..... | | 16,294,496 | 16,210,594 | 15,679,409 | 15,688,040 |
| Legislation..... | | 807,424 | 701,170 | 932,187 | 596,487 |
| Civil Government..... | | 1,258,618 | 1,281,714 | 1,308,847 | 1,334,201 |
| Public Works and Buildings..... | | 1,162,116 | 2,299,231 | 1,972,501 | 1,937,546 |
| Railways..... | | 3,643,988 | 3,529,617 | 3,896,954 | 3,965,579 |
| Canals..... | | 692,737 | 754,344 | 679,436 | 739,021 |
| Penitentiaries..... | | 320,777 | 319,436 | 349,839 | 353,158 |
| Administration of Justice..... | | 678,815 | 685,807 | 709,784 | 726,592 |
| Militia and Defence..... | | 1,273,179 | 1,323,552 | 1,287,014 | 1,279,514 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.)..... | | 862,965 | 829,702 | 753,094 | 740,979 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service..... | | 489,258 | 511,779 | 466,116 | 492,597 |
| Immigration and Quarantine..... | | 312,491 | 292,552 | 182,337 | 258,289 |
| Charges on Revenue..... | | 4,629,431 | 4,770,038 | 4,820,741 | 4,947,804 |
| Other expenditure..... | | 3,292,199 | 3,400,299 | 2,955,872 | 3,283,761 |
| Total..... | | 36,718,494 | 36,917,835 | 35,994,031 | 36,343,568 |

Revenue
and expen-
diture, per
head.

174. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER
HEAD OF POPULATION—1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Estimated Population. | Revenue per Head. | Expenditure per Head. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1868..... | 3,371,594 | 4 05 | 4 00 |
| 1869..... | 3,412,617 | 4 21 | 4 11 |
| 1870..... | 3,454,248 | 4 29 | 4 15 |
| 1871..... | 3,518,411 | 5 50 | 4 44 |
| 1872..... | 3,610,992 | 5 74 | 4 87 |
| 1873..... | 3,668,220 | 5 67 | 5 23 |
| 1874..... | 3,825,305 | 6 33 | 6 10 |
| 1875..... | 3,886,534 | 6 34 | 6 10 |
| 1876..... | 3,949,163 | 5 72 | 6 20 |
| 1877..... | 4,013,271 | 5 50 | 5 86 |
| 1878..... | 4,078,924 | 5 49 | 5 76 |
| 1879..... | 4,146,196 | 5 43 | 5 90 |
| 1880..... | 4,215,389 | 5 53 | 5 90 |
| 1881..... | 4,336,404 | 6 83 | 5 88 |
| 1882..... | 4,383,311 | 7 62 | 6 18 |
| 1883..... | 4,432,400 | 8 08 | 6 48 |
| 1884..... | 4,483,930 | 7 11 | 6 94 |
| 1885..... | 4,536,799 | 7 23 | 7 72 |
| 1886..... | 4,586,991 | 7 23 | 8 50 |
| 1887..... | 4,635,410 | 7 71 | 7 69 |
| 1888..... | 4,685,172 | 7 66 | 7 84 |
| 1889..... | 4,736,352 | 8 19 | 7 79 |
| 1890..... | 4,789,028 | 8 33 | 7 52 |
| 1891..... | 4,843,256 | 7 97 | 7 50 |

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.

British Columbia " " 1872.

Prince Edward Island " " 1874.

The Territories " " 1881.

175. The amount of revenue per head was exceeded only in the two preceding years and in 1883, and was within 13 cents of being just double the revenue per head in 1868; both in 1890 and 1889 the amount having been more than double. The expenditure was 2 cents per head less than in 1890, and was a smaller amount than in any of the six preceding years. Increase and decrease per head.

176. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several provinces for the year 1890, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case:— Provincial revenues and expenditures, 1890.

**REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF
CANADA, 1890.**

| PROVINCES. | Revenue. | Per Head. | Expenditure. | Per Head. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| * Ontario..... | 3,423,155 | 1 63 | 3,896,324 | 1 85 |
| † Quebec..... | 3,536,496 | 2 39 | 3,881,673 | 2 63 |
| * Nova Scotia..... | 664,938 | 1 47 | 710,497 | 1 58 |
| * New Brunswick..... | 646,079 | 2 01 | 661,735 | 2 03 |
| * Manitoba..... | 585,708 | 4 00 | 708,302 | 4 83 |
| † British Columbia..... | 835,463 | 9 44 | 954,021 | 10 78 |
| * Prince Edward Island..... | 224,882 | 2 06 | 305,799 | 2 80 |
| Total..... | 9,916,722 | 2 11 | 11,108,352 | 2 36 |

* 31st December, 1890.

† 30th June, 1890.

The expenditure exceeded the revenue in all the seven provinces, the excess being largest in British Columbia, where there was a large expenditure on public works. The revenue was highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia; the expenditure was also lowest in Nova Scotia, and highest in British Columbia. The aggregate expenditure was just 25 cents per head of the aggregate population more than the revenue.

Provincial
revenues
and expen-
ditures,
1868-1890.

177. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers. The Treasurer of the Province of New Brunswick was applied to, but at present without success.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR CERTAIN YEARS BETWEEN
1867 AND 1890.

| Year. | ONTARIO. | | QUEBEC. | | MANITOBA. | | BRITISH COLUMBIA. | |
|-------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Receipts. | Expendi- ture. | Receipts. | Expendi- ture. | Receipts. | Expendi- ture. | Receipts. | Expendi- ture. |
| 1867 | \$ 182,900 | \$ 56,670 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 2,250,208 | 1,182,388 | 1,129,843 | 1,181,332 | | | | |
| 1869 | 2,625,179 | 1,444,009 | 1,654,510 | 1,319,840 | | | | |
| 1870 | 2,500,696 | 1,580,663 | 1,653,963 | 1,581,251 | | | | |
| 1871 | 2,333,180 | 1,816,867 | 1,632,032 | 1,573,545 | | | | |
| 1872 | 3,060,748 | 2,220,743 | 1,698,331 | 1,505,653 | | | +191,820 | +97,692 |
| 1873 | 2,961,315 | 2,940,803 | 1,795,749 | 1,707,356 | | | 327,216 | 432,683 |
| 1874 | 3,446,348 | 3,871,693 | 1,983,603 | 1,908,283 | | 138,638 | 370,150 | 372,619 |
| 1875 | 3,136,006 | 3,694,924 | 2,036,809 | 2,060,779 | +24,611 | +61,177 | 372,418 | 583,360 |
| 1876 | 2,589,223 | 3,140,626 | 2,329,868 | 2,283,025 | 74,534 | 135,390 | 331,241 | 614,659 |
| 1877 | 2,502,606 | 3,119,118 | 2,397,383 | 2,471,553 | *150,010 | *143,248 | 381,120 | 728,310 |
| 1878 | 2,285,178 | 2,902,388 | 2,018,482 | 2,577,171 | 99,608 | 92,358 | 408,348 | 685,046 |
| 1879 | 2,287,951 | 2,911,714 | 2,201,215 | 2,715,549 | 98,864 | 107,926 | 430,786 | 514,789 |
| 1880 | 2,584,170 | 2,518,187 | 2,342,412 | 2,830,023 | 135,311 | 151,086 | +213,058 | +186,715 |
| 1881 | 2,788,747 | 2,585,053 | 3,191,779 | 3,505,612 | 118,897 | 183,109 | 390,908 | 446,575 |
| 1882 | 2,880,450 | 2,920,161 | 3,410,371 | 3,628,229 | 121,897 | 226,808 | 397,035 | 378,779 |
| 1883 | 2,430,941 | 2,887,038 | 2,755,707 | 3,096,943 | 255,298 | 292,189 | 405,583 | 474,428 |
| 1884 | 2,820,555 | 3,207,890 | 2,823,565 | 3,124,020 | 376,863 | 386,071 | 425,868 | 591,192 |
| 1885 | 3,005,921 | 3,046,113 | 2,926,148 | 2,930,734 | 302,962 | 501,710 | 503,174 | 690,629 |
| 1886 | 3,143,660 | 3,181,709 | 2,949,662 | 3,032,007 | +150,728 | +225,278 | 600,399 | 655,438 |
| 1887 | 3,546,924 | 3,454,372 | 2,965,597 | 3,288,798 | 485,326 | 484,002 | 514,720 | 772,211 |
| 1888 | 3,583,916 | 3,545,235 | 3,738,768 | 3,393,032 | 506,890 | 520,130 | 537,335 | 731,307 |
| 1889 | 3,338,405 | 3,653,356 | 3,628,544 | 3,543,619 | *841,894 | *761,496 | 598,252 | 788,955 |
| 1890 | 3,423,155 | 3,896,324 | 3,536,496 | 3,881,073 | 641,095 | 1,088,889 | 698,055 | 857,545 |
| Total | 65,943,142 | 65,718,046 | 57,209,797 | 59,272,827 | 585,709 | 6,154,487 | 8,352,889 | 11,459,353 |

* 18 months.

† 6 months.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD IS-
LAND FOR THE YEARS 1868-1890, INCLUSIVE.

| YEAR. | NOVA SCOTIA. | | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Revenue. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Expenditure |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868.. | 466,181 | 532,808 | 270,559 | 299,867 |
| 1869.. | 545,899 | 518,296 | 288,722 | 312,653 |
| 1870.. | 601,373 | 537,080 | 302,855 | 343,892 |
| 1871.. | 525,824 | 600,344 | 385,014 | 406,236 |
| 1872.. | 687,695 | 639,584 | 395,473 | 506,666 |
| 1873.. | 600,196 | 608,919 | *484,979 | *401,662 |
| 1874.. | 686,926 | 676,111 | 403,013 | 442,767 |
| 1875.. | 589,637 | 653,874 | 306,597 | 395,277 |
| 1876.. | 589,637 | 653,874 | 524,144 | 353,226 |
| 1877.. | 562,800 | 688,942 | 326,274 | 331,632 |
| 1878.. | 645,294 | 688,003 | 312,684 | 334,133 |
| 1879.. | 384,205 | 503,051 | 288,062 | 313,846 |
| 1880.. | 541,318 | 506,253 | 269,603 | 257,309 |
| 1881.. | 476,445 | 494,582 | 275,380 | 261,276 |
| 1882.. | 537,667 | 569,119 | 233,465 | 257,228 |
| 1883.. | 563,864 | 541,099 | 228,169 | 270,477 |
| 1884.. | 586,561 | 572,678 | 280,271 | 279,545 |
| 1885.. | 613,026 | 620,700 | 248,222 | 266,318 |
| 1886.. | 633,145 | 656,348 | 233,978 | 304,467 |
| 1887.. | 656,639 | 664,103 | 241,637 | 288,052 |
| 1888.. | 712,951 | 668,400 | 254,209 | 279,939 |
| 1889.. | 668,774 | 713,941 | 234,635 | 263,605 |
| 1890.. | 664,938 | 710,497 | 224,882 | 305,799 |
| Total | 13,540,995 | 14,018,606 | 7,012,827 | 7,475,871 |

*Eleven months only.

The figures for Nova Scotia are not those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure, several items, not coming under that head, having been entered as such for convenience, and the actual revenue of the province available for ordinary purposes is less than is shown in the table. In 1888 a considerable sum, in addition to the subsidy, was received from the Dominion Government on account of a claim of the province for piers, breakwaters, &c. In Prince Edward Island, the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the 1st February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

Revenues
and expen-
ditures in
British
posses-
sions.

178. The next table gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British possessions, principally in the year 1890, with the proportion of each per head of population.

| COUNTRY. | Year. | REVENUE. | | EXPENDITURE. | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Amount. | Per Head. |
| | | \$ | 8 cts. | \$ | 8 cts. |
| Europe— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom.... | 1891 | 435,513,678 | 11 49 | 426,966,561 | 11 27 |
| Gibraltar..... | 1890 | 303,977 | 11 80 | 287,342 | 11 16 |
| Malta..... | 1890 | 1,271,436 | 7 67 | 1,298,913 | 7 84 |
| Asia— | | | | | |
| India..... | 1890 | 310,560,989 | 1 41 | 301,027,067 | 1 37 |
| Ceylon..... | 1890 | 5,921,673 | 1 96 | 5,657,319 | 1 88 |
| Straits Settlement.. | 1890 | 3,462,590 | 6 83 | 3,048,120 | 6 02 |
| Labuan..... | 1890 | 16,474 | 2 81 | 18,790 | 3 21 |
| Hong Kong..... | 1890 | 2,022,932 | 9 13 | 1,941,951 | 8 77 |
| Africa— | | | | | |
| Mauritius..... | 1890 | 3,783,721 | 10 49 | 3,748,063 | 10 39 |
| Natal..... | 1890 | 6,923,748 | 12 73 | 6,465,210 | 11 89 |
| Cape of Good Hope.. | 1890 | 21,559,577 | 14 12 | 18,804,868 | 12 31 |
| St. Helena..... | 1890 | 42,481 | 10 32 | 43,955 | 10 68 |
| Lagos..... | 1890 | 274,193 | 2 74 | 310,012 | 3 10 |
| Gold Coast..... | 1890 | 761,385 | 0 40 | 573,775 | 0 30 |
| Sierra Leone..... | 1890 | 358,712 | 1 99 | 306,873 | 1 70 |
| Gambia..... | 1890 | 148,788 | 2 98 | 110,663 | 2 21 |
| America— | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 1891 | 38,579,311 | 7 80 | 36,343,568 | 7 50 |
| Newfoundland..... | 1890 | 1,474,736 | 7 47 | 1,686,524 | 8 55 |
| Bermuda..... | 1890 | 157,651 | 9 92 | 147,314 | 9 27 |
| Honduras..... | 1890 | 249,193 | 7 92 | 220,212 | 7 00 |
| British Guiana..... | 1890 | 2,544,132 | 8 93 | 2,472,793 | 8 68 |
| West Indies— | | | | | |
| Bahamas..... | 1890 | 266,820 | 5 56 | 236,948 | 4 93 |
| Turk's Island..... | 1890 | 43,318 | 9 06 | 40,213 | 8 42 |
| Jamaica..... | 1890 | 3,839,255 | 6 00 | 3,243,220 | 5 07 |
| Windward Islands.. | 1890 | 1,564,060 | 4 61 | 1,535,998 | 4 53 |
| Leeward Islands.... | 1890 | 580,871 | 4 48 | 611,010 | 4 71 |
| Trinidad..... | 1890 | 2,280,320 | 10 96 | 2,312,854 | 11 12 |
| Australasia— | | | | | |
| New South Wales... | 1890 | 46,226,617 | 40 75 | 46,494,001 | 40 99 |
| Victoria..... | 1890 | 41,459,907 | 36 35 | 46,942,586 | 41 16 |
| South Australia..... | 1890 | 12,447,823 | 39 51 | 12,552,388 | 39 84 |
| Western Australia.. | 1890 | 2,016,328 | 40 50 | 1,955,119 | 39 27 |
| Queensland..... | 1890 | 15,866,832 | 40 30 | 18,226,723 | 46 29 |
| Tasmania..... | 1890 | 3,689,420 | 25 15 | 3,517,364 | 23 98 |
| New Zealand..... | 1890 | 20,479,074 | 32 67 | 19,863,621 | 31 69 |
| South Seas— | | | | | |
| Fiji..... | 1890 | 325,175 | 2 68 | 296,020 | 2 44 |
| Falkland Island.... | 1890 | 46,194 | 25 82 | 45,693 | 25 54 |
| Total..... | | 987,063,391 | 3 55 | 969,353,651 | 3 49 |

179. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 25 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been \$17,709,740 more than the expenditure. In proportion to population,

Revenues in Australasian colonies.

both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands, and from the working of the State railways."* "The practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown lands as revenue obtains in all the Australian colonies, and the money so raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income."† Canada will no doubt in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion lands, if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue should be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

180. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table:—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | Revenue. | Amount per Head. | Expenditure. | Amount per Head. |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Europe— | | | | | |
| Austria Hungary..... | 1890 | 416,071,000 | 10 08 | 407,127,000 | 9 86 |
| Belgium..... | 1888 | 64,807,843 | 10 54 | 61,273,475 | 9 97 |
| Denmark..... | 1889 | 14,290,362 | 6 54 | 15,479,099 | 7 08 |
| France..... | 1890 | 588,543,431 | 15 34 | 630,085,946 | 16 43 |
| German Empire..... | 1889 | 199,717,537 | 4 04 | 196,951,834 | 3 99 |
| Greece..... | 1889 | 18,775,492 | 8 58 | 18,767,876 | 8 58 |
| Italy..... | 1890 | 350,672,099 | 11 63 | 361,672,533 | 11 99 |
| Netherlands..... | 1889 | 52,675,780 | 11 54 | 50,831,598 | 11 13 |
| Norway..... | 1889 | 12,532,474 | 6 26 | 11,789,227 | 5 89 |
| Portugal..... | 1889 | 40,893,349 | 8 69 | 42,356,609 | 9 00 |
| Roumania..... | 1889 | 31,497,498 | 5 73 | 31,375,098 | 5 71 |
| Russia..... | 1889 | 451,157,242 | 4 71 | 417,502,144 | 4 35 |
| Spain..... | 1890 | 155,740,277 | 8 87 | 155,722,319 | 8 87 |
| Sweden..... | 1890 | 23,572,240 | 4 93 | 18,140,587 | 3 77 |
| Switzerland..... | 1889 | 11,950,781 | 4 07 | 11,973,168 | 4 08 |
| Turkey..... | 1889 | 90,033,323 | 3 25 | 104,146,666 | 3 76 |
| Asia— | | | | | |
| Japan..... | 1889 | 80,152,218 | 2 00 | 65,772,197 | 1 64 |

* Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131. † Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, p. 383.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Con.*

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | Revenue. | Amount per Head. | Expenditure. | Amount per Head. |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| France..... | 1891.. | 47,791,000 | 7 01 | 45,357,333 | 6 65 |
| Russia..... | 1890.. | 4,123,035 | 2 75 | 3,953,578 | 2 64 |
| Argentina— Confederation..... | 1890.. | 73,407,670 | 17 96 | 92,853,846 | 22 72 |
| Brazil..... | 1890.. | 76,288,650 | 5 45 | 83,846,802 | 5 99 |
| China..... | 1891.. | 39,970,000 | 3 51 | 38,452,803 | 3 37 |
| France..... | 1890.. | 6,271,606 | 2 11 | 5,911,992 | 2 00 |
| United States..... | 1891.. | 458,544,233 | 7 32 | 421,304,470 | 6 73 |

France has the largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world, being followed as to revenue by Russia and as to expenditure by the United Kingdom. Apart from France, the Argentine Republic would appear to have the largest revenue and largest expenditure per head. Revenue was in excess of expenditure in 15 out of 24 countries in the table.

81. As stated in paragraph 151, the sources from which the primary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided into two classes, namely: 1. Taxation; 2. Other sources; and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1890 and 1891:—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1890. | 1891. |
| Revenue raised by taxation..... | \$31,587,072 | \$30,314,151 |
| “ “ from other sources..... | 8,292,853 | 8,265,160 |
| Total..... | <u>\$39,879,925</u> | <u>\$38,579,311</u> |

82. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease, in 1891, in receipts from taxation of \$1,272,921, and in receipts from other sources of \$27,693; and of the total revenue, 78·57 per cent was derived from taxation, as against 79·21 per cent in 1890 and 78·93 per cent in 1889. The receipts from taxes being derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, it follows, in the absence of any extreme change in the tariff, that the more prosperous the country, and the greater its trade, the greater will be the amount derived from taxation, as the largest part of the revenue is obtained in this manner, in years of the largest revenues the amount of taxation per head of population will also be found to be the largest. It will be seen, however, that in 1883, when the amount derived from taxation was \$44,453 less than in the year under review, the amount paid per

Receipts
from taxation
in
Canada.

head was 34 cents more, and it will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation in these days of a protective tariff is not so large as it was in the years when a revenue tariff was in force.

Amount
raised by
taxation,
1868-1890.

183. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue:

TAXATION IN CANADA—1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | TAXATION. | | | | Per- centage of Total Revenue |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| | Gross Amount. | Increase. | Decrease. | Amount per Head. | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. | |
| 1868..... | 11,701,681 | | | 3 47 | 85 48 |
| 1869..... | 11,112,573 | | 588,108 | 3 26 | 77 28 |
| 1870..... | 13,087,882 | 1,975,309 | | 3 79 | 84 37 |
| 1871..... | 16,320,368 | 3,232,486 | | 4 64 | 84 41 |
| 1872..... | 17,715,552 | 1,395,184 | | 4 91 | 85 52 |
| 1873..... | 17,616,554 | | 98,998 | 4 80 | 84 64 |
| 1874..... | 20,129,185 | 2,512,631 | | 5 26 | 83 16 |
| 1875..... | 20,664,878 | 535,693 | | 5 32 | 83 84 |
| 1876..... | 18,614,415 | | 2,050,463 | 4 71 | 82 41 |
| 1877..... | 17,697,924 | | 916,491 | 4 41 | 80 23 |
| 1878..... | 17,841,938 | 144,014 | | 4 37 | 79 74 |
| 1879..... | 18,476,613 | 634,675 | | 4 46 | 82 05 |
| 1880..... | 18,479,576 | 2,963 | | 4 38 | 79 29 |
| 1881..... | 23,942,138 | 5,462,562 | | 5 52 | 80 79 |
| 1882..... | 27,549,046 | 3,606,908 | | 6 28 | 82 52 |
| 1883..... | 29,269,698 | 1,720,652 | | 6 60 | 81 77 |
| 1884..... | 25,483,199 | | 3,786,499 | 5 68 | 79 98 |
| 1885..... | 25,384,529 | | 98,670 | 5 60 | 77 39 |
| 1886..... | 23,226,456 | | 158,073 | 5 50 | 76 03 |
| 1887..... | 28,687,002 | 3,460,546 | | 6 19 | 80 23 |
| 1888..... | 28,177,413 | | 509,589 | 6 01 | 78 47 |
| 1889..... | 30,613,523 | 2,436,110 | | 6 46 | 78 93 |
| 1890..... | 31,587,972 | 973,549 | | 6 60 | 79 21 |
| 1891..... | 30,314,151 | | 1,272,921 | 6 26 | 78 57 |

Increase
in amount
raised by
taxation.

184. The amount raised by taxation in 1891 was only exceeded in the two preceding years, and was \$19,201,578 more than in 1869, in which year the smallest amount during the period was raised. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty-four years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 160 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has only increased 80 per cent; while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 8.08 per cent.

185. The following table gives the amounts raised from the Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-four years, together with the proportion of each to population* :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Customs. | Amount per Head. | PROPORTION TO | | Excise. | Amount per Head. |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------|------------------------|
| | | | Total Taxation. | Imports for Home Consump- tion. | | |
| | \$ | \$ cts. | Per cent. | Per cent. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| 1868. | 8,578,380 | 2 54 | 73·3 | 12·25 | 3,002,588 | 0 89 |
| 1869. | 8,272,879 | 2 42 | 74·4 | 12·31 | 2,710,028 | 0 79 |
| 1870. | 9,334,212 | 2 70 | 71·3 | 13·28 | 3,619,622 | 1 05 |
| 1871. | 11,841,104 | 3 36 | 72·5 | 13·62 | 4,295,944 | 1 22 |
| 1872. | 12,787,982 | 3 54 | 72·2 | 12·11 | 4,735,651 | 1 31 |
| 1873. | 12,954,164 | 3 53 | 73·5 | 10·20 | 4,460,681 | 1 22 |
| 1874. | 14,325,192 | 3 74 | 71·1 | 11·32 | 5,594,993 | 1 46 |
| 1875. | 15,351,011 | 3 95 | 74·3 | 12·83 | 5,069,687 | 1 30 |
| 1876. | 12,823,837 | 3 25 | 66·0 | 13·44 | 5,563,487 | 1 41 |
| 1877. | 12,546,987 | 3 14 | 70·9 | 13·03 | 4,941,897 | 1 23 |
| 1878. | 12,782,824 | 3 13 | 71·6 | 14·03 | 4,858,671 | 1 19 |
| 1879. | 12,900,659 | 3 11 | 69·8 | 16·10 | 5,390,763 | 1 30 |
| 1880. | 14,071,343 | 3 34 | 76·1 | 19·70 | 4,232,427 | 1 00 |
| 1881. | 18,406,692 | 4 24 | 76·8 | 20·19 | 5,343,022 | 1 23 |
| 1882. | 21,581,570 | 4 92 | 78·3 | 19·27 | 5,884,859 | 1 34 |
| 1883. | 22,000,582 | 5 19 | 78·6 | 18·82 | 6,260,116 | 1 41 |
| 1884. | 20,023,890 | 4 47 | 75·5 | 18·64 | 5,459,309 | 1 22 |
| 1885. | 18,935,428 | 4 17 | 74·5 | 18·61 | 6,449,101 | 1 42 |
| 1886. | 19,373,551 | 4 22 | 76·8 | 19·50 | 5,852,904 | 1 28 |
| 1887. | 22,378,801 | 4 83 | 78·0 | 21·24 | 6,308,201 | 1 36 |
| 1888. | 22,105,926 | 4 72 | 78·4 | 21·57 | 6,071,487 | 1 30 |
| 1889. | 23,726,784 | 5 01 | 74·2 | 21·65 | 6,886,739 | 1 45 |
| 1890. | 23,968,954 | 5 00 | 75·8 | 21·21 | 7,618,118 | 1 59 |
| 1891. | 23,399,301 | 4 83 | 77·2 | 20·66 | 6,914,850 | 1 43 |

186. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average proportion for the 24 years having been 74·2 per cent; later years showing a tendency to increase it. The proportion in the United States in 1891 was 59 per cent, and in some of the Australasian colonies it is nearly 90 per cent.

187. The expenses of collection of Customs revenue were 3·83 per cent, being a slight increase on the preceding year, but ·70 per cent below the average of twenty-four years. It cost \$2·16 per head less to collect

* The amounts of Customs duties being taken from the Public Accounts, which represent the amounts actually paid in, will not quite correspond with the figures in the Trade and Navigation Returns, which are for amounts accrued.

the revenue of 1891 than it did that of 1868, though the former was nearly three times as much, showing that it relatively costs more to collect a small Customs revenue than a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the large number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United Kingdom in 1890 it was 4.60 per cent, and in the United States 3.04 per cent.

Increase
per head
in Customs
receipts
greater
than in
those from
taxation.

188. There being no system of direct taxation in this country, and the use of articles on which Excise duties are collected being, to a very large extent, optional, it follows that the Customs duties alone form that part of the general taxation of which every one must pay a share, and it will therefore be noticed from the foregoing table that the proportion of increase in receipts from Customs duties has been far larger than that of population, showing that the ability to purchase has increased in much greater ratio than the burden of taxation, the increase in the receipts from Customs being 173 per cent since 1868, and in the amount per head 90 per cent.

Customs
duties per
head in
various
countries.

189. In the United Kingdom in 1890 the proportion per head was \$2.56; in the United States in the same year it was \$3.67, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it is very much higher, as shown by the following figures for 1888:—

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Western Australia..... | 8 18 37 |
| Queensland..... | 16 88 |
| New Zealand..... | 11 14 |

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA 1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, | Spirits. | Wines. | Beer and Cider. | Tobacco and Snuff. | Cigars and Cigarettes. | Tea. | Sugar and Molasses. | Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate. | Grain and Products of. |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 1,143,776 | 146,312 | 19,390 | 105,814 | 53,449 | 943,110 | 1,439,064 | 54,802 | 97,905 |
| 1869 | 817,383 | 129,178 | 26,535 | 78,678 | 37,126 | 916,177 | 1,502,138 | 57,435 | 2,241 |
| 1870 | 908,613 | 170,518 | 23,770 | 57,614 | 55,373 | 1,140,649 | 1,899,749 | 55,655 | 4,183 |
| 1871 | 1,037,043 | 195,842 | 29,364 | 25,731 | 108,247 | 1,138,212 | 1,946,425 | 61,443 | 62,240 |
| 1872 | 1,290,121 | 258,312 | 40,596 | 52,635 | 221,344 | 947,826 | 1,937,172 | 34,443 | 4,700 |
| 1873 | 1,390,691 | 245,377 | 49,361 | 49,609 | 219,253 | 25,980 | 2,371,021 | 12,217 | 682 |
| 1874 | 1,557,526 | 325,322 | 56,527 | 57,827 | 200,196 | 110,414 | 2,540,965 | 21,641 | 607 |
| 1875 | 1,323,403 | 272,081 | 51,635 | 66,285 | 123,655 | 379,686 | 2,450,771 | 46,048 | ..... |
| 1876 | 1,518,124 | 359,219 | 41,670 | 89,905 | 136,771 | 526,160 | 2,503,684 | 49,237 | 735 |
| 1877 | 1,111,417 | 226,140 | 40,516 | 61,109 | 77,047 | 534,890 | 2,473,460 | 46,860 | 1,019 |
| 1878 | 1,604,414 | 297,567 | 44,711 | 70,946 | 118,184 | 611,313 | 2,830,248 | 44,460 | 942 |
| 1879 | 1,133,526 | 234,027 | 37,646 | 68,387 | 173,686 | 743,916 | 2,758,833 | 46,158 | 45,201 |
| 1880 | 880,614 | 226,265 | 28,061 | 48,465 | 82,187 | 641,261 | 2,146,238 | 58,335 | 212,616 |
| 1881 | 1,106,633 | 321,465 | 33,370 | 43,801 | 116,794 | 881,886 | 2,629,147 | 67,228 | 256,556 |
| 1882 | 1,257,553 | 405,605 | 39,317 | 59,111 | 184,032 | 403,910 | 2,514,721 | 48,651 | 261,958 |
| 1883 | 1,449,815 | 437,911 | 54,285 | 51,962 | 184,557 | 63,277 | 2,726,616 | 36,908 | 216,625 |
| 1884 | 1,329,719 | 375,993 | 59,565 | 49,599 | 184,431 | 27,529 | 2,805,698 | 38,401 | 292,143 |
| 1885 | 1,346,827 | 346,827 | 51,078 | 56,092 | 190,630 | 33,456 | 2,693,108 | 41,669 | 290,124 |
| 1886 | 1,606,456 | 355,185 | 49,879 | 64,378 | 255,114 | 34,776 | 2,436,941 | 36,623 | 219,543 |
| 1887 | 1,375,395 | 324,485 | 48,624 | 71,955 | 233,686 | 8,804 | 3,300,644 | 39,621 | 232,595 |
| 1888 | 1,616,739 | 329,722 | 47,512 | 57,133 | 176,700 | 11,421 | 3,602,236 | 45,802 | 238,907 |
| 1889 | 1,781,361 | 347,103 | 50,262 | 57,505 | 225,182 | 7,137 | 3,893,042 | 43,169 | 319,883 |
| 1890 | 1,933,651 | 374,824 | 57,649 | 53,851 | 235,749 | 12,228 | 3,063,925 | 42,534 | 425,374 |
| 1891 | 1,772,372 | 387,449 | 63,413 | 62,779 | 263,955 | 16,114 | 3,275,321 | 38,344 | 325,991 |

FINANCE.

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HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1891—*Continued.*

| Year ended 30th June. | Floor (Wheat and Rye). | Rice. | Hops. | Fruits and Vego- tables, all kinds. | Live Stock. | All other Articles. | Export Duty on Logs. | *Total. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|--|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 39,775 | | | 85,173 | 671 | 4,672,205 | 17,485 | 8,819,431 |
| 1869 | | | | 89,004 | 4,928 | 4,623,684 | 14,402 | 8,298,969 |
| 1870 | 4,955 | 14,180 | 304 | 82,677 | 6,152 | 3,030,606 | 37,912 | 9,462,940 |
| 1871 | 53,409 | 54,286 | 9,703 | 133,807 | 3,294 | 6,922,544 | 36,065 | 11,843,655 |
| 1872 | 15,537 | 83,092 | 11,876 | 142,223 | 26,360 | 7,934,387 | 24,809 | 13,045,473 |
| 1873 | | 88,072 | 14,316 | 168,951 | 27,353 | 8,424,795 | 20,152 | 13,017,730 |
| 1874 | | 81,184 | 21,829 | 148,637 | 47,324 | 9,237,318 | 14,565 | 14,421,882 |
| 1875 | | 99,555 | 9,091 | 219,119 | 58,150 | 10,238,890 | 7,243 | 15,361,882 |
| 1876 | | 93,229 | 8,261 | 166,410 | 42,464 | 7,301,745 | 4,500 | 12,833,114 |
| 1877 | | 95,543 | 7,103 | 201,132 | 29,048 | 7,618,565 | 4,102 | 12,648,451 |
| 1878 | | 83,670 | 9,116 | 190,436 | 29,049 | 7,547,076 | 4,161 | 12,795,693 |
| 1879 | 10,198 | 90,734 | 6,349 | 180,246 | 38,416 | 7,367,865 | 4,272 | 12,939,540 |
| 1880 | 50,965 | 87,720 | 4,671 | 214,471 | 52,916 | 9,305,130 | 8,896 | 14,138,849 |
| 1881 | 98,839 | 111,921 | 11,958 | 301,661 | 62,444 | 12,449,031 | 8,141 | 18,500,785 |
| 1882 | 86,329 | 139,284 | 12,891 | 348,085 | 87,077 | 15,890,603 | 8,810 | 21,708,837 |
| 1883 | 132,527 | 120,516 | 20,329 | 519,619 | 103,549 | 17,044,056 | 9,756 | 23,172,308 |
| 1884 | 265,645 | 81,055 | 24,686 | 470,399 | 115,548 | 14,036,646 | 8,515 | 20,164,963 |
| 1885 | 270,102 | 93,969 | 19,121 | 367,723 | 70,079 | 13,286,694 | 12,205 | 19,133,538 |
| 1886 | 100,713 | 72,293 | 17,401 | 384,231 | 74,161 | 13,719,703 | 20,726 | 19,448,123 |
| 1887 | 84,883 | 87,568 | 65,770 | 592,258 | 63,682 | 16,008,832 | 31,397 | 22,469,705 |
| 1888 | 31,338 | 34,567 | 34,903 | 490,686 | 50,774 | 15,408,369 | 21,772 | 22,269,641 |
| 1889 | 129,950 | 43,683 | 41,065 | 467,014 | 60,818 | 16,299,082 | 42,397 | 23,784,523 |
| 1890 | 89,943 | 33,770 | 65,597 | 513,727 | 75,997 | 16,935,045 | 93,674 | 24,014,908 |
| 1891 | 43,232 | 40,131 | 36,388 | 532,301 | 66,286 | 16,536,993 | 64,803 | 24,481,069 |

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA, BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY
ACCURED IN EACH YEAR—1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Spirits. | Malt Liquor. | Malt. | Tobacco. | Cigars. | Petroleum Inspection Fees. | Bonded Manufac- tures. | Other Receipts. | † Total Revenue Accrued. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1868. | 2,488,330 | 117,508 | 235,028 | 494,596 | 25,614 | 10,628 | 20,758 | ..... | *3,057,809 |
| 1869. | 2,390,848 | 20,896 | 287,024 | 554,407 | 23,410 | 162,747 | 11,076 | ..... | *2,709,869 |
| 1870. | 2,208,097 | 17,468 | 347,870 | 924,371 | 28,021 | 536,649 | 12,451 | ..... | 3,057,808 |
| 1871. | 2,063,603 | 9,366 | 292,475 | 1,034,697 | ..... | 247,061 | 20,417 | 5,015 | 4,271,974 |
| 1872. | 2,871,903 | 26,498 | 305,190 | 1,232,164 | ..... | 233,996 | 24,933 | 5,009 | 4,718,783 |
| 1873. | 2,818,384 | 20,410 | 341,700 | 1,013,438 | ..... | 297,776 | 33,603 | 12,962 | 4,484,363 |
| 1874. | 3,498,751 | 25,570 | 341,303 | 1,398,398 | ..... | 273,897 | 40,006 | 6,915 | 5,584,930 |
| 1875. | 2,974,241 | 20,839 | 335,190 | 1,433,734 | ..... | 298,489 | 37,151 | 6,043 | 5,084,687 |
| 1876. | 3,098,087 | 13,963 | 320,154 | 1,773,976 | ..... | 285,553 | 27,834 | 5,924 | 5,525,491 |
| 1877. | 2,650,427 | 7,475 | 381,417 | 1,629,946 | ..... | 235,327 | 30,053 | 5,070 | 4,940,315 |
| 1878. | 2,708,286 | 6,611 | 522,671 | 1,581,076 | ..... | 6,426 | 36,874 | 5,457 | 4,897,401 |
| 1879. | 3,297,315 | 7,540 | 442,760 | 1,584,098 | ..... | 8,171 | 38,036 | 4,763 | 5,382,593 |
| 1880. | 2,902,829 | 6,335 | 254,412 | 1,642,582 | ..... | 16,426 | 33,269 | 7,571 | 4,253,424 |
| 1881. | 3,210,527 | 6,250 | 288,881 | 1,775,463 | ..... | 18,749 | 30,897 | 13,011 | 5,343,778 |
| 1882. | 3,553,776 | 5,092 | 379,808 | 1,903,798 | ..... | 23,744 | 33,603 | 14,401 | 5,913,272 |
| 1883. | 3,802,100 | 5,434 | 401,906 | 1,885,037 | ..... | 25,216 | 36,665 | 15,282 | 6,282,140 |
| 1884. | 3,577,243 | 3,926 | 412,347 | 1,434,091 | ..... | 26,566 | 39,456 | 10,671 | 5,502,810 |
| 1885. | 4,251,326 | 6,344 | 472,295 | 1,269,197 | 318,357 | 27,520 | 44,029 | 11,937 | 6,401,005 |
| 1886. | 3,188,070 | 6,164 | 377,579 | 1,626,011 | 559,362 | 29,181 | 46,523 | 12,055 | 5,844,885 |
| 1887. | 3,697,263 | 6,967 | 426,845 | 1,664,731 | 524,182 | 31,989 | 50,005 | 12,229 | 6,414,211 |
| 1888. | 3,072,388 | 6,589 | 488,757 | 1,737,243 | 553,821 | 36,969 | 53,563 | 13,962 | 5,962,592 |
| 1889. | 3,898,930 | 12,154 | 506,026 | 1,836,693 | 563,618 | 35,745 | 27,801 | 14,323 | 6,804,586 |
| 1890. | 4,611,105 | 13,552 | 529,329 | 1,892,628 | 603,473 | 39,737 | 29,511 | 15,765 | 7,735,190 |
| 1891. | 3,537,644 | 9,206 | 570,950 | 1,922,570 | 614,353 | 40,407 | 34,582 | 17,902 | 6,747,614 |

* Less deductions. † These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those on p. 129, which are for the net receipts.

Heads of
Excise re-
venue 1887
1891.

191. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in Chapter IV (Trade and Commerce). The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and the following table gives particulars of the amounts accrued from the various sources of Excise revenue during the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 :—

HEADS OF EXCISE REVENUE IN CANADA, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890,
AND 1891.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Spirits..... | 3,737,339 | 3,090,016 | 3,874,022 | 4,620,393 | 3,546,942 |
| Malt liquor..... | 7,045 | 6,997 | 12,710 | 13,631 | 10,495 |
| Malt..... | 433,129 | 493,030 | 518,239 | 556,365 | 591,399 |
| Cigars..... | 524,281 | 554,067 | 563,172 | 603,473 | 615,179 |
| Tobacco..... | 1,668,002 | 1,740,542 | 1,840,522 | 1,896,359 | 1,926,987 |
| Petroleum..... | 31,989 | 36,569 | 35,745 | 39,737 | 40,407 |
| Manufactures in bond..... | 50,005 | 53,312 | 28,082 | 29,610 | 34,581 |
| Seizures..... | 2,029 | 13,066 | 4,880 | 3,886 | 2,727 |
| Other receipts..... | 12,332 | 13,962 | 15,240 | 16,162 | 18,222 |
| Methylated spirits..... | | | | | 38,213 |
| Total..... | 6,466,151 | 6,010,561 | 6,892,612 | 7,779,616 | 6,825,152 |

Increase
in receipts
from Ex-
cise duties.

192. There was, it will be seen, a decrease in accrued revenue of \$954,464, as compared with the previous year. The principal decrease took place in duty on spirits, which was owing, in a large measure, to the abnormal quantity of spirits withdrawn from bond during June, 1890, in consequence of the change of law with reference to the maturing of spirits that came into force on the following 1st July. With the exception of the amount accrued for spirits and malt liquor, there was an increase under each head.

Bill
stamps.

Sugar
duties.

193. The duties on bill stamps, &c., were all repealed in 1882, the amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been \$82,616, and the total amount received since Confederation, \$2,686,850. The receipts from sugar duties in 1891 were \$211,396 more than in 1890, and had only been exceeded three times in the period included in the table. The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue.

Consump-
tion of tea
and sugar.

194. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has been generally considered one of the best standards by which to judge the condition of the people, it having been found that the consumption of these two articles indicates more clearly than almost anything else

their well-being or otherwise; and judging the condition of the inhabitants of Canada by this test, it will be found that there has been a steady and satisfactory improvement. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head, and is now no less than 45 lbs., an increase of 22 lbs. per head in the last 14 years, and more than double the quantity consumed in 1877. As far as information is available, it would appear that the *per capita* consumption of sugar in Canada is larger than that of almost any other country, with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, a fact that speaks well for the condition of the working classes in this country. In the United Kingdom the amount averages about 75 lbs. per head, having increased from 15 lbs. per head in 1840; in the United States the consumption is about the same as in this country. The consumption of tea in Canada has also very largely increased; in 1868 it was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 3½ lbs. per head, and is now something over 4 lbs. per head. In England the consumption averages 5 lbs. per head.

195. The amounts of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in the principal British possessions, are given in the following table:—

Taxation
in British
possession-
sions.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | TAXATION. | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Percentage of Revenue. |
| | | \$ | \$ cts. | |
| Europe— | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | 1891 | 368,079,600 | 9 47 | 82 22 |
| Asia— | | | | |
| India..... | 1887 | 136,628,182 | 0 68 | 37 70 |
| Ceylon..... | 1887 | 3,026,186 | 1 01 | 46 26 |
| Straits Settlement..... | 1886 | 2,491,908 | 4 93 | 85 23 |
| Africa— | | | | |
| Mauritius..... | 1886 | 2,084,578 | 5 65 | 59 24 |
| Natal..... | 1887 | 1,687,355 | 3 32 | 43 62 |
| Cape of Good Hope..... | 1887 | 5,127,291 | 3 73 | 33 33 |
| Lagos..... | 1886 | 216,211 | 2 17 | 86 52 |
| Gambia..... | 1887 | 47,250 | 3 14 | 72 17 |
| America— | | | | |
| Canada..... | 1891 | 30,314,151 | 6 26 | 78 57 |
| Newfoundland..... | 1888 | 1,291,661 | 6 40 | 72 36 |
| Bermuda..... | 1887 | 116,557 | 3 87 | 87 40 |
| West Indies— | | | | |
| Turk's Island..... | 1884 | 34,835 | 7 35 | 68 34 |
| Jamaica..... | 1886 | 2,407,681 | 4 03 | 80 79 |
| St. Lucia..... | 1887 | 157,654 | 3 73 | 81 06 |
| Barbados..... | 1886 | 501,758 | 2 92 | 75 65 |
| Grenada..... | 1886 | 138,165 | 2 85 | 60 19 |

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS--*Concluded.*

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | TAXATION. | | |
|---------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Percentage of Revenue. |
| | | \$ | \$ cts. | |
| West Indies-- <i>Con.</i> | | | | |
| Tobago | 1884 | 50,097 | 2 43 | 72 62 |
| Virgin Islands | 1890 | 7,776 | 1 68 | 90 69 |
| Antigua | 1890 | 214,970 | 5 88 | 93 33 |
| Montserrat | 1890 | 31,254 | 2 67 | 95 39 |
| Dominica | 1890 | 101,481 | 3 84 | 97 13 |
| St. Kitts--Nevis | 1890 | 201,659 | 4 91 | 96 46 |
| Trinidad | 1886 | 1,546,213 | 8 67 | 79 07 |
| Australasia-- | | | | |
| New South Wales | 1888 | 13,651,830 | 12 26 | 30 17 |
| Victoria | 1888 | 14,945,547 | 14 05 | 40 37 |
| Queensland | 1888 | 7,677,999 | 20 33 | 45 55 |
| South Australia | 1888 | 3,598,184 | 11 49 | 29 64 |
| Western Australia | 1888 | 875,727 | 20 68 | 50 40 |
| Tasmania | 1888 | 1,974,927 | 13 68 | 63 40 |
| New Zealand | 1888 | 9,887,692 | 16 32 | 49 43 |
| South Seas-- | | | | |
| Fiji | 1887 | 202,531 | 1 62 | 64 11 |

Taxation per head in Australia-- 196. Though the amount raised by taxation in the individual colonies of Australasia is necessarily less than that raised in Canada, yet the combined amount raised in Australasia is two-thirds more than

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | TAXATION. | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Percentage of Revenue. |
| | | \$ | \$ cts. | |
| Europe— | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary | 1889 | 327,350,000 | 8 02 | 88 74 |
| Belgium | 1889 | 32,874,333 | 5 44 | 50 03 |
| Denmark | 1888 | 12,118,000 | 5 77 | 83 30 |
| France (including Algeria) | 1889 | 452,711,933 | 10 76 | 77 88 |
| Greece | 1889 | 12,890,933 | 6 50 | 08 04 |
| Netherlands | 1889 | 39,731,400 | 8 81 | 81 23 |
| Italy | 1890 | 250,077,000 | 8 46 | 82 40 |
| Portugal | 1890 | 34,275,333 | 7 04 | 78 38 |
| Russia | 1889 | 279,229,800 | 3 04 | 00 61 |
| Spain | 1889 | 155,397,700 | 8 85 | 93 73 |
| Switzerland | 1888 | 4,365,400 | 1 48 | 39 90 |
| Turkey | 1884 | 61,865,000 | 2 51 | 00 50 |
| German Empire | 1887 | 153,145,727 | 3 10 | 05 81 |
| Asia— | | | | |
| Japan | 1889 | 67,208,000 | 1 72 | 85 51 |
| Africa— | | | | |
| Egypt | 1889 | 38,368,800 | 5 63 | 75 26 |
| America— | | | | |
| Argentine Confederation | 1889 | 45,552,000 | 11 06 | 77 71 |
| Brazil | 1890 | 54,933,400 | 3 80 | 74 00 |
| Mexico | 1889 | 35,005,000 | 3 06 | 92 29 |
| United States | 1891 | 367,690,200 | 5 87 | 90 14 |

The largest proportion of revenue was raised from taxation, among the countries named in the above table, by Spain and Mexico, and the smallest by Switzerland, which latter country raised little more than a third of her revenue in that manner. Belgium and the German Empire only raised half their revenue by taxation; the other countries two thirds and over. The largest amounts were raised by France and the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, and, with the exception of the Australasian colonies, the smallest for each was highest in the Argentine Confederation.

195. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1891, amounted to \$2,450,000, and the gross revenue for 1891 was \$2,811,255. There was therefore an excess of revenue of \$361,255 in the gross amount of that year, of \$2,788,750.

196. The net public debt on the same date was \$1,700,000, and in 1890 \$2,075,000, being an excess of revenue of \$375,000 over liabilities of \$2,075,000. The revenue for 1891 was \$2,811,255, and the net public debt was \$1,700,000, and the excess of revenue was \$1,111,255. The following are the details of the net public debt on 30th June, 1891.

PARTICULARS OF INCREASE OF DEBT, 1891.

| | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|
| Expenditure on Capital Account— | | |
| Public Works..... | \$ 515,702 | |
| Railways and Canals..... | 2,502,409 | |
| Dominion Lands..... | 94,847 | |
| | <hr/> | \$ 3,11 |
| Railway Subsidies..... | \$ 1,265,706 | |
| North-West Rebellion..... | 2,902 | |
| Sundry transfers to Consolidated Fund..... | | 0 |
| | <hr/> | \$ 4,4 |
| Less Sinking Fund..... | \$ 1,938,078 | |
| Excess of receipts over payment..... | 2,235,743 | |
| | <hr/> | 4,1 |
| Total net increase.. | | <hr/> <hr/> \$ 2 |

Assets and liabilities, 1868-1891. 200. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for each year since Confederation.

FINANCE.

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| YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE. | Gross Debt. | Increase or Decrease. | Assets. | Increase or Decrease. | Net Debt. | Increase or Decrease. | Years of Revenue to pay Net Debt. |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1867 | \$ 93,046,051 | | \$ 17,317,410 | | \$ 75,728,641 | | 5.53 |
| 1868 | 96,806,696 | + 3,850,644 | 21,139,531 | + 3,822,121 | 75,757,135 | + 28,494 | 5.37 |
| 1869 | 112,361,998 | + 15,465,332 | 36,602,679 | + 15,363,148 | 75,859,319 | + 102,184 | 5.04 |
| 1870 | 115,993,706 | + 3,631,708 | 37,783,964 | + 1,281,285 | 78,909,742 | + 2,350,423 | 4.01 |
| 1871 | 115,492,682 | - 501,024 | 37,786,165 | - 2,201 | 77,706,517 | - 593,225 | 3.96 |
| 1872 | 122,400,179 | + 6,907,496 | 40,213,107 | + 2,426,942 | 82,187,072 | + 4,480,555 | 4.79 |
| 1873 | 129,743,432 | + 7,343,252 | 29,894,970 | + 10,318,137 | 99,848,462 | + 17,661,390 | 4.47 |
| 1874 | 141,163,551 | + 11,420,119 | 32,538,086 | + 2,643,616 | 108,324,965 | + 8,476,503 | 4.70 |
| 1875 | 151,693,401 | + 10,499,850 | 35,655,023 | + 2,816,437 | 116,008,378 | + 7,683,413 | 5.51 |
| 1876 | 161,204,687 | + 9,541,286 | 36,653,173 | + 998,150 | 124,551,514 | + 8,543,136 | 6.03 |
| 1877 | 174,675,834 | + 13,471,147 | 41,440,525 | + 4,787,352 | 133,235,309 | + 8,683,735 | 6.27 |
| 1878 | 174,967,268 | + 281,433 | 34,993,199 | + 6,845,326 | 140,962,069 | + 7,126,760 | 6.34 |
| 1879 | 179,483,871 | + 4,526,602 | 36,493,683 | + 1,898,484 | 142,990,188 | + 2,628,119 | 6.54 |
| 1880 | 194,634,440 | + 15,150,569 | 42,182,852 | + 5,689,169 | 152,451,588 | + 9,461,400 | 5.21 |
| 1881 | 190,861,437 | - 5,227,006 | 44,465,757 | + 2,282,905 | 155,395,780 | + 2,944,192 | 4.60 |
| 1882 | 205,363,251 | + 5,502,714 | 51,703,601 | + 7,237,844 | 153,661,650 | + 1,734,130 | 4.42 |
| 1883 | 202,139,104 | - 3,226,147 | 43,692,389 | - 8,011,212 | 158,446,715 | + 4,805,065 | 5.71 |
| 1884 | 242,482,416 | + 40,323,311 | 60,320,565 | + 16,628,176 | 182,161,850 | + 23,695,135 | 5.98 |
| 1885 | 294,703,697 | + 222,221,191 | 68,295,915 | + 7,975,350 | 196,407,692 | + 14,245,842 | 6.72 |
| 1886 | 273,164,341 | - 8,460,734 | 50,005,254 | - 18,290,681 | 223,159,107 | + 26,751,415 | 6.35 |
| 1887 | 273,187,626 | + 23,285 | 45,872,851 | + 4,132,383 | 227,314,775 | + 4,155,668 | 6.33 |
| 1888 | 294,513,842 | + 11,326,216 | 49,982,483 | + 4,109,632 | 234,531,358 | + 7,216,583 | 6.12 |
| 1889 | 287,722,043 | - 8,208,221 | 50,192,621 | + 209,538 | 237,539,422 | + 2,998,063 | 5.96 |
| 1890 | 286,112,295 | - 1,609,768 | 48,579,083 | - 1,612,938 | 237,538,212 | + 3,170 | 6.16 |
| 1891 | 289,899,230 | + 3,786,935 | 52,690,199 | + 3,511,116 | 237,809,030 | + 275,818 | |

Increase
in debt.

201. Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease in the gross debt, viz., in the years 1890, 1883 and 1871; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been \$196,853,179, and in the net debt \$162,080,389, being an average annual increase of the latter of \$6,753,349. There was a decrease in the assets as compared with 1890 of \$3,511,116.

Proportion of revenue to debt.

202. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue, and in 1891 it would have required a little over six years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportions of increase being 214 per cent and 182 per cent respectively.

Objects of debt.

203. The principal objects upon which this increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

Assumption of provincial debts.

204. The allowed debt of the four provinces, which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was \$77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of \$1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of \$30,743,392, making a total assumption of provincial debts of \$109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of \$128,378,882 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the provinces, and this assumption of provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

Particulars of provincial debts assumed.

205. The following are particulars of the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation:—

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Canada..... | \$ 62,500,000 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 8,000,000 |
| New Brunswick..... | 7,000,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 77,500,000 |

Debt subsequently assumed or allowed :

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Nova Scotia (1869)..... | \$ 1,186,756 |
| The old Province of Canada (1873)..... | 10,506,089 |
| Province of Ontario..... | 2,848,289 |
| " Quebec..... | 2,549,214 |
| " Nova Scotia..... | 2,343,059 |
| " New Brunswick..... | 1,807,720 |
| " Manitoba..... | 3,775,606 |
| " British Columbia..... | 2,029,392 |
| " Prince Edward Island..... | 4,884,023 |

Total provincial debts assumed. \$ 109,430,148

206. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended \$61,977,948, on the Intercolonial and connected railways \$43,911,351, and on canals \$35,149,022, making a total of \$141,038,321. Not only, therefore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum of \$12,659,439 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

207. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been \$187,996,936, made up as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| Debts allowed to provinces..... | \$ 30,743,392 | Expenditure on capital account since Confederation |
| Canadian Pacific Railway..... | 61,977,948 | |
| Canals..... | 35,149,022 | |
| Intercolonial and connected railways..... | 43,911,351 | |
| North-West Territories..... | 3,792,971 | |
| Dominion Lands..... | 3,218,141 | |
| Public Buildings, Ottawa..... | 2,160,934 | |
| Prince Edward Island Railway..... | 627,530 | |
| Other public works..... | *6,416,547 | |

Increase of debt \$ 187,996,936
162,080,389

Expenditure in excess of increase of debt. \$ 25,916,547

208. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the North-West Territories, the following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| Railways..... | \$ 114,085,884 | Expenditure on public works. |
| Canals..... | 35,685,293 | |
| Lighthouses and navigation..... | 8,336,195 | |
| Acquisition and management of the North-West..... | 5,356,035 | |
| Government buildings and miscellaneous public works..... | 29,485,469 | |

..... \$ 193,948,876

Prior to Confederation there was expended on railways

and canals..... 52,944,175

On public works..... 10,690,917

Making a total expenditure on public works of . . . \$ 257,583,968

* Including the sum of \$2,725,504 expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour Commission on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and assumed in 1890 by the Dominion Government.

Government expenditure on public works, 1868-1891.

209. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and other works :—

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Railways. | Canals. | Public Buildings. | Other Public Works. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 483,353 | 128,965 | 165,960 | 94,629 | 872,907 |
| 1869 | 282,615 | 126,954 | 113,453 | 60,028 | 583,049 |
| 1870 | 1,729,381 | 105,588 | 73,514 | 184,270 | 2,092,753 |
| 1871 | 2,946,930 | 133,873 | 410,101 | 249,287 | 3,740,190 |
| 1872 | 5,620,569 | 290,075 | 578,936 | 620,585 | 7,110,163 |
| 1873 | 5,763,268 | 383,916 | 422,030 | 831,837 | 7,401,051 |
| 1874 | 3,925,123 | 1,240,628 | 600,962 | 1,064,967 | 6,831,680 |
| 1875 | 5,018,427 | 1,715,310 | 800,812 | 914,197 | 8,448,745 |
| 1876 | 4,497,434 | 2,389,544 | 1,075,483 | 927,615 | 8,890,076 |
| 1877 | 3,209,502 | 4,131,306 | 736,240 | 540,804 | 8,617,942 |
| 1878 | 2,643,741 | 3,843,339 | 518,908 | 363,708 | 7,369,696 |
| 1879 | 2,307,053 | 3,064,098 | 372,059 | 380,481 | 6,323,691 |
| 1880 | 6,109,599 | 2,123,366 | 442,394 | 298,529 | 8,973,888 |
| 1881 | 5,577,236 | 2,100,243 | 507,949 | 563,388 | 8,748,815 |
| 1882 | 5,176,832 | 1,670,268 | 544,032 | 542,251 | 7,933,383 |
| 1883 | 11,707,619 | 1,857,546 | 675,260 | 877,456 | 15,117,880 |
| 1884 | 14,392,933 | 1,665,351 | 1,291,963 | 1,372,823 | 18,723,069 |
| 1885 | 11,645,220 | 1,572,918 | 1,030,988 | 1,208,274 | 15,457,399 |
| 1886 | 4,480,833 | 1,333,422 | 117,346 | 451,890 | 6,383,491 |
| 1887 | 3,270,433 | 1,783,698 | 1,029,859 | 1,525,660 | 7,609,650 |
| 1888 | 3,094,043 | 1,188,302 | 969,263 | 1,703,032 | 6,954,640 |
| 1889 | 3,601,279 | 1,145,988 | 1,072,312 | 1,568,765 | 7,388,344 |
| 1890 | 4,122,724 | 1,189,644 | 808,569 | 4,084,593 | 10,205,470 |
| 1891 | 2,279,737 | 1,500,861 | 578,358 | 1,257,188 | 5,616,144 |
| Total | 114,085,884 | 36,685,293 | 14,876,691 | 21,686,257 | 187,334,125 |

Expenditure for working expenses.

210. In addition to the large amount shown to have been expended upon construction, there has also been spent for working expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs, the sum of \$66,901,277, which amount has, however, been to a large extent provided for out of corresponding revenue.

Cost of Parliament buildings, Ottawa.

211. The Parliament buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the continent of America, have been erected at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1891, including the new departmental building on Wellington street, of \$4,956,340. The sum of \$252,400 has also been expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.

Details of assets.

212. In 1868 the assets amounted to \$17,317,410, and in 1891 to \$52,090,199, showing an increase of \$34,772,789. The assets only

include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1891 :—

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Sinking funds..... | \$ 20,555,615 |
| Quebec Harbour debentures..... | 3,664,717 |
| Montreal Harbour and Turnpike bonds..... | 385,000 |
| Northern Railway bonds..... | 73,000 |
| St. John River and Railway Extension Company..... | 433,900 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds..... | 20,000 |
| North Shore Railway bonds.. | 970,000 |
| Province accounts..... | 9,910,524 |
| Sundry investments..... | 643,964 |
| Total interest-bearing investments..... | \$ 42,665,720 |
| Miscellaneous accounts..... | 3,042,947 |
| Cash..... | 2,487,078 |
| Specie reserve..... | 3,887,028 |
| Silver coinage accounts..... | 7,426 |
| Total assets..... | \$ 52,090,199 |

213. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of \$15,853,720, or about 91 per cent of the whole amount; in 1891 they were \$32,755,196, or about 63 per cent of the whole. Interest-bearing assets.

214. The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :— Average interest on debt and assets.

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE. | Actual Interest paid on Debt. | Increase or Decrease. | Average Rate of actual Interest paid. | Actual Interest received on Assets. | Increase or Decrease. | Average Rate of actual Interest received. | Net actual Interest. | Increase or Decrease. | Average Rate of net actual Interest paid. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | \$ | \$ | p. cent. | \$ | \$ | p. cent. | \$ | \$ | p. cent. |
| 1868..... | 4,501,968 | ..... | 4.64 | 126,419 | ..... | 0.50 | 4,375,148 | ..... | 4.51 |
| 1869..... | 4,907,013 | ..... | 4.36 | 313,021 | ..... | 0.85 | 4,593,992 | ..... | 4.08 |
| 1870..... | 5,047,054 | ..... | 4.35 | 383,955 | ..... | 1.01 | 4,663,098 | ..... | 4.02 |
| 1871..... | 5,165,304 | ..... | 4.47 | 554,383 | ..... | 1.46 | 4,610,920 | ..... | 3.90 |
| 1872..... | 5,257,230 | ..... | 4.50 | 484,041 | ..... | 1.21 | 4,769,189 | ..... | 3.80 |
| 1873..... | 5,206,205 | ..... | 4.01 | 396,403 | ..... | 1.32 | 4,812,802 | ..... | 3.70 |
| 1874..... | 5,724,436 | ..... | 4.05 | 610,863 | ..... | 1.85 | 5,113,573 | ..... | 3.62 |
| 1875..... | 6,590,790 | ..... | 4.34 | 840,886 | ..... | 2.35 | 5,749,303 | ..... | 3.78 |
| 1876..... | 6,404,902 | ..... | 3.97 | 798,905 | ..... | 2.17 | 5,601,996 | ..... | 3.47 |
| 1877..... | 6,797,227 | ..... | 3.80 | 717,684 | ..... | 1.73 | 6,079,542 | ..... | 3.48 |
| 1878..... | 7,048,883 | ..... | 4.02 | 663,774 | ..... | 1.75 | 6,385,109 | ..... | 3.68 |
| 1879..... | 7,194,734 | ..... | 4.00 | 592,500 | ..... | 1.62 | 6,602,234 | ..... | 3.67 |
| 1880..... | 7,773,808 | ..... | 3.99 | 834,792 | ..... | 1.97 | 6,939,016 | ..... | 3.56 |
| 1881..... | 7,594,144 | ..... | 3.79 | 751,513 | ..... | 1.60 | 6,842,631 | ..... | 3.42 |
| 1882..... | 7,740,804 | ..... | 3.76 | 911,000 | ..... | 1.76 | 6,826,795 | ..... | 3.32 |
| 1883..... | 7,668,552 | ..... | 3.79 | 1,001,192 | ..... | 2.29 | 6,667,359 | ..... | 3.29 |
| 1884..... | 7,700,180 | ..... | 3.17 | 980,698 | ..... | 1.63 | 6,713,482 | ..... | 2.76 |
| 1885..... | 9,419,482 | ..... | 3.55 | 1,997,035 | ..... | 2.92 | 7,422,446 | ..... | 2.80 |
| 1886..... | 10,137,008 | ..... | 3.71 | 2,269,079 | ..... | 4.59 | 7,857,929 | ..... | 2.86 |
| 1887..... | 9,682,928 | ..... | 3.54 | 990,886 | ..... | 2.16 | 8,692,042 | ..... | 2.18 |

215. The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from \$4.51 per cent in 1868 to \$2.93 per cent in 1891, being a decrease of \$1.58 on each \$1.00. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of \$1.29 per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.

Decrease
in average
rate of
interest.

216. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable:—

Present
rates of
interest
payable on
debt.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Payable in London— | |
| 6 per cent | \$ 526,573 |
| 5 " | 2,433,333 |
| 4 " | 140,850,596 |
| 3½ " | 24,333,333 |
| 3 " | 19,890,298 |
| Total payable in London | |
| \$ 188,040,133 | |
| Payable in Canada— | |
| 6 per cent | \$ 368,900 |
| 5 " | 834,561 |
| 4 " | 10,577,580 |
| 3½ " | 52,500 |
| Total payable in Canada | |
| 11,833,541 | |
| Savings banks, 3½ per cent | |
| 30,400,026 | |
| Province accounts, 5 per cent | |
| 16,007,414 | |
| Trust Accounts— | |
| 6 per cent | \$ 1,107,986 |
| 5 " | 5,413,731 |
| 4 " | 1,090,296 |
| Total trust accounts | |
| 8,217,992 | |
| Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent | |
| 166,900 | |
| Dominion notes) No interest | |
| 16,176,317 | |
| Provincial ") | |
| 30,025 | |
| Miscellaneous (interest varying) | |
| 9,117,222 | |
| \$299,809,230 | |

Interest therefore is payable at the rate of

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 6 per cent on | \$ 2,170,200 |
| 5 " | 25,269,020 |
| 4 " | 153,130,471 |
| 3½ " | 63,785,959 |
| 3 " | 19,890,298 |

217. In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 7 per cent on | \$ 672,200 |
| 6 " | 28,269,020 |
| 5 " | 22,015,307 |
| 4 " | 691,353 |

Rates of
interest
payable in
1868.

218. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from \$3,113,700 in 1867 to \$16,176,317 in 1891. The fixed charges, that is the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 5½ per cent of the revenue, but in 1891 had been reduced to 40 per cent.

Dominion
notes.

Fixed
charges.

219. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same, paid and received in each year since Confederation:—

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Gross Debt per Head. | Total Assets per Head. | Net Debt per Head. | Interest paid per Head. | Interest received per Head. | Net Interest paid per Head. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £ cts. | £ cts. | £ cts. | £ cts. | £ cts. | £ cts. |
| 1868. | 28 74 | 6 27 | 22 47 | 1 33 | 0 04 | 1 29 |
| 1869. | 32 92 | 10 70 | 22 22 | 1 44 | 0 09 | 1 35 |
| 1870. | 33 58 | 10 94 | 22 64 | 1 46 | 0 10 | 1 36 |
| 1871. | 32 82 | 10 74 | 22 08 | 1 47 | 0 16 | 1 31 |
| 1872. | 33 90 | 11 13 | 22 77 | 1 46 | 0 13 | 1 33 |
| 1873. | 35 37 | 8 15 | 27 22 | 1 42 | 0 11 | 1 31 |
| 1874. | 36 90 | 8 58 | 28 32 | 1 50 | 0 16 | 1 34 |
| 1875. | 39 02 | 9 17 | 29 85 | 1 70 | 0 22 | 1 48 |
| 1876. | 40 82 | 9 28 | 31 54 | 1 62 | 0 20 | 1 42 |
| 1877. | 43 52 | 10 32 | 33 20 | 1 69 | 0 18 | 1 51 |
| 1878. | 42 89 | 8 48 | 34 41 | 1 73 | 0 15 | 1 58 |
| 1879. | 43 29 | 8 80 | 34 49 | 1 73 | 0 14 | 1 59 |
| 1880. | 46 17 | 10 00 | 36 17 | 1 84 | 0 20 | 1 64 |
| 1881. | 46 09 | 10 25 | 35 84 | 1 75 | 0 17 | 1 58 |
| 1882. | 46 85 | 11 80 | 35 06 | 1 78 | 0 21 | 1 56 |
| 1883. | 45 01 | 9 86 | 35 15 | 1 73 | 0 23 | 1 50 |
| 1884. | 54 08 | 13 45 | 40 63 | 1 72 | 0 22 | 1 50 |
| 1885. | 58 34 | 15 05 | 43 29 | 2 08 | 0 44 | 1 64 |
| 1886. | 59 55 | 10 90 | 48 65 | 2 21 | 0 50 | 1 71 |
| 1887. | 58 93 | 9 90 | 49 04 | 2 09 | 0 22 | 1 87 |
| 1888. | 60 73 | 10 67 | 50 06 | 2 10 | 0 20 | 1 90 |

essence of progress, not only in a new, but in any country; and these are the reasons that place the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated solely by aggressive and defensive wars.

222. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian loans since Confederation*, and it will be seen from it how the credit of the country has steadily improved :—

Particulars of Canadian loans since Confederation

PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

| LOAN. | Total Issue. | Rate. | Duration. | Minimum. | Price Realized. | Net Amount Realized. | Actual Rate of Interest Paid. |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | £ | | | | £ | £ | |
| 1868, I.C.R. guaranteed. | 1,500,000 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,083,049 | 4.12 |
| 1869 " unguaranteed. | 500,000 | 5 | 35 | ..... | 105, 12, 11½ | ..... | ..... |
| 1873 " guaranteed. | 1,500,000 | 4 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huronia Land " | 300,000 | 4 | 31 | ..... | 104, 7, 8 | 1,845,521 | 3.91 |
| Loan of 1874 | 4,000,000 | 4 | 30 | 90 | 90, 3, 3 | 3,546,233 | 4.87 |
| " 1875 guaranteed. | 1,500,000 | 4 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " 1875 unguarant'd | 1,000,000 | 4 | 30 | ..... | 99, 1, 8 | 2,434,221 | 4.16 |
| " 1876 | 2,500,000 | 4 | 30 | 91 | 91, 0, 0 | 2,217,877 | 4.75 |
| " 1878 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 35 | 96½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " 1878 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 30 | ..... | 96, 11, 9 | 2,861,049 | 4.30 |
| " 1879 | 3,000,000 | 4 | 29 | 95 | 95, 1, 10½ | 2,804,805 | 4.50 |
| " 1884 | 5,000,000 | 3½ | *25 | 91 | 91, 2, 2 | 4,459,436 | 4.23 |
| " 1885 | 4,000,000 | 4 | *25 | 99 | 101, 1, 8 | 3,961,317 | 4.08 |
| Canada reduced | 6,443,136 | 4 | 24½ | ..... | ..... | 6,355,583 | 4.10 |
| Loan of 1888 | 4,000,000 | 3 | 50 | 92½ | 95, 1, 0 | 3,734,497 | 3.27 |

*Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.

223. The following are the amounts of public debts in the United Kingdom and British possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :—

Public debts in British possessions.

*For particulars of the loan floated in London in June, 1892, See "Addenda."

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | PUBLIC DEBT. | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Multiple of Revenue. |
| | | \$ | \$ cts. | |
| EUROPE. | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 1891 | 3,329,145,333 | 88 07 | 7 64 |
| Malta..... | 1890 | 385,284 | 2 32 | 0 30 |
| ASIA. | | | | |
| India..... | 1890 | 1,029,929,956 | 4 67 | 2 49 |
| Ceylon..... | 1890 | 12,256,087 | 4 07 | 2 07 |
| Straits Settlement..... | 1890 | 28,227 | 0 05 | 0 01 |
| AFRICA. | | | | |
| Mauritius..... | 1890 | 3,801,592 | 10 54 | 1 01 |
| Natal..... | 1890 | 24,627,066 | 45 28 | 3 56 |
| Cape of Good Hope..... | 1890 | 115,578,082 | 75 68 | 5 36 |
| Sierra Leone..... | 1890 | 284,476 | 1 58 | 0 79 |
| AMERICA. | | | | |
| Canada..... | 1891 | 237,787,540 | 49 10 | 6 16 |
| Newfoundland..... | 1890 | 4,196,108 | 21 73 | 2 84 |
| Bermuda..... | 1890 | 37,084 | 2 33 | 0 24 |
| British Guiana..... | 1890 | 3,749,017 | 13 15 | 1 47 |
| WEST INDIES. | | | | |
| Bahamas..... | 1890 | 396,273 | 8 26 | 1 49 |
| Jamaica..... | 1890 | 7,509,851 | 11 74 | 1 96 |
| Windward Islands..... | 1890 | 1,097,652 | 3 24 | 0 70 |
| Leeward Islands..... | 1890 | 448,517 | 3 72 | 0 77 |
| Trinidad..... | 1890 | 2,602,790 | 12 51 | 1 14 |
| AUSTRALASIA. | | | | |
| New South Wales..... | 1890 | 235,661,620 | 210 09 | 5 10 |
| Victoria..... | 1890 | 201,371,439 | 176 58 | 4 86 |
| South Australia..... | 1890 | 99,287,300 | 300 25 | 7 98 |
| Western Australia..... | 1890 | 6,654,894 | 143 76 | 3 30 |
| Queensland..... | 1890 | 136,780,995 | 323 53 | 11 46 |
| Tasmania..... | 1890 | 31,306,293 | 215 47 | 8 49 |
| New Zealand..... | 1890 | 181,814,564 | 290 60 | 8 88 |
| SOUTH SEAS. | | | | |
| Fiji..... | 1890 | 1,211,751 | 9 64 | 3 73 |
| Total..... | | 5,667,949,781 | 20 62 | 5 22 |

Public
debt of
British
Empire.

224. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to \$5,667,949,781, of which Great Britain owes 59 per cent, India 18 per cent, the Australasian colonies 15 per cent, and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by \$28,582,260 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies,

the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1891 it would have taken a little over six years.

225. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue, available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works directly productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian colonies, their populations are very scanty.

Expenditure on productive works in Australasian and other colonies.

226. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount *per capita* for a country to carry may be relatively a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position; but unfortunately the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty therefore doing away with the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, would seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that the development of natural wealth in this or any other country is absolutely impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth within reach of its proper markets. According to Mr. Mulhall, the wealth of Canada in 1888 was \$954 per head of population, having increased from a total of \$1,907 millions in 1861 to \$4,769 millions in 1888, being an average increase of \$106 millions annually. These figures would make the gross debt of the country 6 per cent and the net debt just 5 per cent of its national wealth, and, therefore, if they are at all correct, Canada's position is by no means an unfavourable one.

Proportion of public debt to national wealth, the proper comparison.

Public
debts in
foreign
countries.

227. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below :—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | PUBLIC DEBT. | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Multiple of Revenue |
| EUROPE. | | \$ | \$ cts. | |
| Austria-Hungary | 1889 | 1,599,892,000 | 40 35 | 5 26 |
| Belgium | 1889 | 374,367,004 | 63 34 | 5 78 |
| Denmark | 1888 | 52,224,531 | 24 77 | 3 76 |
| France | 1888 | 5,745,392,000 | 150 32 | 9 94 |
| German Empire | 1888 | 212,900,607 | 4 54 | 1 06 |
| Greece | 1889 | 121,449,278 | 61 35 | 6 46 |
| Italy | 1889 | 2,190,000,000 | 73 00 | 6 95 |
| Netherlands | 1890 | 441,451,216 | 100 53 | 9 00 |
| Norway | 1888 | 28,465,474 | 15 38 | 2 36 |
| Portugal | 1889 | 571,364,635 | 121 35 | 13 74 |
| Roumania | 1890 | 165,741,645 | 30 13 | 4 70 |
| Russia | 1889 | 2,740,477,085 | 31 06 | 6 53 |
| Spain | 1889 | 1,221,585,596 | 70 91 | 7 84 |
| Sweden | 1888 | 71,619,307 | 15 08 | 3 02 |
| Switzerland | 1889 | 5,951,349 | 2 38 | 0 49 |
| Turkey | 1887 | 522,293,530 | 56 30 | 7 09 |
| China | 1886 | 24,333,333 | 0 06 | 0 61 |
| Japan | 1889 | 301,260,180 | 7 89 | 3 72 |
| AFRICA. | | | | |
| Egypt | 1889 | 516,249,211 | 75 72 | 10 81 |
| AMERICA. | | | | |
| Argentine Republic | 1889 | 284,867,069 | 82 92 | 4 73 |
| Brazil | 1889 | 613,808,124 | 47 49 | 7 69 |
| Chili | 1889 | 90,000,000 | 35 61 | 1 90 |
| Mexico | 1887 | 184,000,000 | 17 70 | 6 00 |
| Peru | 1888 | 259,000,000 | 95 00 | 41 27 |
| United States | 1891 | 1,546,961,696 | 24 54 | 3 94 |
| Uruguay | 1889 | 79,189,944 | 132 76 | 5 71 |

The national debt of France is the largest in the world, and it is possible that it even exceeds the enormous total given above, as it is difficult to ascertain its exact amount. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal debt alone, exclusive of the debts of the several States, which amounted in 1887 to \$1,813,623,148. Though the amount per head of debt is larger in France, the Netherlands and Portugal, yet the country of Peru is actually in a worse financial position than any other on the list; it would take more than 41 years of

its revenue to pay off the debt, while it owes for unpaid interest the sum of \$111,926,768. Of European countries the least burdened with debt is Switzerland, as hardly 6 months of revenue would suffice to discharge its liabilities; it, moreover, possesses assets amounting to \$13,785,393. Persia is the only recognized country in the world which has no public debt. According to a bulletin issued by the census office of the United States the debt of the world, less sinking fund, on 1st June, 1890, was \$30,338,132,933. The state and local debt of the United States on the same date was, less sinking funds, \$2,027,170,546, being at the rate of \$32 per head.

228. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts Provincial of the several provinces in 1890, together with the amounts per head debts. of population :—

PROVINCIAL DEBTS, 1890.

| PROVINCES. | Gross Debt. | Assets. | Net Debt. | Amount per Head. |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Quebec | 23,626,714 | 10,236,442 | 13,390,272 | 9 06 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,642,519 | 1,701,334 | 941,185 | 2 09 |
| New Brunswick | 2,268,404 | 577,429 | 1,691,064 | 5 26 |
| Manitoba | 3,583,816 | 2,948,845 | 634,972 | 4 33 |
| British Columbia | 1,797,820 | 1,125,314 | 672,506 | 7 60 |
| Total | 33,919,363 | 16,589,364 | 17,329,999 | 7 00 |

The total net provincial debts, therefore, amounted to \$17,329,999, which, if added to the public debt of 1890, would have made the amount per head of the total population \$53.22. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada, or the debts of its several cities and towns, other than those given, pages 83 and 84.

229. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, ^{Superannuation.} 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise.

230. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary ^{Calculation of al-} received during the then last three years, as follows: For ten years ^{lowances.} but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an

allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom applicable. 231. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employes of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assessment of salaries. 232. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of two per cent per annum on all salaries over \$600, and of one and a-quarter per cent on those under that amount.

Persons superannuated still liable to serve. 233. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

Gratuities. 234. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

Superannuation allowances paid in 1891. 235. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1891 was \$241,110, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among different departments and divisions :—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1891.

| DEPARTMENT. | Number. |
|---|---------|
| Department of Customs | 145 |
| “ Inland Revenue | 26 |
| “ Marine and Fisheries | 62 |
| “ Public Works | 110 |
| “ Post Office | 75 |
| “ Finance | 23 |
| “ Agriculture | 20 |
| “ Justice | 11 |
| “ Secretary of State | 3 |
| “ Militia | 3 |
| “ Railways | 3 |
| “ Interior | 19 |
| “ Indian Affairs | 4 |
| Queen's Privy Council | 3 |
| House of Commons | 7 |
| Senate | 1 |
| Governor General's Secretary's Office | 1 |
| Library of Parliament | 1 |
| High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng | 1 |
| | 518 |

236. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation Pensions. allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1891 was \$103,850, being \$3,541 less than in the preceding year.

237. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during U. S.
1891 was no less than \$124,415,957. pensions.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Weights
and
measures.

238. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277·27384 cubic inches) and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4·54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3·785 litres.

Measures
by weight
deter-
mined.

239. By Act of 42nd Vic. (1879), c. 16, it was provided : That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows :—

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Wheat..... | 60 lbs. | Castor beans.. | 40 lbs. |
| Indian corn..... | 56 " | Potatoes..... | 60 " |
| Rye..... | 56 " | Turnips..... | 60 " |
| Pease..... | 60 " | Carrots..... | 60 " |
| Barley..... | 48 " | Parsnips..... | 60 " |
| Malt..... | 36 " | Beets..... | 60 " |
| Oats..... | 34 " | Onions..... | 60 " |
| Beans..... | 60 " | Bituminous coal..... | 70 " |
| Flaxseed..... | 50 " | Clover seed..... | 60 " |
| Hemp..... | 44 " | Timothy..... | 48 " |
| Blue grass seed..... | 14 " | Buckwheat..... | 48 " |

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

Customs
valua-
tions.

240. Customs valuation upon goods imported subject to duties are made at the fair market value thereof, value of packages included, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty, if any, are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

Classifica-
tion of
imports
and
exports.

241. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, as well as an index with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the order in which any article is placed in the table can be immediately ascertained.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Order 1. Books. | Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c. |
| " 2. Musical instruments. | " 9. Machines, tools and implements. |
| " 3. Prints, pictures, &c. | " 10. Carriages, harness, &c. |
| " 4. Carving, figures, &c. | " 11. Ships, boats, &c. |
| " 5. Tackle for sports and games. | " 12. Building material. |
| " 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c. | " 13. Furniture. |
| " 7. Surgical instruments. | " 14. Chemicals. |

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRIC AND DRESS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures. | Order 18. Dress. |
| " 16. Silk, manufactures of. | " 19. Fibrous material, manufactures of. |
| " 17. Cotton and flax " | |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Order 20. Animal food. | Order 22. Drinks and stimulants. |
| " 21. Vegetable food. | |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Order 23. Animal substances. | Order 25. Oils. |
| " 24. Vegetable " | |

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- | |
|---|
| Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass. |
| " 27. Gold, silver and precious stones. |
| " 28. Metals other than gold and silver. |

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Order 29. Animals and birds. | Order 30. Plants and trees. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Order 31. Miscellaneous. | Order 32. Intellectual articles. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891.

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order I.—Books, &c. | | | | |
| Books, printed..... | 987,200 | 129,849 | 905,627 | 117,658 |
| &c..... | 87,309 | Free. | 124,290 | Free. |
| Cards, playing..... | 12,775 | 5,883 | 16,686 | 9,239 |
| Stationery, &c..... | 1,036,066 | 338,185 | 934,618 | 309,217 |
| Order II.—Musical Instruments. | | | | |
| Organs..... | 29,707 | 8,802 | 28,792 | 8,405 |
| Pianofortes..... | 279,469 | 81,373 | 283,405 | 82,196 |
| Others, undescribed..... | 128,180 | 31,644 | 114,180 | 28,110 |
| Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c. | | | | |
| Paintings, drawings, engravings..... | 45,916 | 8,989 | 42,435 | 8,321 |
| “ in oil, by Canadian artists.... | 319,653 | Free. | 216,328 | Free. |
| Plates engraved..... | 1,053 | 211 | 1,312 | 262 |
| Order IV.—Carvings, Figures, &c. | | | | |
| Mouldings..... | 45,360 | 13,484 | 49,473 | 14,730 |
| Picture frames..... | 22,519 | 7,880 | 26,626 | 9,302 |
| Tobacco pipes..... | 139,972 | 37,097 | 114,011 | 41,694 |
| Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games. | | | | |
| Fireworks..... | 12,338 | 3,044 | 11,774 | 2,943 |
| Fishing rods..... | 4,507 | 1,352 | 6,777 | 2,033 |
| Toys (magic lanterns)..... | 176,612 | 54,754 | 161,689 | 55,903 |
| Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c. | | | | |
| Chronometers and compasses for ships .. | 5,902 | Free. | 6,240 | Free. |
| Clocks, clock springs, &c..... | 123,324 | 41,904 | 107,462 | 31,392 |
| Optical instruments..... | 77,724 | 21,093 | 88,272 | 23,256 |
| Philosophical instruments, &c. for schools, societies, &c..... | 19,308 | Free. | 33,181 | Free. |
| Telegraph instruments and telephones .. | 329,534 | 79,394 | 443,699 | 107,870 |
| Watches, watch actions, &c..... | 653,924 | 100,906 | 507,826 | 79,349 |
| Order VII.—Surgical Instruments. | | | | |
| Surgical and dental instruments..... | 25,194 | 5,036 | 37,472 | 7,445 |
| Belts and trusses..... | 21,502 | 5,377 | 21,500 | 5,389 |

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 { | 52,936 | 11,070 | 64,006 | 63,312 | 23,870 | 87,182 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 2 { | 291,215 | 674 | 291,889 | 348,522 | 436 | 348,958 |
| | 38,023 | 5,920 | 43,943 | 52,178 | 5,463 | 57,641 |
| | 617 | 1,998 | 2,615 | 853 | 2,430 | 3,283 |
| | | | | | | |
| 3 { | | | | | | |
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| 7 { | | | | | | |
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IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | 1 |
| CLASS I.—Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| <i>Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i> | | | | |
| Cartridges and cartridge cases..... | 60,424 | 18,674 | 51,339 | |
| Dynamite and other explosives..... | 40,203 | 13,690 | 37,244 | |
| Gun and blasting powder..... | 22,965 | 9,730 | 22,445 | |
| Rifles and other firearms..... | 141,408 | 28,139 | 133,755 | |
| Shot..... | 3,357 | 1,372 | 2,731 | |
| <i>Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.</i> | | | | |
| Agricultural implements..... | 161,130 | 57,465 | 206,341 | |
| Cutlery..... | 347,696 | 88,211 | 325,290 | |
| Diamond drills for prospecting..... | 16,466 | Free. | 17,034 | |
| Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries..... | 428,464 | " | 435,333 | |
| Engines..... | 174,064 | 54,577 | 118,221 | |
| Hardware..... | 736,587 | 245,581 | 711,558 | |
| Machines and machinery..... | 1,753,100 | 500,631 | 1,515,787 | |
| Sewing machines..... | 106,868 | 34,789 | 96,015 | |
| Tools and utensils..... | 471,464 | 141,984 | 404,520 | |
| <i>Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i> | | | | |
| Axles..... | 20,914 | 8,463 | 36,289 | |
| Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c..... | 163,264 | 52,472 | 149,522 | |
| Harness and saddlery, whips, &c..... | 149,822 | 35,483 | 137,124 | |
| Parts of carriages..... | 45,564 | 14,249 | 38,836 | |
| Railway passenger cars..... | 106,048 | 31,814 | 153,193 | |
| <i>Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.</i> | | | | |
| Anchors..... | 17,333 | Free. | 24,213 | |
| Ships sold to other countries..... | | | | |
| Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery..... | 39,547 | 3,955 | 58,529 | |
| Ships and vessels, repairs on..... | 3,805 | 963 | 6,671 | |
| Wire rigging..... | 28,819 | Free. | 35,833 | |
| <i>Order XII.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 26.) | | | | |
| Bricks and tiles..... | 105,326 | 32,353 | 120,671 | |
| Brick, fire..... | 85,868 | Free. | 102,476 | |
| Cement..... | 338,069 | 81,002 | 315,701 | |
| Lime..... | 5,360 | 1,072 | 4,273 | |
| Slate, mantle and roofing..... | 20,831 | 4,270 | 43,890 | |

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 8 | 19,219 | 287 | 19,506 | 66,153 | 589 | 66,742 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 9 | 367,198 | 36 | 367,234 | 252,620 | | 252,620 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 100,221 | 45,398 | 145,619 | 110,137 | 41,178 | 151,315 |
| | 43,564 | 3,063 | 46,657 | 27,841 | 1,871 | 29,712 |
| | | | | | | |
| 10 | 17,457 | 7,196 | 24,653 | 26,105 | 8,155 | 34,260 |
| | 5,314 | 425 | 5,739 | 7,117 | 641 | 7,758 |
| | | | | | | |
| 11 | 442,781 | 41,367 | 484,148 | 290,474 | | 290,474 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 12 | 5,168 | | 5,168 | 858 | | 858 |
| | 322 | 67 | 389 | 1,746 | 306 | 2,052 |
| | 175,184 | | 175,184 | 153,265 | | 153,265 |
| | 3,268 | | 3,268 | | | |

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS I.—Concluded. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order XIII.—Furniture. | | | | |
| Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c. | 379,166 | 131,629 | 528,089 | 174,006 |
| Lamps, globes, &c. | 215,472 | 64,584 | 218,133 | 64,816 |
| Order XIV.—Chemicals. | | | | |
| Acid, acetic | 26,424 | 12,363 | 10,467 | 7,194 |
| “ mixed | 12,329 | 3,082 | 23,581 | 5,895 |
| “ oxalic | 4,699 | Free. | 3,334 | Free. |
| “ sulphuric | 2,927 | 1,050 | 2,690 | 888 |
| “ all other | 36,185 | 5,604 | 43,062 | 8,832 |
| Alum and aluminous cake | 23,783 | Free. | 30,998 | Free. |
| Aniline dyes | 112,320 | “ | 129,282 | “ |
| Baking powder | 94,704 | 20,701 | 110,550 | 26,209 |
| Brimstone | 44,276 | Free. | 46,351 | Free. |
| Borax | 24,845 | “ | 22,002 | “ |
| Chloride of lime | 52,138 | “ | 42,172 | “ |
| Dyes | 321 | 32 | 467 | 47 |
| Dyeing or tanning articles, crude | 173,533 | Free. | 146,954 | Free. |
| Essential oils | 41,175 | 8,385 | 53,591 | 9,985 |
| Glycerine | 50,253 | 9,472 | 55,946 | 11,717 |
| Indigo | 39,942 | Free. | 39,610 | Free. |
| Ink, writing and printing | 76,499 | 16,566 | 82,318 | 17,961 |
| Logwood, extract of | 77,271 | Free. | 105,196 | Free. |
| Medicines, patent | 205,749 | 63,812 | 185,004 | 57,319 |
| Paints and colours | 628,285 | 69,702 | 557,179 | 70,230 |
| “ dry | 21,292 | Free. | 19,834 | Free. |
| Quinine | 33,762 | “ | 26,263 | “ |
| Soda | 300,041 | “ | 354,135 | “ |
| Turpentine, spirits of | 222,043 | 22,165 | 201,578 | 20,193 |
| All other drugs and chemicals | 806,137 | 199,070 | 795,103 | 195,729 |
| “ | 277,150 | Free. | 342,183 | Free. |
| CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS | | | | |
| Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures. | | | | |
| Blankets | 54,044 | 26,851 | 54,433 | 26,634 |
| Carpets | 1,149,924 | 294,060 | 1,175,965 | 299,583 |
| Flannels | 263,913 | 79,501 | 196,376 | 64,906 |
| Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c. | 5,686,429 | 1,738,955 | 4,959,942 | 1,642,433 |
| “ other manufactures of | 3,921,495 | 1,010,549 | 3,510,928 | 915,325 |
| “ rags | “ | “ | “ | “ |
| Yarn | 107,680 | 32,446 | 127,616 | 42,063 |
| “ spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat | 1,503 | Free. | 2,531 | Free. |
| “ made of wool or worsted | 7,567 | “ | 6,381 | “ |

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 13 | 176,374 | 6,068 | 182,462 | 138,705 | 1,483 | 140,188 |
| | 1,607 | 197 | 1,804 | 1,239 | 144 | 1,383 |
| 14 | 5,545 | | 5,455 | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 12,426 | 5,139 | 17,565 | 8,025 | 2,618 | 10,643 |
| | 161,822 | 220 | 162,042 | 187,176 | | 187,176 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 15 | 54,297 | 38,381 | 92,678 | 69,979 | 20,517 | 90,496 |
| | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | |
| 16 | 47,770 | 15,985 | 63,755 | 64,440 | 5,143 | 69,583 |
| | 20,087 | 31,385 | 51,422 | 38,543 | 29,287 | 67,830 |
| | 31,138 | 490 | 31,618 | 38,199 | 296 | 38,495 |
| | | | | | | |

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS II.—Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| <i>Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.</i> | | | | |
| Ribbons..... | 690,460 | 207,135 | 623,014 | 192,904 |
| Silks and satins, dress..... | 598,063 | 179,144 | 560,691 | 168,207 |
| “ sewing..... | 53,119 | 13,283 | 32,678 | 9,803 |
| “ other manufactures of..... | 1,312,579 | 391,837 | 1,290,074 | 387,021 |
| “ partly manufactured..... | 7,511 | 1,140 | 5,815 | 1,746 |
| Velvets..... | 189,660 | 57,301 | 163,102 | 48,930 |
| <i>Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.</i> | | | | |
| Cotton clothing..... | 105,677 | 44,841 | 99,601 | 29,880 |
| “ piece goods..... | 2,061,004 | 648,918 | 2,007,887 | 602,366 |
| “ thread..... | 432,200 | 85,329 | 516,560 | 154,968 |
| “ velvets and velveteens..... | 82,990 | 16,520 | 178,917 | 53,675 |
| “ winceys..... | 20,014 | 4,956 | 12,991 | 3,897 |
| “ waste..... | 222,527 | Free. | 274,066 | 82,219 |
| “ all other manufactures of..... | 1,289,910 | 336,860 | 1,195,251 | 358,573 |
| “ “ “..... | 99,499 | Free. | 72,549 | 21,764 |
| Linen clothing..... | 10,614 | 4,446 | 8,004 | 2,401 |
| “ piece goods..... | 390,922 | 70,857 | 324,507 | 97,352 |
| “ thread..... | 171,337 | 34,110 | 155,725 | 46,717 |
| “ all other manufactures of..... | 682,592 | 147,720 | 673,682 | 202,035 |
| <i>Order XVIII.—Dress.</i> | | | | |
| Boots and shoes..... | 287,013 | 72,732 | 255,408 | 76,622 |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces..... | 28,077 | 8,412 | 35,245 | 10,573 |
| Braces or suspenders..... | 38,000 | 13,467 | 45,102 | 13,530 |
| Collars, cuffs, &c..... | 48,489 | 25,903 | 63,138 | 18,941 |
| Feathers, ornamental..... | 48,591 | 14,853 | 63,362 | 18,999 |
| Flowers, artificial..... | 163,661 | 40,819 | 191,440 | 57,432 |
| Furs, manufactures of..... | 98,299 | 24,931 | 99,114 | 29,734 |
| Gloves and mitts..... | 702,047 | 216,793 | 660,674 | 198,202 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets..... | 1,229,435 | 317,574 | 1,288,300 | 386,490 |
| Laces, lace collars, &c..... | 672,611 | 201,507 | 541,722 | 162,516 |
| Millinery and embroideries..... | 329,518 | 89,678 | 320,021 | 96,006 |
| Umbrellas and sunshades..... | 330,144 | 101,963 | 297,872 | 89,361 |
| <i>Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i> | | | | |
| Canvas of flax and hemp..... | 10,739 | 537 | 10,413 | 312 |
| “ “ “..... | 33,135 | Free. | 33,650 | 1,009 |
| Cordage..... | 74,367 | 14,968 | 90,612 | 27,183 |
| Felt, roofing and other..... | 4,855 | 1,141 | 6,818 | 2,045 |

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 16 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | |
| | 46,965 | 7,122 | 54,077 | 48,039 | 7,236 | 55,275 |
| | 106,822 | 12,077 | 120,899 | 159,954 | 15,001 | 174,955 |
| 18 | | | | | | |
| | 82,949 | 1,473 | 84,422 | 53,969 | 703 | 54,672 |
| | 27,916 | 20,396 | 48,312 | 55,399 | 40,562 | 95,961 |
| | 97 | 400 | 497 | 151 | 669 | 820 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 21,977 | 2,241 | 24,218 | 34,995 | 2,672 | 37,667 |

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Dut |
| CLASS II.— <i>Concluded.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order XIX.— <i>Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| Felt, sheathing for vessels..... | 2,419 | Free. | 2,531 | Fr |
| Jute and manufactures of..... | 249,794 | 53,933 | 260,243 | 53 |
| Mats and matting..... | 78,502 | 19,983 | 71,286 | 17 |
| Oil cloth..... | 210,674 | 81,906 | 227,997 | 84 |
| Palm leaf, grass, &c..... | 503 | 101 | 481 | |
| Sails, tents and awnings..... | 5,899 | 1,461 | 8,964 | 1 |
| Twine..... | 54,947 | 13,763 | 73,046 | 13 |
| All other manufactures of..... | 4,455 | 1,277 | 10,735 | 1 |
| "..... | 191,261 | Free. | 346,461 | Fr |
| CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c. | | | | |
| Order XX.— <i>Animal Food.</i> | | | | |
| Bacon and hams, including shoulders and sides..... | 330,424 | 96,208 | 207,980 | 77 |
| Beef..... | 300,732 | 72,855 | 148,763 | 54 |
| Butter..... | 249,100 | 15,293 | 90,975 | 12 |
| Cheese..... | 1,194,238 | 3,827 | 900,798 | 1 |
| Cod, haddock, ling, pollock..... | 125,440 | *Free. | 349,741 | *Fr |
| Eggs..... | 91,773 | " | 96,916 | |
| Fish, fresh, salted and smoked..... | 141,995 | 19,341 | 239,670 | 19 |
| " other..... | 100,073 | 27,576 | 83,956 | 24 |
| " all other kinds*..... | 277,063 | Free. | 257,041 | Fr |
| Honey..... | 4,650 | 1,192 | 3,563 | |
| Lard..... | 296,241 | 102,340 | 71,692 | 28 |
| Lobsters..... | 5,436 | 1,098 | 6,019 | 1 |
| "..... | 1,035 | Free. | 7,532 | Fr |
| Mutton..... | 17,798 | 2,820 | 534 | |
| Oysters..... | 309,700 | 31,618 | 283,910 | 27 |
| Pork..... | 876,515 | 178,541 | 643,517 | 167 |
| Poultry and game, all kinds..... | 16,502 | 3,258 | 14,765 | 1 |
| Prepared meats..... | 114,744 | 24,155 | 141,573 | 37 |
| Other meats..... | 60,258 | 18,877 | 101,778 | 28 |
| Turtles..... | 851 | Free. | 709 | Fr |
| Order XXI.— <i>Vegetable Food.</i> | | | | |
| Arrowroot and tapioca..... | 35,767 | 7,579 | 44,777 | 8 |
| Bread and biscuit..... | 27,613 | 6,038 | 35,580 | 10 |
| Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying..... | 2,814 | Free. | 41 | Fr |
| Confectionery (sugar)..... | 142,635 | 61,531 | 132,743 | 58 |
| Flour, wheat and rye..... | 673,990 | 89,943 | 270,385 | 43 |
| Fruits, dried..... | 190,608 | 54,979 | 286,653 | 46 |
| " green..... | 843,489 | 100,720 | 1,016,561 | 122 |
| "..... | 749,897 | Free. | 397,238 | Fr |

*Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 4,463 | 250 | †4,713 | 195 | 20 | †215 |
| 20 | 35,698 | ..... | 35,698 | 99,299 | ..... | 99,299 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 631,079 | 16,217 | 647,296 | 628,469 | 64,577 | 693,046 |
| | 15,128 | 8,468 | 23,596 | 16,051 | 9,110 | 25,161 |
| 21 | 340,131 | 186,523 | 526,654 | 602,175 | 22,465 | 624,640 |
| | 9,372,212 | 1,151,734 | 10,523,946 | 9,508,800 | 925,439 | 10,434,239 |
| | 3,028,515 | 35,578 | 3,064,093 | 3,131,650 | 148,482 | 3,279,532 |
| | 1,795,214 | 699 | 1,795,913 | 1,160,359 | ..... | 1,160,359 |
| | 1,867,451 | 14,550 | 1,872,001 | 2,335,779 | 16,089 | 2,351,868 |
| | 2,074,190 | 138 | 2,074,328 | 1,759,817 | ..... | 1,759,817 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 187 | ..... | 187 | 264 | ..... | 264 |
| | 6,072 | 750 | 6,822 | 3,174 | 1,199 | 4,373 |
| | 1,138,293 | 8,637 | 1,146,930 | 1,930,175 | 18 | 1,930,193 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 4,190 | ..... | 4,190 | 23,993 | ..... | 23,993 |
| | 1,226 | 21 | 1,246 | 1,184 | ..... | 1,184 |
| | 14,281 | 22,837 | 37,113 | 4,089 | 25,737 | 29,826 |
| | 49,320 | ..... | 49,320 | 26,179 | ..... | 26,179 |
| | 108,022 | 1,061 | 109,103 | 271,184 | 810 | 271,994 |
| | 73,737 | ..... | 73,737 | 16,258 | 1,133 | 17,391 |
| 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 15,092 | ..... | 15,092 | 13,898 | 3 | 13,901 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 521,383 | 139,689 | †661,072 | 1,388,578 | 71,722 | †1,460,300 |
| 23 | 4,759 | 2,924 | 7,683 | 49,108 | 9,834 | 58,942 |
| | 1,029,355 | ..... | 1,029,355 | 1,454,563 | 722 | 1,455,285 |

‡ Wheat flour only.

† Sails only.

Tow only.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS III.—Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order XXI.—Concluded. | | | | |
| Fruit, currants..... | 159,370 | 56,713 | 212,990 | 58,989 |
| “ raisins..... | 405,640 | 126,106 | 446,637 | 142,951 |
| “ all other..... | 66,797 | 16,697 | 24,163 | 11,374 |
| Grain, barley..... | 4,963 | 1,883 | 192 | 28 |
| “ beans..... | 17,707 | 1,470 | 18,183 | 1,549 |
| “ Indian corn..... | 4,194,320 | 243,174 | 3,308,786 | 299,151 |
| “ “ (ensilage)..... | 36,516 | Free. | 52,250 | Free. |
| “ oats..... | 250,162 | 35,279 | 48,148 | 7,918 |
| “ pease..... | 9,852 | 591 | 11,139 | 890 |
| “ rice..... | 50,503 | 35,770 | 79,446 | 40,131 |
| “ wheat..... | 2,582,709 | 28,340 | 2,643,879 | 22,129 |
| “ all other..... | 281,965 | 48,034 | 257,609 | 36,370 |
| Jellies and jams..... | 30,498 | 20,536 | 48,306 | 26,089 |
| Macaroni and vermicelli..... | 11,150 | 3,164 | 17,422 | 4,222 |
| Malt..... | 35,352 | 6,954 | 35,053 | 5,840 |
| Molasses (sugar)..... | 1,159,609 | 150,586 | 1,060,410 | 74,374 |
| Meal, oatmeal..... | 9,164 | 1,533 | 9,709 | 1,446 |
| “ cornmeal..... | 381,506 | 75,324 | 324,642 | 49,822 |
| “ and flour, all kinds..... | 22,267 | 6,895 | 14,407 | 3,601 |
| Mill feed, bran, &c..... | 124,401 | 24,779 | 97,427 | 19,092 |
| Nuts, almonds..... | 54,287 | 19,784 | 53,251 | 18,759 |
| “ cocoa..... | 27,571 | 8,623 | 27,735 | 8,564 |
| “ filberts and walnuts..... | 63,880 | 33,029 | 80,656 | 37,355 |
| “ all other..... | 76,053 | 37,197 | 78,269 | 39,156 |
| Potatoes..... | 54,299 | 19,818 | 31,306 | 5,020 |
| Sugar of all kinds..... | 5,601,676 | 2,870,798 | 5,128,664 | 3,139,123 |
| Cane sugar or beet-root sugar..... | ..... | ..... | 252,099 | Free. |
| Tomatoes..... | 25,872 | 8,072 | 23,785 | 5,514 |
| “ and other vegetables in cans..... | 38,845 | 9,125 | 46,412 | 9,399 |
| Vegetables, fresh or dry salted..... | 126,986 | 31,585 | 136,976 | 34,170 |
| “ | 26,761 | Free. | ..... | ..... |
| Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants. | | | | |
| Aerated and mineral waters..... | 39,505 | 7,893 | 42,346 | 8,075 |
| Ale, beer and porter..... | 215,531 | 57,097 | 241,530 | 62,883 |
| “ ginger..... | 6,014 | 1,290 | 8,123 | 1,443 |
| Cider..... | 2,797 | 552 | 2,954 | 530 |
| Coffee and chicory..... | 83,894 | 22,049 | 68,435 | 19,190 |
| “ green..... | 538,075 | Free. | 639,082 | Free. |
| Cocoa and chocolate..... | 90,621 | 23,093 | 99,526 | 20,446 |
| Hops..... | 218,623 | 65,567 | 239,911 | 36,388 |
| Mineral water (natural)..... | 1,335 | Free. | 1,417 | Free. |
| Mustard..... | 62,517 | 15,892 | 60,839 | 14,971 |
| Pickles and sauces..... | 101,840 | 45,144 | 114,762 | 45,472 |
| Spices, all kinds..... | 211,534 | 30,785 | 220,982 | 31,304 |

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------------|----|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Du |
| CLASS III.— <i>Concluded.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order XXII.— <i>Concluded.</i> | | | | |
| Spirits, brandy | 399,802 | 417,336 | 359,158 | 36 |
| “ Geneva and Old Tom gin..... | 222,030 | 888,653 | 155,593 | 81 |
| “ rum..... | 56,574 | 213,267 | 54,304 | 14 |
| “ whiskey..... | 229,636 | 321,224 | 249,464 | 32 |
| “ cordials and bitters..... | 36,484 | 41,000 | 32,437 | 2 |
| “ in medicines, essences, &c..... | 34,392 | 10,170 | 13,212 | |
| “ all other..... | 8,614 | 11,168 | 15,113 | 1 |
| Tea, black..... | 38,249 | 3,779 | 62,741 | |
| “ green and Japan..... | 85,162 | 8,449 | 95,383 | 1 |
| “ black..... | 1,556,122 | Free. | 1,483,413 | Fr |
| “ green and Japan..... | 1,395,246 | “ | 1,336,879 | “ |
| Tobacco, manufactured..... | 65,270 | 56,430 | 63,646 | 2 |
| “ cigars and cigarettes..... | 231,114 | 235,749 | 257,123 | 26 |
| “ snuff..... | 2,526 | 3,420 | 2,173 | |
| “ unmanufactured..... | 1,424,231 | Free. | 1,617,700 | Fr |
| Vinegar..... | 10,250 | 5,821 | 10,224 | |
| Wine, all kinds, except sparkling..... | 464,776 | 291,334 | 406,688 | 28 |
| “ champagne and sparkling..... | 170,917 | 83,490 | 246,752 | 5 |
| All other drinks and stimulants..... | 6,353 | 1,576 | 15,837 | |
| CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. | | | | |
| Order XXIII.— <i>Animal Substances.</i> | | | | |
| Bones and bone dust..... | 891 | Free. | 6,999 | Fr |
| Bristles..... | 70,876 | “ | 64,386 | “ |
| Candles..... | 24,407 | 6,565 | 29,381 | |
| Combs..... | 69,935 | 21,452 | 65,539 | 2 |
| Feathers and quills..... | 18,357 | 4,529 | 36,441 | |
| Furs, wholly or partially dressed..... | 584,202 | 84,318 | 477,954 | 6 |
| “ not dressed..... | 396,178 | Free. | 485,927 | Fr |
| Glue..... | 88,891 | 32,155 | 81,512 | 2 |
| Grease..... | 154,855 | Free. | 89,873 | Fr |
| “ axle and other..... | 14,820 | 3,265 | 10,710 | |
| Hair, manufactures of..... | 39,205 | 9,488 | 38,745 | |
| “ not curled or manufactured..... | 34,312 | Free. | 27,959 | Fr |
| Hides, raw..... | 1,703,093 | “ | 2,004,449 | “ |
| Horns and hoofs..... | 6,658 | “ | 3,984 | “ |
| Ivory, manufactures of..... | 1,349 | 270 | 497 | |
| “ unmanufactured..... | 8,859 | Free. | 7,771 | Fr |
| Leather and manufactures of..... | 841,258 | 157,300 | 642,042 | 12 |
| “ belting..... | 15,970 | 3,999 | 2,604 | |
| Musk..... | 2,706 | Free. | 23,434 | Fr |
| Pelts..... | 2,261 | “ | 14,377 | “ |
| Sausage casings..... | 34,916 | 6,940 | 33,518 | |
| ilk, raw..... | 193,529 | Free. | 172,526 | Fr |

EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 22 | 21 | 4,555 | 4,576 | 273 | 16,642 | 16,915 |
| | 12 | 2,855 | 2,867 | 77 | 3,185 | 3,262 |
| | | 13,482 | 13,482 | | 20,498 | 20,498 |
| | 25,383 | 1,442 | 26,825 | 45,619 | 1,117 | 46,736 |
| | 183 | 864 | 1,047 | | 740 | 740 |
| | | 43,863 | 43,863 | | 47,406 | 47,406 |
| | 15,703 | 4,049 | 19,752 | 10,742 | 624 | 11,366 |
| | 139 | 1,717 | 1,856 | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| | 12,669 | 51,721 | 64,390 | 7,170 | 39,988 | 47,158 |
| | 68 | | 68 | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| 23 | 579 | 10,656 | 11,035 | 1,435 | 9,555 | 10,990 |
| | 57,215 | | *57,215 | 80,926 | | *80,926 |
| | | | | | 397 | 397 |
| | 1,555,692 | 6,413 | 1,562,105 | 1,384,875 | 16,946 | 1,395,821 |
| | 7,506 | | †7,506 | 3,647 | | 3,647 |
| | 3,211 | 57 | 3,268 | 5,535 | | 5,535 |
| | 14,752 | 6,086 | 20,838 | 18,021 | 5,733 | 23,754 |
| | 499,299 | 7,214 | ‡506,513 | 489,004 | 3,480 | ‡492,484 |
| | 791,188 | 7,304 | 798,442 | 889,370 | 5,785 | 895,155 |
| | 7,103 | | 7,103 | 18,591 | | 18,591 |

* Bones only. † Glue stock. ‡ Includes horns and hoofs. Undescribed.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|---|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS IV.—Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order XXIII.—Concluded. | | | | |
| Soap, common..... | 24,231 | 7,436 | 26,050 | 6,725 |
| “ fancy..... | 116,001 | 53,448 | 125,044 | 49,551 |
| Sponges..... | 34,542 | 7,014 | 40,352 | 8,966 |
| Tallow and stearine (paraffine)..... | 52,087 | 14,448 | 83,460 | 29,487 |
| Wax, and manufactures of..... | 15,619 | 3,124 | 14,316 | 2,863 |
| Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish..... | 49,552 | Free. | 8,533 | Free. |
| Wool..... | 2 | ..... | 102 | ..... |
| “..... | 1,729,066 | Free. | 1,398,746 | Free. |
| All other..... | 74,368 | “ | 134,368 | “ |
| Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances. | | | | |
| Ashes..... | 2,138 | Free. | 2,757 | Free. |
| Barks..... | 37,263 | “ | 49,115 | “ |
| Bamboo, canes and rattan..... | 18,878 | “ | 31,461 | “ |
| Broom corn..... | 97,527 | “ | 109,042 | “ |
| Cane or rattan..... | 10,126 | 2,531 | 4,449 | 1,086 |
| Cocoa beans..... | 35,902 | Free. | 38,881 | Free. |
| Corks and corkwood..... | 66,369 | 13,218 | 82,758 | 16,329 |
| Corkwood..... | 22,876 | Free. | 24,039 | Free. |
| Cotton wool..... | 3,539,249 | “ | 3,603,185 | “ |
| Firewood..... | 26,546 | “ | 22,310 | “ |
| Flax..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fibre, grass, &c..... | 67,805 | Free. | 85,378 | Free. |
| Flowers, leaves and roots..... | 17,929 | “ | 14,790 | “ |
| Gums..... | 149,508 | “ | 154,683 | “ |
| “..... | 343,375 | 108,376 | 389,485 | 144,533 |
| Gutta percha and India rubber goods..... | 951,561 | 272,885 | 791,332 | 246,437 |
| “ unmanufactured..... | 584,874 | Free. | 791,013 | Free. |
| Hay..... | 28,186 | 5,637 | 1,959 | 399 |
| Hemp, undressed..... | 774,587 | Free. | 864,597 | Free. |
| Ivory nuts..... | 188,845 | “ | 28,959 | “ |
| Junk, old, and oakum..... | 70,149 | “ | 68,096 | “ |
| Jute and jute butts..... | 58,931 | “ | 29,028 | “ |
| Lumber, sawn, not manufactured..... | 664,891 | “ | 781,059 | “ |
| Moss, seaweed, &c..... | 39,925 | “ | 31,406 | “ |
| Oil cake, &c..... | 26,261 | “ | 42,092 | “ |
| Paper bags, printed..... | 17 | 5 | 3,059 | 1,066 |
| “ hangings..... | 173,152 | 97,075 | 191,111 | 105,060 |
| “ printing..... | 40,472 | 9,971 | 21,637 | 5,629 |
| “ all other..... | 292,266 | 75,056 | 288,740 | 73,777 |
| Pitch and tar..... | 19,345 | 1,934 | 39,111 | 3,577 |
| “ (pine)..... | 11,538 | Free. | 19,443 | Free. |
| Resin..... | 61,384 | “ | 88,096 | “ |
| Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fennel-greek, &c..... | 5,106 | “ | 3,078 | “ |

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 3,733 | 130 | 3,863 | 6,686 | 2,284 | 8,970 |
| | 1,808 | | 1,808 | 2,809 | 1,453 | 4,262 |
| | 320,989 | | 320,989 | 539,099 | 3,145 | 542,244 |
| | 235,669 | 13,132 | 248,801 | 245,503 | 2,407 | 247,910 |
| | 23,510 | 2,602 | 26,112 | 14,566 | 1,562 | 16,128 |
| | 106,367 | | 106,367 | 124,193 | | 124,193 |
| | 141,144 | | 141,144 | 213,455 | | 213,455 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 281,298 | | 281,298 | 314,870 | | 314,870 |
| | 175,563 | | 175,563 | 181,386 | | 181,386 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 10,211 | 823 | 11,034 | 15,601 | 2,926 | 18,527 |
| | 1,068,554 | | 1,068,554 | 559,489 | | 559,489 |
| | 26,568 | | 26,568 | 123 | | 123 |
| | 26,442 | 687 | 27,129 | 31,883 | 92 | 31,975 |
| | 19,206,006 | 913,843 | 20,119,848 | 18,110,832 | 1,248,910 | 19,359,742 |
| | 42,362 | 20,145 | 62,507 | 118,167 | | 118,167 |
| | 122 | 203 | 325 | 6,275 | 68 | 6,343 |
| | 15,073 | 204 | *15,277 | 31,302 | 603 | 31,905 |
| | | | | | | |

‡ Tallow only.

* Tar only.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-------|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS IV.—Concluded. | | | | |
| Order XXIV.—Concluded. | | | | |
| Seeds of all kinds | 257,091 | 34,102 | 426,436 | |
| “ “ | 225,323 | Free. | 37,000 | F |
| Starch, corn starch, &c. | 64,007 | 21,844 | 53,368 | |
| Straw, manufactures of | 6,806 | 1,353 | 35,700 | |
| Timber, lumber and shingles. | 356,114 | 42,839 | 186,997 | |
| “ unmanufactured. | 257,146 | Free. | 859,898 | F |
| Varnish | 87,827 | 32,290 | 65,767 | |
| “ “ | 792 | Free. | 658 | F |
| Wicker and basket ware | 20,906 | 5,117 | 15,609 | |
| Woodenware | 20,990 | 5,339 | 5,565 | |
| Wood, manufactures of | 825,820 | 191,714 | 669,439 | 1 |
| Willow for basket-makers. | 91 | Free. | 459 | F |
| All other vegetable substances. | 22,506 | “ | 34,485 | |
| Order XXV.—Oils. | | | | |
| Oils, animal. | 14,196 | 2,719 | 31,148 | |
| “ coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of. | 547,767 | 377,762 | 552,522 | 1 |
| “ cocoa nut and palm. | 112,045 | Free. | 87,703 | F |
| “ fish. | 17,371 | 3,425 | 26,403 | |
| “ “ | 44,762 | Free. | 104,895 | F |
| “ lubricating | 144,432 | 50,228 | 141,077 | |
| “ vegetable. | 524,648 | 137,513 | 764,808 | 1 |
| “ all other. | 40,046 | 7,656 | 45,573 | |
| CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS. | | | | |
| Order XXVI.—Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass. | | | | |
| (See also Order 12.) | | | | |
| Asbestos, manufactures of. | 12,716 | 3,313 | 13,228 | |
| Bent glass. | 2,125 | Free. | | |
| Chalk. | 6,037 | 1,208 | 7,202 | |
| Coal, anthracite. | 4,595,727 | Free. | 5,224,452 | F |
| “ bituminous | 3,819,673 | 845,571 | 4,209,882 | 1 |
| “ all other | | | 4,760 | |
| Coke and dust. | 163,982 | 24,246 | 209,138 | |
| Clays. | 61,848 | Free. | 56,766 | F |
| China and porcelain. | 183,993 | 55,019 | 173,178 | |
| Earthenware. | 506,309 | 178,784 | 464,184 | |
| Glass bottles, &c. | 295,425 | 101,783 | 315,232 | |
| “ plate | 247,253 | 53,306 | 227,335 | |
| “ window | 357,961 | 89,706 | 370,646 | |
| Glass, all other, and manufactures of | 143,179 | 31,960 | 139,543 | |
| Gravels and sand. | 36,768 | Free. | 23,620 | F |
| Gypsum, crude | 1,928 | “ | 640 | |

* Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 182,200 | 716 | 182,916 | 321,534 | 37,158 | 358,692 |
| | 1,098 | | 1,098 | 13,691 | | 13,691 |
| | 24,231 | | *24,231 | 21,106 | | *21,106 |
| | 5,030,298 | 172,887 | 5,203,180 | 3,859,102 | 324,996 | 4,184,098 |
| | 1,031,054 | 50 | 1,031,104 | 1,300,620 | | 1,300,620 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 14,075 | 555 | 14,630 | 17,903 | 135 | 18,038 |
| | 878,520 | 63,569 | 942,089 | 1,069,556 | 53,367 | 1,122,923 |
| | 202,818 | 2,942 | 205,760 | 196,586 | 2,655 | 199,241 |
| | 60 | 513 | 573 | | | |
| | 15,812 | 414 | 16,226 | 18,726 | 746 | 19,472 |
| 25 | 41,243 | 3,678 | 44,921 | 18,297 | 13,398 | 31,695 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 5,807 | 1,470 | 7,277 | 3,381 | 3,595 | 6,976 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 444,159 | | †444,159 | 513,909 | | 513,909 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 2,447,936 | 236,314 | 2,684,250 | 2,916,465 | 165,004 | 3,081,469 |
| | 1,050 | | 1,050 | 21 | | 21 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 26 | 9,668 | 8,852 | 18,520 | 5,521 | 1,471 | 6,992 |
| | 60,359 | | 60,359 | 63,326 | | 63,326 |
| | 193,899 | | 193,899 | 184,977 | | 184,977 |

† Asbestos, crude.

* Straw only.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued

| | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| ARTICLES. | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS V.—Continued.. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order XXVI.—Concluded. | | | | |
| Iron sand or globules..... | 501 | 100 | 1,123 | 22 |
| Lithographic stones | 4,071 | 814 | 6,291 | 1,14 |
| Marble..... | 79,195 | 15,886 | 89,793 | 17,67 |
| " manufactures of..... | 20,125 | 7,056 | 17,868 | 6,25 |
| Mineral earths | 40,630 | 8,737 | 65,489 | 13,97 |
| Phosphates..... | | | | |
| Plaster of Paris | 8,140 | 1,674 | 8,627 | 1,59 |
| Plumbago, and manufactures of..... | 29,980 | 7,321 | 33,042 | 9,94 |
| Salt..... | 57,394 | 20,537 | 60,371 | 21,05 |
| " | 252,291 | Free. | 321,239 | Free. |
| School and writing slates | 2,040 | 968 | 2,253 | 1,00 |
| Stone, building | 132,155 | 19,832 | 178,710 | 23,83 |
| " grind and flag..... | 69,564 | 14,465 | 53,339 | 10,30 |
| " manufactures of | 84,464 | 17,900 | 60,490 | 18,30 |
| Whiting | 27,471 | Free. | 27,504 | Free. |
| Nickel..... | | | | |
| Other minerals, &c..... | 63,533 | Free. | 63,793 | Free. |
| Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones. | | | | |
| Coin and bullion | 1,083,011 | Free. | 1,811,170 | Free. |
| Communion plate and plated ware | 17,464 | " | 2,325 | " |
| Diamonds, diamond dust, &c | 116,480 | " | 73,058 | " |
| Electro-plated and gilt ware | 169,688 | 50,940 | 157,082 | 47,316 |
| Gold, silver and manufactures of..... | 92,450 | 21,821 | 81,924 | 21,293 |
| Jet, manufactures of | 215 | 43 | 68 | 20 |
| Jewellery | 444,696 | 88,829 | 351,311 | 70,228 |
| Precious stones, in the rough..... | 9,344 | Free. | 820 | Free. |
| " unset | 8,882 | 888 | 4,110 | 411 |
| Silver, rolled | 1,475 | 147 | | |
| Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver. | | | | |
| Bells for churches | 25,303 | Free. | 27,827 | Free. |
| " of all kinds, except for churches.... | 18,667 | 5,389 | 15,053 | 3,995 |
| Brass and manufactures of.... | 459,170 | 126,080 | 516,579 | 139,151 |
| Copper, manufactures of..... | 216,916 | 29,650 | 413,569 | 58,100 |
| Iron bars | 309,721 | 118,242 | 325,373 | 125,020 |
| " bolts and nuts..... | 98,721 | 41,606 | 49,291 | 20,219 |
| " castings..... | 294,793 | 57,868 | 140,295 | 42,687 |
| " hoop..... | 154,109 | 46,319 | 123,758 | 42,849 |
| " sheet..... | 840,335 | 104,210 | 715,677 | 90,183 |
| " pig..... | 1,137,312 | 350,454 | 1,092,983 | 325,385 |
| " railway..... | 124,934 | 42,729 | 217,367 | 62,802 |
| " tubing | 472,028 | 141,735 | 681,210 | 158,842 |
| " wire..... | 286,906 | 69,219 | 331,387 | 88,633 |

† Including Canada plate.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 66,121 | | *66,121 | 47,811 | | 47,811 |
| | 25,877 | 451 | *26,328 | 20,497 | 445 | 20,942 |
| | 401,827 | | 401,827 | 422,200 | | 422,200 |
| | 628 | | 628 | 1,219 | | 1,219 |
| | 1,905 | 54 | 1,959 | 163 | | 163 |
| | 1,523 | 20,166 | 21,688 | 1,429 | 27,372 | 28,801 |
| | 21,673 | | \$21,673 | 21,568 | | \$24,568 |
| | 115,975 | 13,444 | 129,419 | 240,499 | 589 | 240,499 |
| | | | | 76,989 | | 77,578 |
| | | 2,439,782 | 2,439,782 | 129,328 | 817,599 | 946,927 |
| 27 | 657,022 | | †657,022 | 554,126 | | †554,126 |
| | 201,615 | | ‡201,615 | 238,367 | | ‡238,367 |
| | 244,337 | | 244,337 | 505,196 | | 505,196 |
| | 9,638 | 673 | 10,311 | 4,407 | 24,487 | 28,894 |
| | | 296 | 296 | | 414 | 414 |

*Including stone.

†Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.

‡Silver ore.

§ Grindstones only.

|| Copper ore and fine copper.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS V.—Concluded. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order XXVIII.—Concluded. | | | | |
| Iron, manufactures of, and all other\$. . . | 2,634,767 | 638,871 | 2,454,890 | 599,509 |
| " and steel, old scrap. | 161 | Free. | 638 | Free. |
| Lead | 328,412 | 51,929 | 290,928 | 43,943 |
| " manufactures of | 31,452 | 7,609 | 31,451 | 7,108 |
| Metals and manufactures of | 353,470 | 94,132 | 355,772 | 98,597 |
| Nails of all kinds | 59,375 | 26,189 | 51,780 | 16,879 |
| Steel, and manufactures of | 529,502 | 126,187 | 490,583 | 102,248 |
| " rails. | 2,204,085 | Free. | 3,197,290 | Free. |
| Stoves | 23,992 | 7,157 | 29,944 | 3,007 |
| Tin, and manufactures of | 83,166 | 20,827 | 46,491 | 11,614 |
| " blocks, pigs and bars. | 266,463 | Free. | 275,343 | Free. |
| " plates. | 908,565 | " | 854,770 | " |
| Wire, brass. | 30,508 | " | 35 | " |
| " copper | 129,492 | " | | |
| " iron | 81,336 | " | 24,111 | Free. |
| " steel | 6,962 | " | | |
| Yellow metal. | 98,472 | " | 125,605 | Free. |
| Zinc, and manufactures of | 6,472 | 1,615 | 7,191 | 1,794 |
| " blocks, pigs and sheets | 92,530 | Free. | 105,023 | Free. |
| Other metals, manufactured & otherwise | 943,930 | " | 896,080 | " |

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 28 | 84,109 | 12,808 | 96,917 | 64,803 | 28,537 | 93,340 |
| | 26,172 | 501 | 26,673 | 12,285 | 2,605 | 14,890 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 28,385 | 4,304 | 32,689 | 33,968 | 18,580 | 52,548 |
| | 2,809 | 152 | 2,961 | 4,030 | 53 | 4,083 |
| | 6,410 | 4,532 | 10,942 | 12,615 | 23,447 | 36,062 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 29 | 42,060 | 31,828 | 73,878 | 47,644 | 15,872 | 63,516 |
| | | | | | | |
| | 6,949,417 | 2,768 | 6,952,185 | 8,772,499 | 2,270 | 8,774,769 |
| | 1,936,073 | 71,460 | 2,007,533 | 1,417,244 | 155,320 | 1,572,564 |
| | 1,274,347 | 2,652 | 1,276,999 | 1,146,465 | 4,400 | 1,150,865 |
| | 3,152 | 3,152 | 3,152 | 1,954 | | 1,954 |
| | 111,904 | 3,328 | 115,232 | 60,753 | 2,650 | 63,403 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 30 | 140 | | 140 | 51 | | 51 |
| | 2,976 | 399 | 3,375 | 4,297 | 240 | 4,537 |
| | | | | | | |

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

| Order. | 1890. | | | 1891. | | |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 31 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 30,559 | 18 | 30,577 | 36,333 | 1,193 | 37,526 |
| | 247,044 | | 247,044 | 261,861 | | 261,861 |
| | 1,002,860 | 58,948 | 1,061,808 | 1,166,912 | 227,858 | 1,394,770 |
| 32 | 207,118 | 74,558 | 281,676 | 187,870 | 123,498 | 311,368 |
| | 2,922,072 | | 2,922,072 | 2,913,904 | | 2,913,904 |
| | 85,257,586 | 11,491,563 | 96,749,149 | 88,801,066 | 9,616,230 | 98,417,296 |

Summary
of preced-
ing table.

242. The following table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total value of imports and exports in each class and order in the years 1890 and 1891:

| Order. | ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|--------|---|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| | | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| | CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 | Books, &c. | 2,123,350 | 64,006 | 1,981,221 | 87 |
| 2 | Musical instruments..... | 437,356 | 338,447 | 426,377 | 409 |
| 3 | Prints, pictures, &c..... | 366,622 | ..... | 260,075 | ..... |
| 4 | Carvings, figures, &c..... | 207,851 | ..... | 190,110 | ..... |
| 5 | Tackle for sports and games..... | 193,457 | ..... | 180,240 | ..... |
| 6 | Watches, philosophical instruments, &c..... | 1,209,716 | ..... | 1,186,680 | ..... |
| 7 | Surgical instruments..... | 46,696 | ..... | 58,972 | ..... |
| 8 | Arms, ammunition, &c..... | 268,357 | 19,506 | 247,514 | 66 |
| 9 | Machines, tools and implements..... | 4,195,839 | 559,510 | 3,830,089 | 433 |
| 10 | Carriages, harness, &c..... | 485,602 | 30,392 | 514,964 | 42 |
| 11 | Ships, boats, &c..... | 89,504 | 484,148 | 125,246 | 280 |
| 12 | Building material..... | 555,454 | 184,009 | 587,011 | 150 |
| 13 | Furniture..... | 594,638 | 184,266 | 746,172 | 141 |
| 14 | Chemicals..... | 3,301,853 | 277,830 | 3,430,880 | 288 |
| | Total of Class I..... | 14,076,295 | 2,142,114 | 13,765,551 | 1,900 |
| | CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS. | | | | |
| 15 | Wool and worsted manufactures..... | 11,192,564 | 146,795 | 10,034,072 | 175 |
| 16 | Silk, manufactures of..... | 2,851,392 | ..... | 2,675,374 | ..... |
| 17 | Cotton and flax, manufactures of..... | 5,479,286 | 174,976 | 5,519,740 | 230 |
| 18 | Dress..... | 3,975,885 | 133,231 | 3,861,398 | 151 |
| 19 | Fibrous materials and manufac. of..... | 921,550 | 124,629 | 1,143,237 | 137 |
| | Total of Class II..... | 24,420,677 | 579,631 | 23,233,821 | 694 |
| | CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c. | | | | |
| 20 | Animal food..... | 4,514,568 | 21,956,475 | 3,651,432 | 22,634 |
| 21 | Vegetable food..... | 18,603,494 | 15,808,339 | 16,754,020 | 17,214 |
| 22 | Drinks and stimulants..... | 8,101,164 | 208,262 | 8,208,747 | 254 |
| | Total of Class III..... | 31,219,226 | 37,973,076 | 28,614,199 | 40,103 |
| | CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. | | | | |
| 23 | Animal substances..... | 6,402,986 | 3,564,563 | 6,151,599 | 3,735 |
| 24 | Vegetable do..... | 10,572,399 | 29,640,622 | 11,087,530 | 28,178 |
| 25 | Oils..... | 1,445,267 | 68,997 | 1,754,129 | 58 |
| | Total of Class IV..... | 18,420,652 | 33,274,182 | 18,993,258 | 31,972 |

| ARTICLES. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS | | | | |
| 26 Coal, stone, clay, earthenware, and glass..... | 11,306,478 | 4,071,880 | 12,429,738 | 4,714,475 |
| 27 Gold, silver and precious stones..... | 1,937,705 | 3,298,419 | 2,481,868 | 1,739,420 |
| 28 Metals other than gold and silver..... | 13,272,927 | 498,784 | 13,828,184 | 798,943 |
| Total of Class V..... | 26,517,110 | 7,869,083 | 28,739,790 | 7,252,838 |
| CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS. | | | | |
| 29 Animals, birds, &c..... | 1,162,225 | 10,355,101 | 1,027,989 | 11,563,555 |
| 30 Plants and trees..... | 137,191 | 3,515 | 152,608 | 4,588 |
| Total of Class VI..... | 1,299,416 | 10,358,616 | 1,180,597 | 11,568,143 |
| CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. | | | | |
| 31 Miscellaneous articles..... | 4,676,744 | 1,348,429 | 4,366,421 | 1,694,157 |
| 32 Indefinite do..... | 1,230,189 | 3,203,748 | 1,073,837 | 3,225,392 |
| Total of Class VII..... | 5,896,933 | 4,552,177 | 5,440,258 | 4,919,549 |
| Grand total..... | 121,858,241 | 96,749,149 | 119,967,638 | 98,417,296 |

243. The total value of the imports and exports, and amount of Imports and exports, 1890 and 1891.

| | Imports. | Exports. | Duty Collected. |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1890..... | \$121,858,241 | \$96,749,149 | \$24,014,968 |
| 1891..... | 119,967,638 | 98,417,296 | 23,481,069 |

There was, therefore, a decrease in the value of imports of \$1,890,603, and an increase in the value of exports of \$1,668,147, making a decrease in the total trade of \$222,456, while the decrease in the duty collected amounted to \$533,839.

244. The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation. The excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year:—

Value of imports and exports since Confederation.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE. | Total Imports. | Total Exports. | Excess of Imports. | Exports, Domestic. | Total Imports and Exports. | Value of Total Trade per Head. |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. |
| 1868..... | 73,459,644 | 57,567,888 | 15,891,756 | 48,504,899 | 131,027,532 | 38 86 |
| 1869..... | 70,415,165 | 60,474,781 | 9,940,384 | 52,400,772 | 130,889,946 | 38 35 |
| 1870..... | 74,814,339 | 73,573,490 | 1,240,849 | 59,043,590 | 148,387,829 | 42 95 |
| 1871..... | 96,092,971 | 74,173,618 | 21,919,353 | 57,630,024 | 170,266,589 | 48 39 |
| 1872..... | 111,430,527 | 82,639,663 | 28,796,864 | 65,831,083 | 194,070,190 | 53 74 |
| 1873..... | 128,011,281 | 89,780,922 | 38,221,359 | 76,538,025 | 217,801,203 | 59 37 |
| 1874..... | 128,213,582 | 89,351,928 | 38,861,654 | 76,741,967 | 217,565,510 | 56 88 |
| 1875..... | 123,070,283 | 77,886,979 | 45,183,304 | 69,709,823 | 200,957,262 | 51 70 |
| 1876..... | 93,210,346 | 80,966,435 | 12,243,911 | 72,491,437 | 174,176,781 | 44 10 |
| 1877..... | 99,327,962 | 75,875,393 | 23,452,569 | 68,030,546 | 175,203,355 | 43 65 |
| 1878..... | 93,081,787 | 79,323,667 | 13,758,120 | 67,989,800 | 172,405,454 | 42 26 |
| 1879..... | 81,964,427 | 71,491,255 | 10,473,172 | 62,431,025 | 153,455,682 | 37 01 |
| 1880..... | 86,489,747 | 87,911,458 | + | 72,899,697 | 174,401,205 | 41 37 |
| 1881..... | 105,330,840 | 98,290,823 | 7,040,017 | 83,944,701 | 203,621,663 | 46 96 |
| 1882..... | 119,419,500 | 102,137,203 | 17,282,297 | 94,137,660 | 221,556,703 | 50 55 |
| 1883..... | 132,254,022 | 98,085,804 | 34,168,218 | 87,702,431 | 230,339,826 | 51 97 |
| 1884..... | 116,397,043 | 91,406,496 | 24,990,547 | 79,833,098 | 207,803,539 | 46 34 |
| 1885..... | 108,941,486 | 89,238,361 | 19,703,125 | 79,131,735 | 198,179,847 | 43 68 |
| 1886..... | 104,424,661 | 85,251,314 | 19,173,247 | 77,756,704 | 189,675,875 | 41 35 |
| 1887..... | 112,892,236 | 89,515,811 | 23,376,425 | 80,960,909 | 202,408,047 | 43 67 |
| 1888..... | 110,894,630 | 90,203,000 | 20,691,630 | 81,382,072 | 201,097,630 | 42 92 |
| 1889..... | 115,224,931 | 89,189,167 | 26,035,764 | 80,272,456 | 204,414,098 | 43 16 |
| 1890..... | 121,858,211 | 96,749,149 | 25,109,062 | 85,257,586 | 218,607,390 | 45 65 |
| 1891..... | 119,967,638 | 98,417,296 | 21,550,342 | 88,801,066 | 218,384,934 | 45 09 |
| Total.. | 2,527,187,189 | 2,029,510,901 | 499,097,999 | 1,769,423,136 | 4,556,698,090 | |
| Annual average. | 105,299,466 | 84,562,954 | 20,795,750 | 73,725,964 | 189,862,420 | 45 83 |

Average
annual
values.

245. With the exception of the years 1882, 1883 and 1890, the trade of 1891 was the largest in the history of the Dominion, while, separately, the imports have only been exceeded five times and the exports only once in the same period. The imports exceeded the average of 24 years by \$14,668,172, and the exports exceeded the same by \$13,854,342. The average annual value per head during the twenty-four years has been: of imports, \$25.39; of exports, \$20.40; and of the total trade, \$45.83; so that in 1891 the value per head of imports was 62 cents, exports were 82 cents, and the total trade 74 cents below the average.

Excess of
imports.

246. During the last twenty-four years the exports have only once exceeded the imports, viz., in 1880, in every other year there having been an excess of imports. The average annual excess of imports has

† Excess of exports, \$1,421,711.

been \$20,795,750; therefore the excess in 1891 was \$754,592 above the average. Whether a continual excess of imports is or is not prejudicial to the interests of a country, is a complex and much debated question, and one outside the scope of a work of this description. The imports into the United Kingdom have for many years largely exceeded the exports, yet that country is steadily augmenting its wealth. India, on the other hand, has had a large excess of exports for several years, and yet is by no means in a prosperous financial condition.

247. The value of the total external trade was still below the returns for 1882 and 1883, but both the decline in values since those years and the ever-increasing interprovincial trade must be taken into consideration, as there is no doubt that without these the actual trade would be represented by very much larger figures. There are, unfortunately, no means existing at present by which the amount of interprovincial trade can be ascertained, but it is certain that it is very much larger than is generally understood, and has to a considerable extent taken the place of what was formerly foreign trade. One of the best calculations of its value, made a few years ago, placed it at \$80,000,000 per annum.

Value of
total
trade.

Interpro-
vincial
trade.

248. Putting on one side, however, the interprovincial trade, which, while of great importance, is, for purposes of illustration, practically an unknown quantity, there is no doubt that it is not a fair comparison to set figures of late years against those of some ten years back, without making due allowance for decline in values. It is clear that value alone can give but an imperfect idea of the quantities involved, and in order to appreciate increase or decrease, in totals, it becomes necessary to find out to what extent such change may be due to variation either in quantity or prices. In order to ascertain this, a table is given below, for the first time, which shows to what extent fluctuations in totals are due to variations in quantity and value respectively. Owing to the late period at which the trade returns for 1891 were published and to a very heavy press of additional work in this office, there has not been time to work out the tables as between 1890 and 1891, except with reference to agricultural exports, for which see post, chap. VI.; owing also to the irregular manner in which quantities of imports are given, rendering it extremely difficult to make any fair comparison between years, it has been found impossible to work out a comparative table of imports in time for this issue, but it is hoped that the difficulty may be overcome in time for next year's publication.

Necessity
of ascer-
taining
variations
in quan-
tity as
well as in
price.

249. In the following table comparing the exports of 1890 with those of 1889, it will be seen that, in the first column, the actual values for 1890, as given in the Trade Returns, are stated; then what these values would have been, had the prices of 1889 remained unchanged; the third column gives the difference between the calculated

Variations
in quan-
tity and
price of
exports,
1889 and
1890.

figures and the actual ones of the previous year, and represents the change in quantity which has taken place; the difference between the calculated values and the actual values of the later year is given in the fourth column, and represents the proportion due to variation in price; while the last column gives the actual difference in the values of the two years. It will be seen, therefore, from the table, that of the actual increase of \$5,133,710 in 1890, almost the whole of it was due to increase in volume, for though the grand total shows a slight improvement in prices, this was entirely due to a great advance in value of animals, principally cattle, the increase in price of which, \$2,460,000, more than counterbalanced the decrease in prices of articles of food and drink, viz., \$2,283,000, and with the exception of animals the tendency was to lower prices. The increase in the actual value of exports in 1890 represents, therefore, in this case, a proportionate increase in the actual amount of trade done—that is, an increase to that extent in the actual volume of trade.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
IN 1890, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1889.
(COIN AND BULLION AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT
INCLUDED.)

| ARTICLES. | VALUE. | | INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE. | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---|
| | Actual in 1890. | At prices of 1889. | Due to variation in | | Actually more or less than 1889. |
| | | | Quantity. | Price. | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Animals, Living— | | | | | |
| Horses..... | 1,936,073 | 2,050,000 | — 120,000 | — 114,000 | — 234,040 |
| Cattle..... | 6,949,417 | 4,489,000 | + 1,219,000 | + 2,460,000 | + 1,241,291 |
| Sheep..... | 1,274,347 | 1,109,000 | — 154,000 | + 165,000 | + 11,222 |
| Swine..... | 3,152 | 3,000 | — 3,000 | ..... | — 3,023 |
| Other animals..... | 111,904 | 84,000 | — 30,000 | + 28,000 | — 2,543 |
| Total..... | 10,274,893 | 7,735,000 | — 1,526,000 | + 2,539,000 | + 1,012,230 |
| Articles of Food and Drink— | | | | | |
| Bacon and hams..... | 631,079 | 701,000 | + 320,000 | — 70,000 | + 249,786 |
| Meats, all other..... | 264,678 | 239,000 | + 36,000 | + 25,000 | + 61,050 |
| Butter..... | 340,131 | 363,000 | + 31,000 | — 23,000 | + 8,173 |
| Cheese..... | 9,372,212 | 9,492,000 | + 576,000 | — 120,000 | + 456,528 |
| Eggs..... | 1,795,214 | 1,977,000 | — 182,000 | — 182,000 | — 364,290 |
| Codfish, dry and wet salted..... | 3,015,368 | 3,137,000 | + 59,000 | — 122,000 | — 63,100 |
| Lobsters..... | 1,138,293 | 1,075,000 | — 132,000 | + 64,000 | — 68,305 |
| Salmon..... | 2,230,632 | 2,152,000 | + 1,220,000 | + 79,000 | + 1,299,314 |
| Fish, all other..... | 1,714,350 | 1,882,000 | + 182,000 | — 167,000 | + 14,800 |
| Apples, green or ripe... | 993,163 | 749,000 | — 779,000 | + 244,000 | — 535,296 |
| do dried..... | 4,759 | 4,000 | — 1,000 | ..... | — 818 |

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
IN 1890, &c.—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | VALUE. | | INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE. | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Actual in 1890. | At Prices of 1889. | Due to variation in | | Actually more or less than 1889. | |
| | | | Quantity. | Price. | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Articles of Food and Drink—<i>Concluded.</i> | | | | | | |
| Fruit, all other | 75,978 | 57,000 | — | 39,000 | + | 19,460 |
| Barley | 4,600,409 | 6,350,000 | — | 115,000 | — | 1,804,180 |
| Beans | 250,044 | 254,000 | — | 150,000 | — | 156,311 |
| Oats | 256,156 | 293,000 | + | 163,000 | — | 125,524 |
| Peas | 1,884,912 | 1,994,000 | + | 545,000 | — | 435,495 |
| Wheat | 388,861 | 405,000 | — | 66,000 | — | 82,260 |
| Grain, all other | 245,118 | 274,000 | + | 234,000 | — | 204,633 |
| Flour, wheat | 521,383 | 566,000 | — | 80,000 | — | 124,685 |
| Oatmeal | 254,657 | 281,000 | + | 93,000 | — | 66,781 |
| Meal, all other | 80,302 | 91,000 | + | 11,000 | — | 807 |
| Potatoes | 495,745 | 430,000 | + | 142,000 | + | 207,982 |
| Spirits, including ale and beer | 36,325 | 33,000 | + | 13,000 | + | 15,638 |
| Malt | 150,380 | 208,000 | + | 102,000 | — | 44,516 |
| Other articles | 142,448 | 156,000 | + | 26,000 | — | 11,919 |
| Total | 30,882,507 | 33,163,000 | + | 2,208,000 | — | 75,068 |
| Sundry Raw Materials. | | | | | | |
| Asbestos | 444,159 | 457,000 | + | 133,000 | — | 120,273 |
| Bark for tanning | 141,144 | 137,000 | — | 18,000 | + | 13,555 |
| Bones | 57,215 | 62,000 | + | 25,000 | — | 20,123 |
| Coal | 2,447,936 | 2,473,000 | + | 241,000 | — | 213,782 |
| Firewood | 281,298 | 288,000 | — | 52,000 | — | 58,732 |
| Flax | 175,563 | 151,000 | + | 29,000 | + | 53,756 |
| Leys | 682,529 | 707,000 | + | 129,000 | — | 105,434 |
| Phosphates | 401,827 | 468,000 | + | 103,000 | — | 37,244 |
| Timber, square | 4,353,870 | 4,014,000 | + | 886,000 | + | 1,225,439 |
| Wool | 235,669 | 220,000 | + | 2,000 | + | 18,069 |
| Other articles | 5,204,176 | 5,426,000 | + | 143,000 | — | 78,780 |
| Total | 14,425,386 | 14,403,000 | + | 1,621,000 | + | 1,645,053 |
| Oils | 47,568 | 41,000 | — | 14,000 | — | 8,616 |
| Manufactures. | | | | | | |
| Asbes, pot, pearl and other | 106,367 | 116,000 | — | 15,000 | — | 25,281 |
| Barrels, empty | 19,314 | 21,000 | + | 3,000 | — | 1,305 |
| Basewood, butternut and hickory | 58,167 | 90,000 | — | 60,000 | — | 27,833 |
| Carriages | 17,457 | 21,000 | — | 7,000 | — | 9,795 |
| Cotton waste | 46,955 | 41,000 | — | 14,000 | + | 7,592 |
| Doals | 9,149,152 | 8,913,000 | + | 2,347,000 | + | 2,583,311 |
| Deal ends | 338,115 | 256,000 | + | 14,000 | + | 95,672 |
| Extract of hemlock bark | 161,822 | 184,000 | — | 25,000 | — | 2,783 |

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA
IN 1890, &c.—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | VALUE. | | INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|------------|
| | Actual in 1890. | At Prices of 1889. | Due to variation in | | Actually more or less than 1889. | |
| | | | Quantity. | Price. | | |
| <i>Manufactures—Con.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| Joists and scantlings | 179,919 | 151,000 | — 5,000 | + | 9,000 | + 3,64 |
| Junk and oakum | 26,442 | 24,000 | — 2,000 | + | 3,000 | + 78 |
| Knees and futtocks | 31,912 | 35,000 | — 20,000 | — | 3,000 | + 17,04 |
| Laths, palings and pickets | 392,500 | 424,000 | — 50,000 | — | 31,000 | + 18,87 |
| Lathwood, shingle and stave bolts | 120,161 | 141,000 | — 18,000 | — | 21,000 | — 2,55 |
| Masts and spars | 19,292 | 45,000 | — 34,000 | — | 26,000 | + 8,11 |
| Musical instruments | 329,855 | 376,000 | — 59,000 | — | 46,000 | + 13,29 |
| Oil cake | 42,362 | 34,000 | — 20,000 | + | 8,000 | + 20,74 |
| Planks and boards | 7,931,955 | 8,056,000 | — 287,000 | — | 124,000 | — 410,51 |
| Shingles | 340,872 | 330,000 | — 75,000 | + | 11,000 | — 63,80 |
| Ships | 442,781 | 376,000 | — 109,000 | + | 67,000 | + 175,98 |
| Shooks, box and other | 198,503 | 233,000 | — 166,000 | — | 35,000 | — 200,03 |
| Sleepers and railroad ties | 303,639 | 329,000 | — 142,000 | — | 25,000 | — 166,91 |
| Staves and headings | 402,574 | 389,000 | — 9,000 | + | 13,000 | + 4,11 |
| Sewing machines | 43,594 | 42,000 | — 15,000 | + | 2,000 | — 12,99 |
| Tobacco | 28,277 | 37,000 | — 11,000 | — | 9,000 | + 2,37 |
| Other articles | 4,606,191 | 4,583,000 | — 411,000 | + | 23,000 | + 433,76 |
| Total | 25,318,178 | 25,247,000 | — 2,398,000 | + | 71,000 | + 2,468,10 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,386,894 | 1,531,000 | — 234,000 | — | 144,000 | + 90,99 |
| Grand total | 82,335,514 | 82,120,000 | — 4,921,000 | + | 212,000 | + 5,133,77 |

Summary
of preced-
ing table.

250. The above table may be summarized as follows :—

| ARTICLES. | Value Exported, 1890. | More or less than 1889. | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| | | Quantity. | Price. | Together | |
| | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| Animals, living | 10,274,893 | — 1,526,000 | + | 2,539,000 | + 1,012,2 |
| Articles of food and drink | 30,882,597 | — 2,208,000 | — | 2,283,000 | — 75,6 |
| Sundry raw materials | 14,425,386 | — 1,621,000 | + | 23,000 | + 1,645,0 |
| Oils | 47,568 | — 14,000 | + | 5,000 | — 8,6 |
| Manufactures | 25,318,178 | — 2,398,000 | + | 71,000 | + 2,468,1 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,386,894 | — 234,000 | — | 144,000 | + 90,99 |
| Total | 82,335,514 | — 4,921,000 | + | 212,000 | + 5,133,77 |

The advantage of this form of comparison over the ordinary simple one must be obvious to every one, and many instructive lessons may be learned from it: for instance, it appears that in 1890 there were exported at the prices of 1889 no less than \$2,200,000 worth of articles of food and drink more than in the previous year, but so great was the decline in price that the actual figures show a decrease of \$75,000 on the year's exports. Similarly, our exports of animals fell off in quantity to the extent of \$1,500,000, but so great was the advance in price that the actual figures showed an increase of more than \$1,000,000. Raw materials and manufactures advanced both in quantity and price, while miscellaneous articles showed an increase in quantity, but a falling off in price.

251. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, based on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford some idea of the fluctuations during the past ten years. Owing to the irregular definition of quantities of imports already referred to, it has been found impossible at present to make up a similar statement of import prices. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food, viz., grain, meats and fish, will be at once noticed.

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882-1891.

| ARTICLES. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Ale and beer | + 0 45 | + 0 41 | + 0 36 | 0 41 | 0 50 | 0 36 | 0 56 | 0 39 | 0 53 | 0 48 |
| Animals—Cattle | 52 43 | 58 71 | 63 64 | 51 59 | 63 41 | 55 79 | 49 76 | 55 46 | 85 32 | 74 49 |
| Horses | 111 22 | 125 45 | 139 53 | 129 79 | 129 42 | 120 82 | 120 52 | 122 18 | 116 98 | 121 57 |
| Sheep | 3 94 | 4 50 | 5 07 | 3 76 | 3 29 | 3 59 | 3 23 | 3 51 | 4 03 | 3 83 |
| Swine | 3 33 | 3 18 | 3 57 | 4 41 | 2 53 | 4 03 | 3 33 | 4 76 | 4 70 | 5 85 |
| Apples—Dried | | | | | | | | 0 04 3 | 0 05 4 | 0 05 1 |
| Green or ripe | 2 54 | 3 16 | 3 39 | 2 52 | 2 14 | 2 12 | 2 07 | 1 98 | 2 62 | 3 06 |
| Asbestos | | | | | | | | 66 61 | 67 68 | 73 05 |
| Ashes, pot and pearl | 29 00 | 34 35 | 29 96 | 26 23 | 23 06 | 26 75 | 27 30 | 28 18 | 25 64 | 30 81 |
| Bark for tanning | 4 70 | 4 94 | 5 26 | 4 87 | 4 53 | 4 47 | 4 37 | 4 32 | 4 46 | 4 64 |
| Biscuit and bread | * 4 49 | * 4 35 | * 4 59 | * 4 53 | * 4 58 | * 4 71 | * 3 71 | 4 11 | 3 06 | 3 62 |
| Bones | 0 85 | 1 04 | 0 83 | 0 90 | 0 67 | 0 58 | 0 56 | 0 58 | 0 53 | 0 60 |
| Bran | 0 70 | 0 89 | 0 90 | 0 74 | 0 56 | 0 66 | 0 77 | 0 81 | 0 81 | 0 86 |
| Coal | 2 56 | 2 53 | 2 66 | 3 06 | 2 87 | 2 89 | 3 07 | 3 46 | 3 42 | 3 50 |
| Cotton waste | | | | | | | 0 03 | 0 03 1 | 0 03 6 | 0 02 8 |
| Extract of hemlock bark | 8 00 | 7 57 | 12 92 | 12 89 | 12 02 | 14 32 | 16 03 | 16 41 | 14 41 | 17 05 |
| Firewood | 2 15 | 2 36 | 2 23 | 2 18 | 2 02 | 2 06 | 2 16 | 2 16 | 2 11 | 2 13 |
| Fish—Codfish, dry and wet salted. | 3 88 | 5 02 | 4 37 | 3 57 | 3 12 | 3 08 | 3 96 | 4 34 | 4 17 | 4 26 |
| fresh | 0 01 9 | 0 03 | 0 03 6 | 0 00 8 | 0 00 6 | 0 02 3 | 0 01 6 | 0 01 4 | 0 01 6 | 0 01 2 |
| Halibut | 0 04 7 | 0 06 6 | 0 03 6 | 0 03 2 | 0 03 7 | 0 04 1 | 0 04 7 | 0 04 9 | 0 06 | 0 06 6 |
| Herring | 0 01 1 | 0 01 9 | 0 01 7 | 0 01 1 | 0 00 9 | 0 00 6 | 0 01 | 0 00 6 | 0 00 3 | 0 00 6 |
| " packed | 3 64 | 4 08 | 3 93 | 3 07 | 2 93 | 3 52 | 3 77 | 3 91 | 3 80 | 3 29 |
| " smoked. | 0 01 5 | 0 02 | 0 02 | 0 01 4 | 0 01 4 | 0 01 7 | 0 01 8 | 0 02 8 | 0 01 8 | 0 02 |
| Lobsters, fresh | 4 93 | 6 14 | 4 05 | 2 54 | 2 55 | 2 52 | 3 62 | 4 40 | 4 79 | 4 75 |
| " canned | 0 09 7 | 0 09 8 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 3 | 0 11 8 | 0 10 8 | 10 8 | 0 11 8 | 0 12 5 | 0 14 6 |
| Mackerel, fresh. | 0 04 4 | 0 03 8 | 0 04 2 | 0 01 7 | 0 04 2 | 0 01 9 | 0 02 9 | 0 06 3 | 0 05 2 | 0 04 2 |
| " pickled | 6 05 | 7 71 | 9 15 | 6 70 | 5 28 | 6 97 | 8 82 | 13 67 | 14 43 | 10 63 |
| Oil, cod | 0 47 | 0 54 | 0 48 | 0 38 | 0 46 | 0 32 | 0 25 | 0 30 | 0 36 | 0 29 |
| " whale. | 0 47 | 0 40 | 0 43 | 0 45 | 0 41 | 0 32 | 0 33 | 0 42 | 0 36 | 0 33 |
| " other | 0 36 | 0 39 | 0 41 | 0 42 | 0 31 | 0 29 | 0 31 | 0 23 | 0 23 | 0 25 |
| " " | 0 10 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 10 5 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 11 1 | 0 11 0 | 0 10 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bacon | 2 07 | 1 45 | 1 09 | 0 98 | 1 00 | 1 07 | 1 87 | 1 84 | 1 83 | 1 83 |
| Cheese | 0 62 | 0 62 | 0 37 | 0 38 | 0 37 | 0 38 | 0 71 | 0 73 | 0 84 | 0 84 |
| Butter | 0 61 | 0 62 | 0 37 | 0 38 | 0 37 | 0 38 | 0 71 | 0 73 | 0 84 | 0 84 |
| Wheat | 1 35 | 1 02 | 1 03 | 0 84 | 0 84 | 0 84 | 0 87 | 0 90 | 0 92 | 0 97 |
| Gypsum or plaster, crude | 0 08 | 0 08 | 1 03 | 1 03 | 1 03 | 1 07 | 1 12 | 1 07 | 1 11 | 1 07 |
| Hay | 10 10 | 9 82 | 8 42 | 9 42 | 10 66 | 9 67 | 9 69 | 10 21 | 9 28 | 8 60 |
| Junk and oakum | 2 97 | 2 55 | 2 23 | 2 45 | 2 45 | 1 77 | 1 57 | 1 75 | 1 96 | 1 83 |
| Malt | 0 95 | 0 85 | 0 75 | 0 78 | 0 78 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 58 | 0 73 |
| Maple sugar | 0 07 5 | 0 07 3 | 0 06 4 | 0 08 7 | 0 08 7 | 0 07 2 | 0 09 3 | 0 06 6 | 0 07 1 | 0 07 1 |
| Mica, crude and cut | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oatmeal | 4 18 | 4 19 | 4 12 | 3 82 | 4 08 | 3 94 | 3 86 | 4 01 | 3 63 | 3 85 |
| Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, refined | 0 20 | 0 25 9 | 0 23 9 | | | | | 15 8 | 0 07 7 | 0 16 |
| Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, crude | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oil cake | 2 36 | 2 40 | 0 02 2 | 0 02 9 | 0 11 8 | 0 03 6 | 0 14 7 | 0 04 3 | 0 04 3 | 0 04 2 |
| Ore, copper | 3 11 | 34 18 | 127 63 | 195 89 | 55 78 | 34 47 | 63 34 | 154 00 | 79 01 | 87 42 |
| " iron | 3 60 | 3 60 | 2 63 | 2 43 | 3 05 | 3 07 | 2 35 | 2 44 | 2 27 | 2 22 |
| " manganese | 26 30 | 24 64 | 17 91 | 30 47 | 21 99 | 37 93 | 17 60 | 18 60 | 21 07 | 18 43 |
| Organs | 87 35 | 87 95 | 76 73 | 67 37 | 68 42 | 67 17 | 72 73 | 71 53 | 63 03 | 61 46 |
| Phosphates | 19 07 | 20 91 | 21 16 | 19 08 | 16 63 | 17 39 | 18 19 | 15 74 | 13 52 | 17 40 |
| Planes | 179 00 | 282 00 | 273 54 | 252 29 | 283 37 | 254 94 | 283 42 | 312 27 | 285 80 | 285 60 |
| Provisions—Bacon | 0 10 9 | 0 11 7 | 0 09 7 | 0 08 8 | 0 07 6 | 0 07 9 | 0 09 4 | 0 09 3 | 0 08 4 | 0 08 2 |
| Beef | 0 06 6 | 0 06 5 | 0 06 5 | 0 06 4 | 0 05 4 | 0 04 9 | 0 04 4 | 0 06 2 | 0 06 | 0 05 2 |
| Butter | 0 19 4 | 0 21 | 0 20 | 0 20 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 18 | 0 19 | 0 17 | 0 16 |
| Cheese | 0 10 8 | 0 11 1 | 0 10 4 | 0 10 4 | 0 08 6 | 0 09 7 | 0 10 6 | 0 10 1 | 0 09 9 | 0 08 9 |
| Provisions—Eggs | 0 15 7 | 0 16 8 | 0 17 1 | 0 15 9 | 0 13 5 | 0 14 1 | 0 15 | 0 15 4 | 0 14 | 0 14 |
| Hams | 0 10 5 | 0 12 | 0 10 9 | 0 09 9 | 0 07 8 | 0 08 9 | 0 09 7 | 0 10 8 | 0 09 2 | 0 08 3 |
| Mutton | 0 05 6 | 0 05 7 | 0 05 2 | 0 05 7 | 0 05 3 | 0 05 | 0 05 6 | 0 07 2 | 0 06 7 | 0 08 2 |
| Meats, canned | 0 09 7 | 0 10 2 | 0 08 9 | 0 08 | 0 08 1 | 0 09 | 0 09 4 | 0 08 1 | 0 09 3 | 0 09 8 |
| Pork | 0 07 6 | 0 08 7 | 0 07 1 | 0 06 3 | 0 05 5 | 0 05 9 | 0 06 7 | 0 06 4 | 0 06 | 0 06 |
| Potatoes | 0 60 | 0 43 | 0 31 | 0 36 | 0 22 | 0 28 | 0 39 | 0 29 | 0 34 | 0 46 |
| Butter | 0 09 5 | 0 09 5 | 0 09 6 | 0 11 5 | 0 07 | 0 09 | 0 07 6 | 0 28 | 0 25 | 0 25 |
| Salt | 0 25 | 0 28 | 0 23 | 0 26 | 0 23 | 0 17 | 0 15 | 0 17 | 0 18 | 0 20 |
| Sand and gravels | 2 40 | 2 82 | 2 19 | 2 82 | 2 06 | 2 10 | 2 05 | 2 69 | 2 16 | 2 10 |
| Shingles | 6 08 | 7 65 | 11 78 | 7 35 | 6 73 | 6 92 | 7 54 | 7 46 | 7 64 | 10 07 |
| Sewing machines | 24 90 | 21 20 | 24 00 | 18 69 | 15 52 | 20 03 | 16 50 | 19 38 | 18 52 | 15 62 |
| Ships sold to other countries | 5 08 | 4 72 | 4 31 | 4 55 | 5 18 | 4 34 | 4 41 | 5 11 | 4 35 | 3 67 |
| Straw | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tow | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whiskey | 0 79 | 0 80 | 0 83 | 0 97 | 1 09 | 1 06 | 1 86 | 1 83 | 1 98 | 2 28 |
| Wool | 0 23 | 0 20 | 0 21 | 0 20 | 0 21 | 0 22 | 0 23 | 0 21 | 0 22 | 0 22 |

* Split pease included.

* Biscuit only.

† Cider included.

Average
prices,
1873-1891.

252. The index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck are, as usual, given below, and show the course of average prices for a series of years. (Statist, 2nd January, 1892):—

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| 1867-1877..... | 100 |
| 1873..... | 111 |
| 1879..... | 83 |
| 1880..... | 88 |
| 1881..... | 85 |
| 1882..... | 84 |
| 1883..... | 82 |
| 1884..... | 76 |
| 1885..... | 72 |
| 1886..... | 69 |
| 1887..... | 68 |
| 1888..... | 70 |
| 1889..... | 72 |
| 1890..... | 72 |
| 1891..... | 72 |

Prices, it will be seen, have slightly improved since 1887, and in 1889-1890 and 1891 have apparently remained the same; but as a very close calculation would have made 1890 and 1891 slightly under 72, prices have in reality declined about half a point, as compared with 1889. The fall in 1891 would have been greater, but that the decline in prices of textiles and minerals was counterbalanced by the rise in the price of corn, rice, &c. The year 1887 closed a period in which prices reached their lowest level, and it seems quite possible that a period of gradually improving and firmer prices has begun.

Value of
goods en-
tered for
consump-
tion, duty
collected,
&c.

253. The next table gives the value of imports, exports and duty collected, per head of population, and the value of goods entered for consumption, in each year since Confederation:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA, AND DUTY COLLECTED; ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Value of Imports per Head. | Value of Exports per Head. | Goods Entered for Consump- tion. | DUTIES COLLECTED. | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|---------|------------|------------------------|
| | | | | Imports. | Exports | Total. | Amount per Head. |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. |
| 1868..... | 21 78 | 17 07 | 71,985,306 | 8,801,445 | 17,986 | 8,819,431 | 2 61 |
| 1869..... | 20 63 | 17 72 | 67,402,170 | 8,284,507 | 14,102 | 8,298,609 | 2 43 |
| 1870..... | 21 66 | 21 29 | 71,237,603 | 9,425,028 | 37,912 | 9,462,940 | 2 74 |
| 1871..... | 27 31 | 21 08 | 86,947,482 | 11,807,589 | 36,066 | 11,843,655 | 3 37 |
| 1872..... | 30 86 | 22 88 | 107,769,116 | 13,020,684 | 24,809 | 13,045,493 | 3 61 |
| 1873..... | 34 89 | 24 48 | 127,514,594 | 12,997,578 | 20,152 | 13,017,730 | 3 55 |
| 1874..... | 33 52 | 23 36 | 127,404,169 | 14,407,317 | 14,565 | 14,421,882 | 3 77 |
| 1875..... | 31 66 | 20 04 | 119,618,657 | 13,354,139 | 7,243 | 13,361,382 | 3 95 |
| 1876..... | 23 60 | 20 50 | 94,733,218 | 12,828,614 | 4,500 | 12,833,114 | 3 25 |
| 1877..... | 24 75 | 18 90 | 96,300,483 | 12,544,348 | 4,103 | 12,548,451 | 3 12 |
| 1878..... | 22 82 | 19 44 | 91,199,577 | 12,791,532 | 4,161 | 12,795,693 | 3 13 |
| 1879..... | 19 77 | 17 24 | 80,341,608 | 12,935,268 | 4,272 | 12,939,540 | 3 12 |

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA, &c.—
Concluded.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Value of Imports per Head. | Value of Exports per Head. | Goods Entered for Consump- tion. | DUTIES COLLECTED. | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|---------|------------|------------------------|
| | | | | Imports. | Exports | Total. | Amount per Head. |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1880 | 20 52 | 20 85 | 71,782,349 | 14,129,953 | 8,896 | 14,138,849 | 3 35 |
| 1881 | 24 29 | 22 67 | 91,611,604 | 18,492,645 | 8,140 | 18,500,785 | 4 26 |
| 1882 | 27 24 | 23 30 | 112,648,927 | 21,700,027 | 8,810 | 21,708,837 | 4 95 |
| 1883 | 29 84 | 22 13 | 123,137,019 | 23,162,553 | 9,755 | 23,172,308 | 5 23 |
| 1884 | 25 96 | 20 39 | 108,189,644 | 20,156,447 | 8,516 | 20,164,963 | 4 49 |
| 1885 | 24 01 | 19 67 | 102,710,019 | 19,121,254 | 12,305 | 19,133,559 | 4 22 |
| 1886 | 22 77 | 18 59 | 98,602,694 | 19,427,397 | 20,726 | 19,448,123 | 4 24 |
| 1887 | 24 35 | 19 31 | 105,639,428 | 22,438,308 | 31,397 | 22,469,705 | 4 85 |
| 1888 | 23 67 | 19 25 | 102,847,100 | 22,187,869 | 21,772 | 22,209,641 | 4 74 |
| 1889 | 24 33 | 18 83 | 109,673,447 | 23,742,316 | 42,207 | 23,784,523 | 5 02 |
| 1890 | 25 45 | 20 20 | 112,765,584 | 23,921,234 | 93,674 | 24,014,908 | 5 01 |
| 1891 | 24 77 | 20 32 | 113,345,124 | 23,416,266 | 64,803 | 23,481,069 | 4 84 |

Articles on which export duty was collected, viz. :—Pine, oak and spruce logs, and shingle and stave bolts.

254. The amount of duty collected was only exceeded in the years 1890 and 1889, while the amount per head was less than in 1890, 1889, 1887, 1883 and 1882. The duty collected on exports was for three months and one-half only, as the export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 19·52, as compared with 19·63 in 1890, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 20·66 per cent in 1891, and 21·21 per cent in 1890.

255. The amount of trade done by the United States is only exceeded by three countries in the world, and is therefore many times larger than the trade of Canada, though in proportion to population the trade of the Dominion is considerably in advance of that of the United States, as is shown by the following statement :—

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, PER
CAPITA, 1891.

| COUNTRY. | Imports. | Exports. | Total Trade. |
|---|----------|----------|--------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Canada | 24 77 | 20 32 | 45 09 |
| United States | 13 45 | 14 08 | 27 54 |
| Excess per head in favour of Canada | 11 32 | 6 24 | 17 55 |

Canadian and United States trade per head, compared.

These figures, however, while showing that the external trade of Canada is, proportionately to population, larger than that of the United States, do not necessarily indicate that therefore this country is in a better commercial position, but probably only that, as regards imports, a larger proportion of home manufactured goods are provided in the States, and that that country therefore is not compelled to the same extent to go elsewhere for supplies.

Summary
of imports,
1889, 1890
and 1891.

256. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free. This table formerly related to the total quantities imported, but in order to show more clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to articles for home consumption.

| ARTICLES. | VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION. | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| <i>Dutiable Goods.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ale, beer and porter..... | 192,840 | 221,928 | 235,350 |
| Animals, living..... | 304,885 | 347,978 | 262,682 |
| Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter, N.E.S..... | 1,261,782 | 1,304,384 | 1,212,340 |
| Brass and manufactures of..... | 435,170 | 460,692 | 516,289 |
| Breadstuffs, viz. :— | | | |
| Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran, &c..... | 412,166 | 542,868 | 470,166 |
| Grain of all kinds..... | 1,391,900 | 1,447,508 | 1,701,984 |
| Flour and meal of all kinds..... | 1,382,578 | 1,007,157 | 568,113 |
| Brooms and brushes..... | 93,388 | 100,220 | 111,524 |
| Brick and tiles..... | 131,475 | 105,818 | 120,667 |
| Candles..... | 25,112 | 26,049 | 27,802 |
| Carriages..... | 308,293 | 304,274 | 316,626 |
| Carpets and squares, N.E.S..... | 90,250 | 95,049 | 96,918 |
| Cement..... | 197,580 | 328,110 | 313,767 |
| Clock and clock springs..... | 132,092 | 121,210 | 107,885 |
| Coal and coke (<i>see also</i> Free Goods)..... | 3,394,212 | 3,692,121 | 4,274,631 |
| Coffee (<i>see also</i> Free Goods)..... | 87,421 | 73,109 | 61,060 |
| Copper and manufactures of..... | 158,037 | 217,104 | 412,384 |
| Cordage of all kinds..... | 70,887 | 73,614 | 90,542 |
| Cotton, manufactures of..... | 4,245,868 | 3,963,182 | 4,029,110 |
| Crapes of all kinds..... | 97,882 | 88,019 | 70,491 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines..... | 1,327,865 | 1,368,368 | 1,418,630 |
| Earthenware and china..... | 697,949 | 695,206 | 634,907 |
| Embroideries, not otherwise provided for..... | 185,163 | 200,650 | 200,350 |
| Fancy goods..... | 1,890,625 | 1,857,884 | 1,513,463 |
| Fish and products of (<i>see also</i> Free Goods)... | 487,479 | 533,899 | 515,157 |
| Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of..... | 1,493,686 | 1,416,217 | 1,433,189 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried..... | 964,404 | 1,017,197 | 1,151,014 |
| Fruits, green (<i>see also</i> Free Goods)..... | 638,266 | 780,325 | 991,018 |

| ARTICLES. | VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION. | | |
|--|---|------------|------------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| <i>Dutiable Goods—Continued.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Furs and manufactures of..... | 737,306 | 661,823 | 533,056 |
| Glass..... | 1,205,090 | 1,230,585 | 1,247,692 |
| Gloves and mitts of any material, except leather..... | 346,059 | 703,165 | 658,412 |
| Gold and silver, manufactures of..... | 231,285 | 256,164 | 244,042 |
| Gunpowder and other explosives..... | 104,722 | 127,578 | 110,515 |
| Gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of..... | 841,013 | 925,080 | 806,237 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets..... | 1,264,188 | 1,230,223 | 1,281,816 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures of (see also Free Goods)..... | 9,680,967 | 10,572,368 | 9,987,973 |
| Jewellery..... | 477,087 | 441,137 | 351,134 |
| Lead and manufactures of..... | 285,571 | 380,242 | 325,455 |
| Leather and manufactures of..... | 1,521,868 | 1,173,777 | 948,831 |
| Marble..... | 118,421 | 99,353 | 107,661 |
| Metal, composition and other, N.E.S..... | 365,407 | 352,859 | 351,809 |
| Medical instruments..... | 487,519 | 434,814 | 422,225 |
| Oil, coal and kerosene, and products of..... | 518,664 | 546,051 | 550,925 |
| Oil, all other..... | 641,175 | 770,603 | 1,000,486 |
| Oil cloth..... | 195,600 | 210,705 | 226,026 |
| Packages..... | 433,178 | 467,296 | 386,234 |
| Paints and colours..... | 565,902 | 626,541 | 551,287 |
| Paper and manufactures of..... | 1,132,544 | 1,221,473 | 1,142,313 |
| Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds..... | 107,941 | 106,912 | 67,514 |
| Printing presses..... | 115,148 | 98,838 | 113,742 |
| Provisions, viz.:—Butter, cheese, lard and meats..... | 2,363,845 | 2,018,238 | 1,305,469 |
| Salt (see also Free Goods)..... | 31,808 | 57,549 | 59,311 |
| Seeds and roots (see also Free Goods)..... | 114,694 | 253,164 | 385,880 |
| Ships and vessels, and repairs on..... | 28,147 | 53,295 | 79,604 |
| Silk and manufactures of..... | 2,978,496 | 2,845,508 | 2,669,930 |
| Soap of all kinds..... | 105,950 | 148,618 | 150,579 |
| Spices of all kinds..... | 213,428 | 213,697 | 214,402 |
| Spirits and wines..... | 1,420,073 | 1,545,954 | 1,521,787 |
| Stone and manufactures of..... | 202,670 | 286,115 | 285,280 |
| Sugar of all kinds..... | 5,837,895 | 5,186,158 | 5,005,397 |
| Molasses..... | 900,747 | 1,103,209 | 972,200 |
| Sugar candy and confectionery..... | 120,766 | 141,818 | 135,515 |
| Tea (see also Free Goods)..... | 71,973 | 122,275 | 161,123 |
| Tin and manufactures of..... | 93,409 | 83,045 | 46,423 |
| Tobacco and manufactures of..... | 276,463 | 298,206 | 324,757 |
| Turpentine, spirits of..... | 194,801 | 221,653 | 201,929 |
| Varnish..... | 81,311 | 87,881 | 68,464 |
| Vegetables..... | 181,244 | 242,763 | 229,794 |
| Watches and parts of..... | 574,413 | 652,328 | 506,913 |
| Wood and manufactures of..... | 1,486,331 | 1,477,902 | 1,194,429 |
| Wood..... | 10,414,963 | 11,017,261 | 9,902,744 |
| All other dutiable articles..... | 3,214,152 | 4,021,802 | 3,872,283 |
| Total, dutiable goods..... | 74,475,139 | 77,106,286 | 74,536,036 |

| ARTICLES. | VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION. | | |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| <i>Free Goods.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Animals for improvement of stock..... | 523,139 | 472,192 | 447,764 |
| Broom corn..... | 94,560 | 97,527 | 100,042 |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 5,193,025 | 4,595,727 | 5,224,452 |
| Coffee, green..... | 449,878 | 538,075 | 630,082 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 575,251 | 1,083,011 | 1,811,170 |
| Cotton wool and waste..... | 3,835,516 | 3,761,776 | 3,877,251 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.. | 1,306,896 | 1,352,483 | 1,482,571 |
| Eggs..... | 92,762 | 91,773 | 96,916 |
| Fish, all kinds..... | 411,908 | 403,538 | 614,314 |
| Fish-hooks, nets and seines, &c..... | 448,720 | 441,323 | 435,333 |
| Fruits, green..... | 615,329 | 749,897 | 397,238 |
| Fur skins, not dressed..... | 516,525 | 396,178 | 485,927 |
| Grease..... | 173,405 | 154,855 | 91,847 |
| Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, &c..... | 671,110 | 536,386 | 799,429 |
| Hemp, undressed..... | 1,201,999 | 774,587 | 864,397 |
| Hides and skins, undressed..... | 1,587,953 | 1,703,093 | 2,004,449 |
| Ivory nuts..... | 32,142 | 188,845 | 28,929 |
| Junk and oakum..... | 60,716 | 70,144 | 68,096 |
| Logs, and round unmanufactured timber..... | 360,337 | 256,475 | 859,898 |
| Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufac- tured..... | 507,277 | 640,310 | 757,772 |
| Metals, viz. :— | | | |
| Brass..... | 101,480 | 102,553 | 86,754 |
| Copper..... | 247,467 | 267,085 | 151,138 |
| Iron and steel..... | 2,544,995 | 2,952,531 | 3,838,519 |
| Tin..... | 1,150,385 | 1,206,711 | 1,160,495 |
| Zinc..... | 83,935 | 92,530 | 105,023 |
| All other..... | 142,408 | 197,355 | 191,730 |
| Oils, coconut and palm..... | 88,212 | 112,045 | 87,703 |
| Oils, fish..... | 57,928 | 44,762 | 104,895 |
| Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c..... | 108,990 | 319,653 | 216,328 |
| Rags..... | 146,244 | 227,400 | 199,795 |
| Salt..... | 253,009 | 252,291 | 321,239 |
| Settlers' effects..... | 1,797,112 | 1,810,217 | 1,778,516 |
| Seeds..... | 579,647 | 225,940 | 39,491 |
| Silk, raw..... | 162,373 | 192,824 | 171,940 |
| Stones, precious, not polished..... | 207,235 | 119,824 | 73,878 |
| Tea..... | 2,934,682 | 2,951,368 | 2,820,292 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured..... | 1,214,088 | 1,344,780 | 1,649,917 |
| All other articles..... | 4,719,670 | 4,931,234 | 3,724,328 |
| Total free goods..... | 35,198,308 | 35,659,298 | 38,809,088 |
| " dutiable goods..... | 74,475,130 | 77,106,286 | 74,536,036 |
| Grand totals..... | 109,673,447 | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 |

Increases
and de-
creases.

257. There was a decrease in the value of dutiable goods entered for consumption in 1891 of \$2,570,250, as compared with 1890, the principal decreases being in fancy goods, manufactures of iron and steel and of leather, provisions, manufactures of silk and manufactures of

wood and wool. In the value of free goods imported for home consumption there was an increase of \$3,149,790, principally in imports of anthracite coal, cotton wool, drugs and dyes, fish of all kinds, gutta percha, raw hides, lumber and timber, manufactured and otherwise, iron and steel and unmanufactured tobacco.

258. The value of the total dutiable goods imported was \$81,286,372 and of free goods \$38,681,266, as compared with \$86,258,633 and \$35,599,608, respectively, in 1890.

259. The value of the imports of manufactures showed a small increase over that of 1890. In 1872, 2,444,210 lbs. of raw cotton were imported, and manufactured goods to the value of \$10,182,154. In 1891, 35,643,056 lbs. of cotton wool and \$4,029,110 worth of manufactured goods were imported, testifying to the progress made by the cotton industry during the intervening period, and the following figures give the details of its development :—

| YEAR. | MANUFACTURED COTTON. | RAW COTTON. |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Quantity. |
| | \$ | Lbs. |
| 1872 | 10,207,561 | *2,226,810 |
| 1873 | 10,158,574 | *2,752,302 |
| 1874 | 11,318,977 | *4,454,101 |
| 1875 | 10,050,192 | *4,782,156 |
| 1876 | 7,502,569 | *6,170,334 |
| 1877 | 7,776,895 | *6,561,296 |
| 1878 | 7,267,879 | *8,011,759 |
| 1879 | 6,551,611 | *9,720,708 |
| 1880 | 7,825,164 | 13,237,168 |
| 1881 | 10,204,465 | 16,018,721 |
| 1882 | 11,125,238 | 19,342,059 |
| 1883 | 10,045,032 | 28,777,971 |
| 1884 | 7,539,129 | 20,769,940 |
| 1885 | 6,241,283 | 23,727,525 |
| 1886 | 5,780,478 | 31,306,045 |
| 1887 | 5,470,504 | 33,227,256 |
| 1888 | 4,200,072 | 33,550,276 |
| 1889 | 4,245,868 | 39,233,594 |
| 1890 | 3,963,182 | 36,635,187 |
| 1891 | 4,029,110 | 39,503,638 |

* Flax waste included.

It is evident, from a study of the above figures, that considering how small the export of manufactured cotton is from this country, the above figures indicate a large increase in home consumption, a rise in the standard of comfort in living, and consequently a proportionate increase in and wider distribution of wealth.

260. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1891, and the amount of duty collected thereon :—

13½

Value of
dutiable
and free
goods.

Imports of
raw and
manufactured
cotton.

Goods entered
for consumption,
by provinces.

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY
PROVINCES, 1891.

| PROVINCE. | Dutiable Goods. | Free Goods. | Total. | Duty Collected. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ontario | 29,069,586 | 13,641,820 | 42,711,406 | 7,881,294 |
| Quebec | 29,608,284 | 17,548,334 | 47,156,618 | 10,101,717 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,348,094 | 3,393,201 | 8,741,295 | 1,875,596 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,926,047 | 1,932,338 | 5,858,385 | 1,393,012 |
| Manitoba..... | 1,953,469 | 842,337 | 2,795,806 | 620,395 |
| British Columbia..... | 4,064,040 | 1,080,229 | 5,144,269 | 1,346,059 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 411,270 | 213,050 | 624,320 | 155,952 |
| The Territories..... | 155,246 | 157,779 | 313,025 | 42,241 |
| Totals..... | 74,536,036 | 38,809,088 | 113,345,124 | 23,416,266 |

Countries
from
which
duty prin-
cipally col-
lected.

261. Of the total amount of duty collected, \$9,114,272, or 38 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$7,734,515, or 33 per cent, on goods from the United States, the reason for this being that 44 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 25 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from the West Indies, \$1,337,754; from Germany, \$1,320,583; from France, \$932,033, and from Holland, \$741,462.

Returns of
trade by
provinces,
not com-
plete.

262. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 107,689 head of cattle were exported from the Province of Quebec to Great Britain in 1891—that is, from the port of Montreal; but over 90 per cent of this number were from Ontario. Exports of grain from Ontario and Manitoba are rarely credited to those provinces, but to the one in which lies the port of actual shipment. Coal from the North-West Territories sent to the United States is included in British Columbian exports. Numerous other instances might be given, but enough has been said to show that the official returns of imports and exports by provinces are of no value as indicating the consumption and production of individual provinces, and only show which provinces contain the largest importing and exporting centres.

263. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption at three periods since Confederation, viz.: in 1870, 1880 and 1890, and shows also the countries from which imported, the values of imports from each country and the percentage in each case to the total imports:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE TOTAL VALUE.

| COUNTRIES. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1870. | Per-cent-age. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1880. | Per-cent-age. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1890. | Per-cent-age. |
|---|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| British Possessions— | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| Great Britain..... | 38,595,433 | 54.18 | 34,461,224 | 48.01 | 43,390,241 | 38.48 |
| British West Indies..... | 892,134 | 1.25 | 1,208,822 | 1.68 | 1,217,467 | 1.08 |
| “ East Indies..... | | | 23,335 | 0.03 | 182,956 | 0.16 |
| “ Africa..... | 70,241 | 0.10 | 136,675 | 0.19 | 57,763 | 0.05 |
| “ Guiana..... | 384 | | 104,188 | 0.15 | 212,121 | 0.18 |
| Newfoundland..... | * | | 581,961 | 0.81 | 469,711 | 0.42 |
| Labrador..... | | | 8,868 | 0.01 | | |
| Australasia..... | | | 1,881 | 0.00 | 205,396 | 0.18 |
| Other British possessions..... | | | | | 54,810 | 0.05 |
| B. N. A. Provinces..... | 2,268,948 | 1.78 | | | | |
| Total..... | 40,827,140 | 57.31 | 36,526,954 | 50.88 | 45,790,465 | 40.60 |
| Foreign Countries— | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 24,728,166 | 34.71 | 29,346,948 | 40.88 | 52,291,973 | 46.37 |
| France..... | 1,394,346 | 1.96 | 1,115,841 | 1.55 | 2,615,602 | 2.32 |
| Germany..... | 460,275 | 0.66 | 449,791 | 0.63 | 3,778,993 | 3.35 |
| Austria..... | | | 16,993 | 0.01 | 197,090 | 0.17 |
| Belgium..... | 161,553 | 0.23 | 149,086 | 0.11 | 721,332 | 0.64 |
| China..... | 432,919 | 0.61 | 350,939 | 0.49 | 841,624 | 0.75 |
| Japan..... | 5,340 | 0.01 | 542,972 | 0.76 | 1,258,441 | 0.12 |
| Dutch East Indies..... | | | 235,523 | 0.33 | 244,387 | 0.22 |
| French West Indies..... | 28,441 | 0.04 | 8,884 | 0.01 | 15,087 | 0.01 |
| Spanish West Indies..... | 2,423,421 | 3.40 | 1,711,462 | 2.39 | 1,773,023 | 1.57 |
| Siam..... | | | | | 43,144 | 0.04 |
| Greece..... | 47 | | 24,355 | 0.03 | 136,798 | 0.12 |
| Holland..... | 155,119 | 0.22 | 171,245 | 0.24 | 422,267 | 0.37 |
| Italy..... | 11,497 | 0.02 | 459,508 | 0.64 | 163,486 | 0.15 |
| Norway and Sweden..... | 108,649 | 0.15 | 9,208 | 0.13 | 19,146 | 0.02 |
| Portugal..... | 51,309 | 0.07 | 35,767 | 0.05 | 84,034 | 0.07 |
| Russia..... | 28,014 | 0.04 | 177 | 0.00 | 7,697 | 0.01 |
| Spain..... | 314,925 | 0.44 | 236,518 | 0.33 | 322,506 | 0.29 |
| Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean..... | | | 31,688 | 0.04 | 641,273 | 0.57 |
| Switzerland..... | 28,050 | 0.04 | 94,225 | 0.13 | 316,523 | 0.28 |
| Turkey..... | | | 12,483 | 0.02 | 191,607 | 0.17 |
| South America..... | 8,504 | 0.01 | 175,319 | 0.24 | 831,966 | 0.74 |
| Other foreign countries..... | 60,798 | 0.08 | 76,463 | 0.11 | 57,060 | 0.05 |
| Total..... | 30,410,463 | 42.69 | 35,255,395 | 49.12 | 66,975,119 | 59.40 |
| Grand total..... | 71,237,603 | 100.00 | 71,782,349 | 100.00 | 112,765,584 | 100.00 |

* Included in B. N. A. provinces.

Manufac-
ture of
spirits,
1891.

264. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1891 was 4,397,594, as compared with 5,091,475 gallons in 1890, being a decrease of 693,881 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,687,664 gallons, being a decrease of 833,530 gallons as compared with 1890, and was 107,900 gallons less than the average consumption of six years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last years has been :—

| | Proof Gallons. |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1886..... | 2,412,818 |
| 1887..... | 2,864,935 |
| 1888..... | 2,326,327 |
| 1889..... | 2,960,447 |
| 1890..... | 3,521,194 |
| 1891..... | 2,687,664 |
| Average for six years..... | <u>2,795,564</u> |

Increase
in quanti-
ty manu-
factured.

265. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured in 1891 was attributable in part to the withdrawal from the market of melted spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June, 1890, upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits which came into force on 1st July, 1890.

Quantity
of grain
used.

266. In the production of the total quantity of spirits above mentioned, 73,606,914 lbs. of grain were used.

Manufac-
ture of
malt, 1891.

267. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year 1891 was 52,999,874 lbs., and entered for consumption 57,909,201 lbs., being a decrease, as compared with 1890, of 11,314,383 lbs. in the quantity manufactured, and an increase of 2,935,188 lbs. in the quantity entered for consumption. Distillers used 5,573,287 lbs. of the quantity entered for consumption, and the remainder was employed in the production of 18,069,183 gallons of malt liquor. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last six years has been :—

| | Lbs. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1886..... | 37,604,708 |
| 1887..... | 42,630,440 |
| 1888..... | 48,640,467 |
| 1889..... | 51,111,429 |
| 1890..... | 54,974,013 |
| 1891..... | 57,909,201 |
| Average for six years..... | <u>48,811,709</u> |

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last five years.

268. There was a decrease of 96,629 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1890, and the amount was also above the average of nine years, as shown by the following figures :—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA—1883-1891.

| | Lbs. |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1883..... | 8,965,416 |
| 1884..... | 10,072,745 |
| 1885..... | 11,061,589 |
| 1886..... | 8,507,216 |
| 1887..... | 8,816,593 |
| 1888..... | 9,248,034 |
| 1889..... | 9,749,213 |
| 1890..... | 9,875,337 |
| 1891..... | 9,778,708 |
| Average..... | 86,074,851 |
| | <u>9,563,872</u> |

269. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last nine years has been :—

| | Lbs. |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1883..... | 377,197 |
| 1884..... | 326,804 |
| 1885..... | 495,721 |
| 1886..... | 399,691 |
| 1887..... | 517,816 |
| 1888..... | 676,335 |
| 1889..... | 785,405 |
| 1890..... | 681,613 |
| 1891..... | 385,721 |
| Average..... | 4,646,303 |
| | <u>516,256</u> |

The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1891, was 130,535 lbs. below the average of nine years.

270. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last seven years :—

| | Number. |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1885..... | 78,869,878 |
| 1886..... | 92,046,289 |
| 1887..... | 85,974,823 |
| 1888..... | 90,783,558 |
| 1889..... | 92,599,820 |
| 1890..... | 98,976,117 |
| 1891..... | 101,142,481 |
| Average for seven years..... | 640,392,966 |
| | <u>91,484,709</u> |

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last five years, and the number consumed in 1891 was 9,657,772 above the average of seven years.

271. According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco :—

Consumption of spirits etc. per head since 1867. ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR. | Spirits. | Wine. | Beer. | Tobacco. |
|--------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|
| | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Lbs. |
| 1868..... | 1.60 | 0 17 | 2 26 | 1.73 |
| 1869..... | 1.12 | 0 11 | 2 29 | 1.75 |
| 1870..... | 1.43 | 0 19 | 2 16 | 2.19 |
| 1871..... | 1.57 | 0 23 | 2 49 | 2.05 |
| 1872..... | 1.72 | 0 25 | 2 77 | 2.48 |
| 1873..... | 1.68 | 0 23 | 3 18 | 1.99 |
| 1874..... | 1.99 | 0 28 | 3 01 | 2.56 |
| 1875..... | 1.39 | 0 14 | 3 09 | 1.91 |
| 1876..... | 1.20 | 0 17 | 2 45 | 2.31 |
| 1877..... | 0.97 | 0 09 | 2 32 | 2.05 |
| 1878..... | 0.96 | 0 09 | 2 16 | 1.97 |
| 1879..... | 1.13 | 0 10 | 2 20 | 1.95 |
| 1880..... | 0.71 | 0 07 | 2 24 | 1.93 |
| 1881..... | 0.92 | 0 09 | 2 29 | 2.03 |
| 1882..... | 1.00 | 0 12 | 2 74 | 2.15 |
| 1883..... | 1.09 | 0 13 | 2 88 | 2.28 |
| 1884..... | 0.99 | 0 11 | 2 92 | 2.47 |
| 1885..... | 1.12 | 0 19 | 2 63 | 2.62 |
| 1886..... | 0.71 | 0 11 | 2 83 | 2.05 |
| 1887..... | 0.74 | 0 09 | 3 08 | 2.06 |
| 1888..... | 0.64 | 0 09 | 3 24 | 2.09 |
| 1889..... | 0.77 | 0 09 | 3 26 | 2.15 |
| 1890..... | 0.88 | 0 10 | 3 36 | 2.14 |
| 1891..... | 0.74 | 0 11 | 3 79 | 2.29 |
| Average..... | 1.15 | 0.14 | 2.70 | 2.12 |

The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1891 was decidedly less than it was in 1868, and less also than in the two preceding years, viz., 1889 and 1890. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and of tobacco is steadily increasing.

272. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been \$1.06 and on tobacco 42 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 10 cents and 6 cents in each case. It is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each province, for the province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.

273. The following tables give, respectively, the value of articles, crude or partially manufactured, and of manufactured articles imported into Canada during 1889, 1890 and 1891 :—

Duty per head on spirits, etc

Imports of crude or partially manufac-

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED ^{tured arti-}
ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891. ^{cles, 1889,}
1890, 1891.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Sugar | 5,444,889 | 4,872,165 | 4,777,121 |
| Coal, anthracite | 5,193,025 | 4,595,727 | 5,224,452 |
| Cotton wool | 3,612,574 | 3,539,249 | 3,603,185 |
| Coal, bituminous | 3,255,171 | 3,528,959 | 4,060,896 |
| Tea | 3,006,635 | 3,073,643 | 2,981,415 |
| Breadstuffs. | 2,940,589 | 2,722,637 | 2,528,596 |
| Provisions, including meat and dairy products | 2,363,845 | 2,018,238 | 1,305,469 |
| Fruits, including nuts | 2,231,493 | 2,551,467 | 2,543,206 |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 1,605,355 | 1,720,058 | 1,398,848 |
| Hides and skins, other than furs | 1,587,953 | 1,703,093 | 2,004,449 |
| Hemp, jute and vegetable substances, unmanufactured | 1,311,552 | 994,814 | 963,778 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured. | 1,270,167 | 1,344,985 | 1,649,917 |
| Wood | 1,104,368 | 1,135,661 | 1,763,660 |
| Fish | 889,456 | 920,312 | 1,087,727 |
| Tin plates and sheets | 871,856 | 908,565 | 854,770 |
| Chemicals, drugs and dyes | 846,060 | 880,226 | 976,270 |
| Animals | 827,524 | 827,195 | 710,262 |
| Seeds | 681,738 | 462,478 | 425,371 |
| Gutta percha, India rubber and caoutchouc | 733,409 | 573,278 | 790,190 |
| Coffee | 537,299 | 611,184 | 691,142 |
| Fur skins, all kinds | 516,525 | 396,178 | 485,927 |
| Salt | 291,977 | 369,849 | 380,550 |
| Rice | 246,055 | 274,896 | 211,667 |
| Rags | 231,631 | 227,400 | 199,795 |
| Cotton waste | 222,942 | 222,527 | 274,066 |
| Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort | 206,279 | 110,489 | 73,058 |
| Hops | 205,479 | 198,675 | 237,539 |
| Vegetables | 204,466 | 269,524 | 229,794 |
| Spices, unground | 197,911 | 188,349 | 190,911 |
| Marble and stone, unmanufactured | 195,078 | 211,350 | 260,688 |
| Grease, for use of soap stock | 173,405 | 154,855 | 91,847 |
| Silk, unmanufactured | 163,238 | 193,529 | 172,526 |
| Trees, plants and shrubs | 128,749 | 136,943 | 152,608 |
| Broom corn | 94,569 | 97,527 | 109,042 |
| Eggs | 92,762 | 91,773 | 96,916 |
| Coke | 91,902 | 133,344 | 179,539 |
| Clays or earths, all kinds | 87,409 | 99,676 | 84,897 |
| Oil—whale and fish | 67,859 | 61,887 | 131,120 |
| Mineral substances | 63,635 | 63,221 | 85,863 |
| Bottles | 62,297 | 70,876 | 64,386 |
| Sponges | 56,704 | 35,070 | 40,330 |
| Coal dust | 53,553 | 29,818 | 31,370 |
| Corkwood and cork bark | 48,547 | 58,604 | 67,540 |
| Hair, unmanufactured | 32,941 | 34,312 | 27,959 |
| Malt | 32,672 | 35,369 | 35,953 |
| Dairy nuts, vegetable | 32,142 | 188,845 | 28,959 |
| Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs | 28,338 | 35,902 | 38,881 |
| Hay | 6,925 | 28,186 | 1,959 |
| Plumbago | 3,546 | 3,441 | 7,217 |
| All other crude or partially manufactured articles | 5,481,299 | 7,463,372 | 7,111,975 |
| Total | 49,625,795 | 50,328,703 | 51,444,701 |

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA
IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Wool, manufactures of | 10,391,072 | 11,026,329 | 9,971,656 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures of | 8,598,200 | 9,158,459 | 9,755,105 |
| Sugar and molasses | 1,337,382 | 1,438,651 | 1,200,815 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 4,367,314 | 4,013,503 | 4,065,558 |
| Silk | 2,978,496 | 2,945,508 | 2,669,930 |
| Fancy articles | 1,890,625 | 1,857,884 | 1,513,463 |
| Settlers' effects | 1,797,112 | 1,810,217 | 1,778,556 |
| Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, prepared or manufactured | 1,757,632 | 1,821,482 | 1,923,534 |
| Leather and manufactures of | 1,521,868 | 1,173,777 | 944,831 |
| Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of | 1,493,686 | 1,416,217 | 1,433,189 |
| Books, maps, engravings and all other printed matter | 1,343,145 | 1,391,693 | 1,336,630 |
| Hats, caps, bonnets, hoods, and materials for | 1,320,695 | 1,261,196 | 1,316,536 |
| Wood, manufactures of | 1,271,567 | 1,284,139 | 1,087,747 |
| Glass and glassware | 1,208,446 | 1,232,710 | 1,247,692 |
| Oils, other than whale or fish | 1,159,839 | 1,316,654 | 1,560,411 |
| Paper, manufactures of | 1,132,544 | 1,221,473 | 1,142,313 |
| Spirits, distilled | 887,547 | 965,048 | 912,399 |
| Gutta percha, India rubber, manufactures of | 841,013 | 936,586 | 807,060 |
| Furs, dressed, and manufactures of | 727,306 | 661,823 | 533,656 |
| Jewellery, manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones | 712,675 | 709,183 | 599,286 |
| Clocks and watches, and parts of | 706,505 | 773,588 | 614,798 |
| Earthen, stone and chinaware | 697,949 | 695,206 | 634,907 |
| Paints and colours | 582,728 | 647,833 | 551,287 |
| Wines | 562,929 | 580,906 | 609,388 |
| Musical instruments | 497,519 | 434,814 | 422,225 |
| Brass, manufactures of | 484,233 | 494,273 | 529,539 |
| Nets, seines and twines | 434,618 | 419,154 | 424,023 |
| Metal, manufactures of, N.E.S. | 420,053 | 352,988 | 361,809 |
| Copper, manufactures of | 402,216 | 335,075 | 421,766 |
| Carriages, all kinds, and parts of | 398,239 | 364,275 | 316,626 |
| Gloves, all kinds, except leather | 346,059 | *703,165 | *658,412 |
| Buttons | 291,229 | 278,427 | 274,576 |
| Tobacco, manufactures of | 276,256 | 298,001 | 324,675 |
| Electric lights and apparatus for, and electric galvanic batteries, etc. | 224,047 | 373,102 | 469,046 |
| Cement | 197,580 | 328,110 | 313,767 |
| Oil cloth | 195,660 | 210,705 | 226,026 |
| Turpentine, spirits of | 194,801 | 221,653 | 201,929 |
| Ale, beer and porter | 192,840 | 221,928 | 235,359 |
| Embroideries | 185,163 | 200,650 | 200,350 |
| Stone, marble, slate, and manufactures of | 167,383 | 196,989 | 178,362 |
| Paintings, in oil or water colours, drawings or engravings | 141,592 | 364,601 | 216,328 |
| Brick and tiles | 131,475 | 191,822 | 223,113 |
| Sugar candy and confectionery | 129,766 | 141,418 | 135,515 |
| Printing presses, all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters | 115,148 | 98,838 | 113,742 |
| Cordage | 112,730 | 116,529 | 90,542 |
| Soap | 105,950 | 148,618 | 150,579 |

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA
IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | Value. | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gunpowder and other explosives..... | 104,722 | 127,578 | 110,515 |
| Crapes of all kinds..... | 97,882 | 88,019 | 70,401 |
| Brooms and brushes..... | 93,388 | 100,220 | 111,524 |
| Turnware, manufactures of..... | 92,336 | 81,541 | 46,125 |
| Baking powder..... | 90,505 | 94,482 | 105,696 |
| Ink, writing and printing..... | 81,337 | 75,540 | 81,376 |
| Optical instruments..... | 55,918 | 68,536 | 78,292 |
| Cork, and cork wood, or cork bark, manufactured..... | 53,930 | 66,086 | 81,615 |
| Hair, manufactures of..... | 31,564 | 39,199 | 38,598 |
| Leads..... | 28,957 | 37,662 | 34,302 |
| Candles, all kinds..... | 25,112 | 26,049 | 27,802 |
| Spices, ground..... | 17,517 | 25,328 | 22,254 |
| All other manufactured articles..... | 4,340,688 | 4,831,091 | 6,393,477 |
| Total value of manufactured articles..... | 60,047,742 | 62,436,881 | 61,900,423 |
| Total value of unmanufactured articles..... | 49,625,705 | 50,328,703 | 51,444,701 |
| Total value of articles imported..... | 109,673,447 | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 |

* Including leather.

The proportions of the two classes of articles to the total value do not vary very much, as that of manufactured articles was, in the three years named, 54·75 per cent, 55·37 per cent and 54·61 per cent, while of unmanufactured articles the figures were 45·25 per cent, 44·63 per cent and 45·39 per cent, respectively.

274. The total value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty-four years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table:—

Exports of
Canadian
produce,
1891.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Total Value. | Value per Head. | Percentage of Total Exports. |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ cts. | |
| 1868..... | 48,504,809 | 14 38 | 84 26 |
| 1869..... | 52,490,772 | 15 35 | 86 65 |
| 1870..... | 59,043,590 | 17 09 | 80 02 |
| 1871..... | 57,630,024 | 16 38 | 77 70 |
| 1872..... | 65,831,083 | 18 24 | 79 06 |
| 1873..... | 76,538,025 | 20 86 | 85 24 |

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1891—*Concluded.*

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Total Value. | Value per Head. | Percentage of Total Exports. |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ cts. | |
| 1874..... | 76,741,997 | 20 06 | 85.89 |
| 1875..... | 69,709,823 | 17 94 | 89.50 |
| 1876..... | 72,491,437 | 18 35 | 89.53 |
| 1877..... | 68,030,546 | 16 95 | 89.66 |
| 1878..... | 67,989,800 | 16 67 | 84.45 |
| 1879..... | 62,431,025 | 15 07 | 87.32 |
| 1880..... | 72,899,697 | 17 29 | 82.92 |
| 1881..... | 83,944,701 | 19 36 | 85.40 |
| 1882..... | 94,137,690 | 21 48 | 92.17 |
| 1883..... | 87,702,431 | 19 79 | 89.41 |
| 1884..... | 79,833,098 | 17 80 | 87.34 |
| 1885..... | 79,131,735 | 17 44 | 88.67 |
| 1886..... | 77,756,704 | 16 95 | 91.21 |
| 1887..... | 80,960,909 | 17 47 | 90.44 |
| 1888..... | 81,382,072 | 17 37 | 90.22 |
| 1889..... | 80,272,456 | 16 95 | 90.00 |
| 1890..... | 85,257,586 | 17 80 | 88.12 |
| 1891..... | 88,801,066 | 18 33 | 90.23 |

In one year only, since Confederation, has the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1891 been exceeded, and the percentage of total exports, though not so high as in some previous years, was above the average of 24 years. The value per head, moreover, was higher than the value in the seven previous years.

Quantity and value of principal exports, 1890 and 1891.

275. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1890 and 1891, the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of some of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap iron and salt have been transferred from "products of the mine," and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks and sawn lumber of all kinds from "products of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class there is no doubt they rightfully belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

| ARTICLES. | EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA. | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 1890. | | 1891. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| <i>The Mine.</i> | | | | |
| | | \$ | | \$ |
| Coal..... Tons. | 715,364 | 2,447,936 | 833,684 | 2,916,465 |
| Gold-bearing quartz, dust, suggets, &c..... | | 657,022 | | 554,126 |
| Copper ore..... Tons. | 1,406 | 111,086 | 3,079 | 269,169 |
| Iron ore..... " | 13,811 | 31,366 | 14,648 | 32,582 |
| Silver ore..... " | 238 | 201,615 | 309 | 238,367 |
| Stone, undressed..... " | 15,712 | 66,121 | 16,237 | 47,811 |
| Mineral oil, crude..... Gall. | 352,050 | 15,294 | 434,639 | 18,436 |
| Other articles..... | | 1,323,277 | | 1,705,468 |
| Total produce of the mine.. | | 4,853,717 | | 5,782,424 |
| <i>The Fisheries.</i> | | | | |
| Fish, preserved..... Lbs. | | 3,071,858 | 28,077,480 | 3,510,575 |
| " fresh..... | | 846,007 | | 1,071,541 |
| Salmon, fresh..... Lbs. | 992,112 | 112,497 | 1,236,566 | 130,838 |
| " pickled..... Brls. | 3,354 | 48,281 | 3,249 | 43,547 |
| Fish, salted dry..... Cwt. | 722,540 | 3,014,275 | 731,778 | 3,119,530 |
| " wet..... | | 889,404 | | 1,162,334 |
| " smoked..... Lbs. | 5,793,370 | 106,244 | 5,333,512 | 109,792 |
| " oil of..... Gall. | 121,785 | 41,243 | 61,980 | 18,297 |
| " furs and skins of..... | | 318,635 | | 536,049 |
| Other articles..... | | 13,462 | | 12,898 |
| Total produce of the fisheries | | 8,461,906 | | 9,715,401 |
| <i>The Forest.</i> | | | | |
| Timber, ash..... Tons. | 7,720 | 93,823 | 3,492 | 53,812 |
| " birch..... " | 28,370 | 234,634 | 24,403 | 192,477 |
| " elm..... " | 18,338 | 255,693 | 14,357 | 188,553 |
| " maple..... " | 926 | 12,577 | 474 | 6,220 |
| " oak..... " | 40,679 | 808,486 | 25,272 | 521,998 |
| " pine, white..... " | 175,269 | 2,698,926 | 139,285 | 1,959,137 |
| " red..... " | 10,347 | 106,549 | 9,083 | 83,340 |
| Basswood, butternut and hickory..... M. ft. | 3,128 | 58,167 | 1,449 | 28,567 |
| Timber, all other..... Tons. | 5,400 | 94,182 | 5,343 | 78,093 |
| Firewood..... Cords. | 133,271 | 281,288 | 147,780 | 314,870 |
| Sawlogs, chingle and stave bolts..... | | 797,640 | | 893,819 |
| Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces | 1,686,820 | 363,639 | 1,605,716 | 316,676 |
| Knees and futtocks..... " | 39,435 | 31,912 | 26,390 | 25,207 |
| Spars and masts..... " | 20,109 | 19,292 | 44,103 | 28,179 |
| Hop, hoop, telegraph and and other poles..... | | 92,826 | | 144,396 |
| Woods, all other..... | | 442,372 | | 634,908 |
| Total produce of the forest.. | | 6,380,516 | | 5,434,912 |

CHAPTER IV.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA. | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1890. | | 1891. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| <i>Animal Products.</i> | | \$ | | \$ |
| Horses..... Nos. | 16,550 | 1,936,073 | 11,658 | 1,417,244 |
| Horned cattle..... " | 81,454 | 6,949,417 | 117,761 | 8,772,499 |
| Swine..... " | 670 | 3,152 | 334 | 1,964 |
| Sheep..... " | 315,931 | 1,274,347 | 299,347 | 1,146,465 |
| Other animals and poultry..... | | 111,904 | | 60,753 |
| Bacon and lard..... Cwt. | 74,921 | 631,079 | 75,542 | 628,469 |
| Beef and mutton..... " | 3,142 | 19,318 | 6,018 | 40,044 |
| Pork..... " | 2,389 | 14,281 | 677 | 4,089 |
| Tongues..... Lbs. | 29,130 | 1,746 | 24,870 | 1,342 |
| Other meats..... " | 2,096,211 | 180,013 | 2,903,005 | 286,100 |
| Bones..... Cwt. | 107,223 | 57,215 | 134,819 | 80,926 |
| Birds..... Lbs. | 1,951,585 | 340,131 | 3,768,101 | 602,175 |
| Chickens..... " | 94,290,187 | 9,372,212 | 106,202,140 | 9,508,800 |
| Eggs..... Doz. | 12,839,660 | 1,795,214 | 8,022,935 | 1,160,359 |
| Furs, dressed and undressed..... | | 1,572,396 | | 1,429,229 |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur..... | | 499,299 | | 489,004 |
| Leather..... Lbs. | 82,434 | 6,072 | 47,734 | 3,174 |
| Shorn pelts..... Nos. | 33,096 | 7,103 | 39,168 | 18,591 |
| Tallow..... Lbs. | 43,608 | 1,808 | 49,893 | 2,899 |
| Wool..... " | 1,047,754 | 235,669 | 1,108,286 | 245,743 |
| <i>Total animal products.....</i> | | 108,546 | | 68,212 |

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA. | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | 1890. | | 1891. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| <i>Manufactures.</i> | | | | |
| Books | | 52,936 | | 63,312 |
| Bread and biscuits..... Cwt. | 4,928 | 15,092 | 3,843 | 13,898 |
| Soap..... Lbs. | 87,590 | 3,733 | 95,280 | 6,886 |
| Carriages..... No. | 302 | 17,457 | 539 | 26,105 |
| Cottons | | 108,822 | | 159,954 |
| Clothing, hats and caps..... | | 47,867 | | 64,591 |
| Cordage, junk and oakum..... | | 49,419 | | 66,878 |
| Furs | | 11,212 | | 11,045 |
| Glass and earthenware..... | | 9,668 | | + 5,521 |
| Gypsum and lime..... | | 176,134 | | 154,484 |
| Iron, scrap | | 26,172 | | 12,285 |
| Iron and hardware..... | | 124,741 | | 107,208 |
| Leather and manufactures of..... | | 796,452 | | 896,487 |
| Boots and shoes..... | | 82,949 | | 53,969 |
| Machinery..... | | 467,419 | | 362,757 |
| Musical instruments..... | | 329,855 | | 401,553 |
| Oil cake..... Cwt. | 35,545 | 42,362 | 93,462 | 118,167 |
| Rags | | 31,138 | | 38,199 |
| Sewing machines..... No. | 5,709 | 43,594 | 2,766 | 27,841 |
| Stone, wrought..... | | 47,550 | | 45,065 |
| Salt..... Bush. | 6,071 | 1,522 | 5,706 | 1,429 |
| Tobacco, snuff and cigars. Lbs. | 689,194 | 28,277 | 322,864 | 16,815 |
| Woolens..... | | 19,900 | | 38,528 |
| Wood..... | | 20,700,720 | | 19,932,874 |
| Ale and beer..... Galls. | 19,511 | 10,347 | 36,936 | 17,617 |
| Whiskey and other spirits..... | 13,460 | 25,978 | 21,347 | 47,404 |
| Ships sold to other countries..... Tons. | 22,844 | 442,781 | 15,143 | 280,474 |
| Other articles..... | | 1,829,657 | | 2,173,925 |
| Total, manufactures..... | | 25,541,844 | | 25,145,071 |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 82,596 | | 45,337 |
| Coin and bullion, produce of Canada..... | | | | 129,328 |
| Coin and bullion, not the produce of Canada..... | | 2,439,782 | | 817,569 |
| Goods, not produce of Canada..... | | 9,051,781 | | 8,798,631 |
| Estimated amount short..... | | 2,922,072 | | 2,913,964 |
| Total exports..... | | 96,749,149 | | 98,417,286 |

* Cement included.

+ Glassware only.

276. There was an increase of \$3,543,480 in the value of domestic exports in 1891, as compared with 1890, made up by increases of and decreases.

\$1,758,828 in agricultural products, \$860,746 in animals and the in products, \$928,707 in products of the mine, and \$1,253,495 in products of the fisheries, and decreases of \$945,604 in products of the forest, and \$396,773 in manufactures. The principal increases among the articles were in exports of coal, almost all kinds of fish, cattle, cheese, wheat and flour, beans, pease and potatoes, and manufactures of cotton. The decreases were principally in products of the forest and manufactures of wood.

Exports of 277. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in Canada since Confederation, every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1891.

| YEAR. | DOMESTIC. | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Produce of the Mine. | Produce of the Fisheries | Produce of the Forest. | Animals and their Products. | Agricultural Products. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 1,276,129 | 3,357,510 | 5,470,042 | 6,893,167 | 12,871,055 |
| 1869 | 1,941,485 | 3,242,710 | 5,730,568 | 8,769,407 | 12,182,702 |
| 1870 | 2,192,541 | 3,608,549 | 5,766,479 | 12,138,161 | 13,675,619 |
| 1871 | 2,841,124 | 3,994,275 | 7,023,530 | 12,608,506 | 9,853,924 |
| 1872 | 4,779,594 | 4,386,214 | 7,707,144 | 12,705,967 | 13,378,891 |
| 1873 | 5,718,480 | 4,779,277 | 8,583,429 | 14,243,017 | 14,995,340 |
| 1874 | 3,621,401 | 5,292,368 | 7,417,437 | 14,679,169 | 19,590,142 |
| 1875 | 3,643,398 | 5,380,527 | 8,072,997 | 12,700,507 | 17,258,358 |
| 1876 | 3,640,896 | 5,500,989 | 6,030,255 | 13,614,569 | 21,139,665 |
| 1877 | 3,561,717 | 5,874,360 | 8,242,958 | 14,220,617 | 14,689,376 |
| 1878 | 2,762,762 | 6,853,975 | 5,912,130 | 14,019,857 | 18,008,754 |
| 1879 | 3,034,233 | 6,928,871 | 2,923,202 | 14,100,584 | 19,628,464 |
| 1880 | 2,831,161 | 6,579,656 | 3,945,966 | 17,607,577 | 22,294,328 |
| 1881 | 2,728,263 | 6,867,715 | 7,708,542 | 21,360,219 | 21,268,327 |
| 1882 | 2,977,155 | 7,682,079 | 6,109,677 | 20,454,759 | 31,035,712 |
| 1883 | 2,953,375 | 8,809,118 | 6,915,082 | 20,284,343 | 22,818,518 |
| 1884 | 3,229,684 | 8,591,654 | 7,005,119 | 22,946,108 | 12,397,843 |
| 1885 | 3,627,211 | 7,960,001 | 4,927,265 | 25,337,104 | 14,518,293 |
| 1886 | 3,924,398 | 6,843,388 | 4,926,226 | 22,065,433 | 17,652,779 |
| 1887 | 3,796,496 | 6,875,810 | 3,574,885 | 24,246,937 | 18,826,235 |
| 1888 | 4,100,893 | 7,793,183 | 5,091,546 | 24,719,297 | 15,436,360 |
| 1889 | 4,415,046 | 7,212,208 | 5,189,564 | 23,894,707 | 13,414,111 |
| 1890 | 4,853,717 | 8,461,906 | 6,380,516 | 25,106,995 | 11,908,030 |
| 1891 | 5,782,424 | 9,715,401 | 5,454,912 | 25,967,741 | 13,606,858 |

| Year. | DOMESTIC. | | Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount Returned at Inland Ports | Foreign. | Total. |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|---|------------|-------------|
| | Manu- factures. | Mis- cellaneous. | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868..... | 15,675,276 | | 7,827,890 | 4,196,821 | 57,567,888 |
| 1869..... | 17,456,432 | | 7,295,676 | 3,855,801 | 60,474,781 |
| 1870..... | 18,327,380 | 371,652 | 10,964,676 | 6,527,622 | 73,573,490 |
| 1871..... | 18,474,242 | 387,554 | 9,139,018 | 9,853,244 | 74,173,618 |
| 1872..... | 19,470,457 | 515,985 | 6,897,454 | 12,798,182 | 82,639,663 |
| 1873..... | 24,460,773 | 465,290 | 7,138,466 | 9,405,910 | 89,789,922 |
| 1874..... | 22,916,431 | 419,800 | 4,811,084 | 10,614,096 | 89,351,928 |
| 1875..... | 20,625,925 | 469,181 | 3,258,767 | 7,137,319 | 77,886,979 |
| 1876..... | 19,542,107 | 393,368 | 3,809,625 | 7,234,961 | 80,966,435 |
| 1877..... | 18,955,096 | 320,816 | 2,899,405 | 7,111,108 | 75,875,393 |
| 1878..... | 17,780,776 | 401,871 | 2,418,655 | 11,164,878 | 79,323,667 |
| 1879..... | 13,087,205 | 386,999 | 3,046,033 | 8,355,644 | 71,491,255 |
| 1880..... | 16,197,348 | 640,155 | 4,575,261 | 13,240,006 | 87,911,458 |
| 1881..... | 20,966,131 | 622,182 | 3,994,327 | 13,375,117 | 98,290,823 |
| 1882..... | 21,247,393 | 535,935 | 4,406,039 | 7,628,453 | 102,137,203 |
| 1883..... | 21,976,375 | 528,895 | 4,048,324 | 9,751,773 | 98,085,894 |
| 1884..... | 22,400,981 | 560,690 | 4,885,311 | 9,389,106 | 91,406,496 |
| 1885..... | 19,236,270 | 557,374 | 4,975,197 | 8,079,646 | 89,238,361 |
| 1886..... | 18,959,271 | 604,011 | 2,837,729 | 7,438,079 | 85,251,314 |
| 1887..... | 19,989,296 | 644,361 | 3,062,458 | 8,549,333 | 89,515,811 |
| 1888..... | 20,382,594 | 773,877 | 3,101,856 | 8,863,394 | 90,263,000 |
| 1889..... | 22,292,516 | 783,652 | 5,048,908 | 6,938,455 | 89,189,167 |
| 1890..... | 25,541,844 | 82,506 | 5,361,854 | 9,651,781 | 96,749,149 |
| 1891..... | 25,145,071 | 45,337 | 3,860,921 | 8,798,631 | 98,417,296 |

278. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years :—

Value of principal exports, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| ARTICLES. | VALUE OF EXPORTS. | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Agricultural implements..... | 321,341 | 367,198 | 252,620 |
| Animals— | | | |
| Horses..... | 2,170,722 | 1,936,073 | 1,417,244 |
| Cattle..... | 5,708,126 | 6,949,417 | 8,772,499 |
| Sheep..... | 1,263,125 | 1,274,347 | 1,146,465 |
| Swine..... | 6,175 | 3,152 | 1,954 |
| Other animals..... | 114,489 | 111,994 | 60,753 |
| Asbestos..... | 323,896 | 444,159 | 513,969 |

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.
DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | VALUE OF EXPORTS. | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ashes, all kinds..... | 131,648 | 106,867 | 124,193 |
| Bark for tanning..... | 154,600 | 141,144 | 213,433 |
| Books, pamphlets, maps, &c..... | 49,514 | 62,936 | 63,312 |
| Bran..... | 69,302 | 86,225 | 162,324 |
| Butter..... | 331,958 | 340,131 | 602,175 |
| Carrriages, carts, waggons, &c..... | 27,252 | 17,457 | 26,165 |
| Cheese..... | 8,915,684 | 9,372,212 | 9,568,300 |
| Coal..... | 2,232,154 | 2,447,936 | 2,916,465 |
| Copper, fine..... | 7,602 | 109,327 | 171,308 |
| Eggs..... | 2,150,510 | 1,795,214 | 1,169,359 |
| Extract of hemlock bark..... | 159,939 | 161,822 | 187,176 |
| Firewood..... | 340,030 | 281,298 | 314,870 |
| Fish— | | | |
| Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock..... | 3,104,693 | 3,028,515 | 3,131,050 |
| Herring..... | 541,013 | 472,147 | 547,587 |
| Mackerel..... | 450,754 | 585,267 | 944,498 |
| Salmon..... | 931,318 | 2,230,632 | 1,919,754 |
| Lobsters..... | 1,206,598 | 1,138,293 | 1,930,175 |
| Flax..... | 121,867 | 175,563 | 181,386 |
| Flour, wheat..... | 646,068 | 521,383 | 1,388,578 |
| Fruits— | | | |
| Dried..... | 3,951 | 4,759 | 49,108 |
| All other..... | 1,000,262 | 1,060,131 | 1,518,108 |
| Furs..... | 8,396 | 11,212 | 11,045 |

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | VALUE OF EXPORTS. | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Oils, fish | 55,360 | 41,243 | 18,297 |
| " mineral, coal and kerosene | 18,681 | 15,812 | 18,726 |
| Oil cake | 63,102 | 42,362 | 118,167 |
| Ores, copper | 195,182 | 111,086 | 269,169 |
| " silver | 168,265 | 201,615 | 238,367 |
| " other | 91,276 | 72,583 | 48,800 |
| Phosphates | 364,583 | 401,827 | 422,200 |
| Potatoes | 287,763 | 495,745 | 1,693,671 |
| Salt | 3,750 | 1,522 | 1,429 |
| Sand and gravel | 42,067 | 60,359 | 63,326 |
| Shingles | 404,680 | 340,872 | 438,929 |
| Ships sold to other countries | 266,817 | 442,781 | 280,474 |
| Shooks, box and other | 369,034 | 198,503 | 201,716 |
| Sleepers and railroad ties | 470,558 | 303,639 | 310,676 |
| Stave bolts | 122,621 | 110,093 | 133,308 |
| Timber, square | 3,128,431 | 4,353,870 | 3,084,290 |
| Wool | 217,600 | 235,609 | 245,563 |
| Other articles | 4,614,372 | 4,940,549 | 5,869,219 |
| Total | 77,201,804 | 82,335,514 | 85,757,744 |
| Estimated amount short returned at inland ports | 3,070,652 | 2,922,072 | 2,913,964 |
| Coin and bullion | | | 129,328 |
| Grand total | 80,272,456 | 85,257,586 | 88,801,036 |

279. Out of 70 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there were increases in 44, the principal being in exports of cattle, bark, butter, mackerel, wheat, flour, beans, cheese, oil cake, copper ore and potatoes. Special tables with reference to the exports of agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter on agriculture.

280. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last five years, showing the principal countries to which goods were exported :—

Increase
in various
articles.

Value of
exports of
Canadian
produce,
by coun-
tries,
1887-1891.

MINE.

| COUNTRIES. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain..... | 477,722 | 478,260 | 422,355 | 630,815 | 851,794 |
| United States..... | 3,076,013 | 3,331,264 | 3,749,667 | 3,961,294 | 4,599,400 |
| France..... | 1,246 | 2,970 | 5,181 | 1,132 | 31,217 |
| Germany..... | 43,452 | 46,053 | 15,856 | 17,067 | 22,774 |
| British West Indies..... | 5,396 | 1,897 | 4,832 | 15,644 | 21,125 |
| Newfoundland..... | 135,028 | 146,222 | 152,871 | 166,998 | 141,385 |
| Other countries..... | 57,639 | 94,227 | 64,284 | 60,767 | 114,729 |
| Total..... | 3,795,496 | 4,100,893 | 4,415,046 | 4,853,717 | 5,782,424 |

FISHERIES.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Great Britain..... | 1,704,190 | 1,544,901 | 1,249,928 | 2,707,422 | 2,747,882 |
| United States..... | 2,717,509 | 3,123,853 | 2,839,980 | 2,850,528 | 3,807,786 |
| France..... | 80,866 | 173,082 | 145,711 | 80,465 | 59,966 |
| Germany..... | 11,808 | 7,113 | 11,200 | 18,134 | 30,069 |
| British West Indies..... | 946,014 | 1,130,130 | 1,401,367 | 1,168,404 | 1,203,488 |
| Newfoundland..... | 15,529 | 27,705 | 1,500 | 2,484 | 18,439 |
| Other countries..... | 1,390,894 | 1,786,399 | 1,562,513 | 1,634,469 | 1,847,741 |
| Total..... | 6,875,810 | 7,793,183 | 7,212,208 | 8,461,906 | 9,715,401 |

FOREST.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Great Britain..... | 2,208,620 | 2,469,758 | 3,144,588 | 4,342,963 | 3,104,670 |
| United States..... | 1,332,092 | 2,155,539 | 2,020,117 | 1,956,883 | 2,304,035 |
| France..... | 10,595 | 4,790 | 11,718 | 25,511 | 2,390 |
| Germany..... | | 600 | 5,581 | 17,793 | 1,250 |
| British West Indies..... | 1,577 | 2,764 | 1,221 | 1,087 | 5,593 |
| Newfoundland..... | 2,738 | 5,065 | 2,159 | 2,963 | 1,286 |
| Other countries..... | 19,283 | 452,970 | 4,180 | 33,316 | 15,682 |
| Total..... | 3,574,885 | 5,091,546 | 5,189,564 | 6,380,516 | 5,434,912 |

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Great Britain..... | 16,315,474 | 16,571,072 | 16,227,060 | 18,578,722 | 20,991,143 |
| United States..... | 7,291,369 | 7,595,743 | 7,137,006 | 5,966,474 | 4,316,979 |
| France..... | 15 | 52,920 | 33,820 | 40,024 | |
| Germany..... | 74,582 | 50,649 | 66,280 | 152,597 | 266,425 |
| British West Indies..... | 8,459 | 12,977 | 21,690 | 22,247 | 43,160 |
| Newfoundland..... | 415,212 | 372,295 | 308,763 | 276,652 | 276,326 |
| Other countries..... | 141,826 | 63,641 | 100,088 | 70,279 | 73,708 |
| Total..... | 24,246,937 | 24,719,297 | 23,894,707 | 25,106,995 | 25,967,741 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| COUNTRIES. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Great Britain..... | 9,438,408 | 4,292,640 | 3,674,055 | 3,661,826 | 5,254,028 |
| United States..... | 7,966,248 | 10,306,278 | 9,125,707 | 7,519,253 | 7,291,246 |
| France..... | 10 | 9,783 | 1,907 | 1,595 | 6,965 |
| Germany..... | 258,991 | 49,825 | 17,011 | 184,449 | 129,968 |
| British West Indies..... | 171,194 | 76,800 | 128,586 | 148,474 | 153,836 |
| Newfoundland..... | 821,652 | 596,693 | 386,158 | 232,758 | 612,274 |
| Other countries..... | 169,732 | 103,991 | 80,687 | 159,675 | 218,541 |
| Total..... | 18,826,235 | 15,436,360 | 13,414,411 | 11,908,030 | 13,666,858 |

MANUFACTURES.

| COUNTRIES. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Great Britain..... | 8,507,033 | 8,225,313 | 8,732,300 | 11,572,049 | 10,293,901 |
| United States..... | 9,319,884 | 10,118,179 | 10,849,538 | 10,960,002 | 12,466,846 |
| France..... | 243,719 | 139,035 | 135,037 | 129,100 | 148,286 |
| Germany..... | 29,095 | 38,253 | 27,571 | 70,971 | 63,264 |
| British West Indies..... | 237,649 | 278,747 | 263,725 | 297,150 | 524,732 |
| Newfoundland..... | 212,738 | 272,383 | 297,419 | 300,293 | 262,817 |
| Other countries..... | 1,449,178 | 1,310,684 | 1,986,926 | 2,212,279 | 1,384,865 |
| Total..... | 19,999,296 | 20,382,594 | 22,292,516 | 25,541,844 | 25,145,071 |

281. The preceding table gives the several values of goods exported to principal countries, and the next table shows in what proportions to the total exports in each class, the goods were shipped to the same countries

Proportion to total, of exports to certain countries.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

| COUNTRIES. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Great Britain..... | 12·58 | 11·66 | 9·57 | 13·00 | 14·73 |
| United States..... | 81·02 | 81·23 | 84·93 | 81·61 | 79·54 |
| France..... | 0·03 | 0·07 | 0·12 | 0·02 | 0·54 |
| Germany..... | 1·14 | 1·12 | 0·36 | 0·35 | 0·39 |
| British West Indies..... | 0·14 | 0·05 | 0·11 | 0·32 | 0·37 |
| Newfoundland..... | 3·56 | 3·57 | 3·46 | 3·44 | 2·45 |
| Other countries..... | 1·53 | 2·30 | 1·45 | 1·26 | 1·98 |

PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

| COUNTRIES. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Great Britain..... | 24·79 | 19·82 | 17·33 | 32·00 | 28·28 |
| United States..... | 40·52 | 40·09 | 39·38 | 33·69 | 39·19 |
| France..... | 1·18 | 2·22 | 2·02 | 0·95 | 9·62 |
| Germany..... | 0·17 | 0·19 | 0·16 | 0·21 | 0·31 |
| British West Indies..... | 13·76 | 14·50 | 19·43 | 13·81 | 12·39 |
| Newfoundland..... | 0·23 | 0·36 | 0·02 | 0·03 | 0·19 |
| Other countries..... | 20·35 | 22·91 | 21·66 | 19·31 | 19·02 |

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

| COUNTRIES. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Great Britain | 61.78 | 48.51 | 60.59 | 68.07 | 57.13 |
| United States | 37.26 | 42.34 | 38.93 | 30.67 | 42.39 |
| France | 0.30 | 0.09 | 0.23 | 0.40 | 0.04 |
| Germany | | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 0.02 |
| British West Indies | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.10 |
| Newfoundland | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Other countries | 0.54 | 8.90 | 0.08 | 0.51 | 0.30 |

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Great Britain | 67.29 | 67.04 | 67.91 | 74.00 | 90.84 |
| United States | 30.07 | 30.73 | 29.87 | 23.76 | 16.62 |
| France | | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.16 | |
| Germany | 0.31 | 0.20 | 0.28 | 0.61 | 1.03 |
| British West Indies | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.17 |
| Newfoundland | 1.71 | 1.51 | 1.29 | 1.10 | 1.06 |
| Other countries | 0.59 | 0.26 | 0.42 | 0.28 | 0.28 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Great Britain | 50.13 | 27.81 | 27.39 | 30.75 | 38.44 |
| United States | 42.32 | 66.77 | 68.03 | 63.15 | 53.35 |
| France | | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| Germany | 1.38 | 0.32 | 0.13 | 1.55 | 0.95 |
| British West Indies | 0.91 | 0.50 | 0.96 | 1.24 | 1.13 |
| Newfoundland | 4.36 | 3.87 | 2.88 | 1.95 | 4.48 |
| Other countries | 0.90 | 0.67 | 0.60 | 1.34 | 1.60 |

MANUFACTURES.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Great Britain | 42.54 | 40.35 | 39.17 | 45.31 | 40.94 |
| United States | 46.60 | 49.64 | 48.67 | 42.91 | 49.58 |
| France | 1.22 | 0.68 | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.59 |
| Germany | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 0.25 |
| British West Indies | 1.19 | 1.37 | 1.18 | 1.16 | 2.09 |
| Newfoundland | 1.06 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.18 | 1.05 |
| Other countries | 7.24 | 6.43 | 8.92 | 8.65 | 5.50 |

The United States take, it appears, almost all mineral products exported from this country, and hitherto they have taken the largest proportion of agricultural products, but as those mainly consisted of barley and eggs, it is probable that in consequence of the McKinley tariff and of the finding of good markets for these articles in Great Britain, that country will soon be the largest buyer of our agricultural products, as it is now of animals and their products, and products of the forest. There has been a very large increase in the proportion of products of the fisheries taken by Great Britain in the last two years.

282 The following table gives the value of exports of Canadian products during the years 1870, 1880 and 1890:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME IN THE YEARS 1870, 1880 AND 1890.

Exports of
Canada,
by coun-
tries, 1870,
1880, 1890.

| COUNTRIES. | Value of Exports, Domestic, 1870. | Per- cent- age. | Value of Exports, Domestic, 1880. | Per- cent- age. | Value of Exports, Domestic, 1890. | Per- cent- age. |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| British Possessions— | | | | | | |
| Great Britain | 21,160,987 | 35.84 | 35,208,031 | 48.30 | 41,499,149 | 48.68 |
| British West Indies | 1,512,780 | 2.56 | 1,888,726 | 2.59 | 1,460,968 | 1.71 |
| " Guiana | 166,634 | 0.28 | 260,633 | 0.36 | 192,398 | 0.23 |
| " Africa | | | 82,094 | 0.11 | 22,552 | 0.03 |
| " North American provinces | 1,425,520 | 2.41 | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | | 1,355,480 | 1.86 | 982,154 | 1.15 |
| Labrador | | | 908 | 0.00 | | |
| Australasia | 38,891 | 0.07 | 155,653 | 0.21 | 490,707 | 0.58 |
| Other British possessions | 16,891 | 0.03 | 14,861 | 0.02 | 21,895 | 0.03 |
| Total | 24,321,723 | 41.19 | 38,966,386 | 53.45 | 44,669,523 | 52.41 |
| Foreign Countries— | | | | | | |
| United States | 31,734,660 | 53.75 | 29,566,211 | 40.56 | 36,213,279 | 42.48 |
| France | 275,420 | 0.47 | 694,228 | 0.95 | 277,827 | 0.33 |
| Germany | 15,535 | 0.03 | 75,982 | 0.10 | 461,011 | 0.54 |
| Holland | 6,735 | 0.01 | 74,080 | 0.10 | 1,042 | 0.00 |
| Belgium | 13,598 | 0.02 | 475,420 | 0.65 | 41,421 | 0.05 |
| Italy | 150,066 | 0.25 | 163,787 | 0.22 | 81,059 | 0.10 |
| Portugal | 56,322 | 0.10 | 165,885 | 0.23 | 207,777 | 0.24 |
| Spain | 85,082 | 0.14 | 48,277 | 0.07 | 69,788 | 0.08 |
| Spanish West Indies | 1,280,268 | 2.17 | 1,318,287 | 1.81 | 1,163,507 | 1.36 |
| French | 167,830 | 0.28 | 217,314 | 0.30 | 9,314 | 0.01 |
| Danish | 27,368 | 0.04 | 66,251 | 0.09 | 43,198 | 0.05 |
| South America | 395,512 | 0.68 | 757,990 | 1.04 | 1,341,998 | 1.57 |
| St. Pierre | 91,711 | 0.16 | 112,631 | 0.15 | 160,809 | 0.19 |
| St. Domingo | 21,268 | 0.04 | | | | |
| Madeira | 14,928 | 0.03 | 20,163 | 0.03 | 12,381 | 0.01 |
| Canary Islands | 12,875 | 0.02 | 4,576 | 0.01 | | |
| Hayti | 1,498 | 0.00 | 24,723 | 0.03 | 397 | 0.00 |
| Mexico | | | 35,554 | 0.05 | 9,480 | 0.01 |
| Norway and Sweden | | | †48,482 | 0.07 | 380,696 | 0.45 |
| Russia | | | 905 | 0.00 | 10,259 | 0.01 |
| China | | | 10,619 | 0.01 | 32,143 | 0.04 |
| Japan | | | 26,891 | 0.04 | 26,530 | 0.03 |
| Sandwich Islands | | | 15,889 | 0.02 | 10,686 | 0.01 |
| Spanish possessions in Africa | | | | | 13,421 | 0.01 |
| Other foreign countries | 368,251 | 0.62 | 11,056 | 0.02 | 20,058 | 0.02 |
| Total | 34,721,867 | 58.81 | 33,363,311 | 46.55 | 40,598,063 | 47.59 |
| Grand total | 59,043,590 | 100.00 | 72,899,697 | 100.00 | 85,267,586 | 100.00 |

* Included in B. N. A. provinces. † Norway only.

Imports and exports of Canada from and to Great Britain and the United States 1890 and 1891.

283. The following tables show the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from and exported by Canada to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1890 and 1891.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

| ARTICLES. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | UNITED STATES. | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. |
| DUTIABLE GOODS. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks. | 157,020 | 164,030 | 62,272 | 68,794 |
| Ale, ginger. | 5,263 | 5,778 | 1,136 | 1,425 |
| Horned cattle. | | | 52,673 | 16,736 |
| Horses. | 1,732 | 1,215 | 83,440 | 114,114 |
| Sheep. | | | 107,674 | 106,122 |
| Swine. | 20 | | 82,964 | 8,843 |
| " slaughtered in bond for exportation. | | | 3,947 | 3,350 |
| Animals, all other, N.E.S. | 793 | 1,277 | 14,668 | 13,569 |
| Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls. | 252 | | 14 | 82 |
| Bags, containing fine salt. | 7,027 | 8,653 | 326 | 1,871 |
| Baking powder. | 466 | 502 | 94,016 | 103,194 |
| Belts and trusses, all kinds. | 7,307 | 5,592 | 14,046 | 15,332 |
| Bells of any description, except for churches. | 1,805 | 1,153 | 15,863 | 12,054 |
| Billiard tables. | 3,326 | 2,977 | 1,366 | 2,210 |
| Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink. | 7,720 | 8,157 | 47,876 | 38,600 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | UNITED STATES. | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. |
| DUTIABLE GOODS—Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manu- factured | 299 | 4 | 9,487 | 4,197 |
| Carriages, all kinds | 32,149 | 56,178 | 230,067 | 221,724 |
| " parts of | 4,795 | 5,403 | 37,029 | 30,448 |
| Carpets and squares, N.E.S. | 86,771 | 89,240 | 3,384 | 6,597 |
| Cases, jewel, and watch cases, &c. | 4,686 | 6,308 | 3,270 | 2,320 |
| Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives, forks, &c. | | | 1,404 | 195 |
| Cement | 220,942 | 199,925 | 52,833 | 58,490 |
| Chalk | 1,715 | 1,199 | 3,818 | 5,071 |
| Chicory | 3,355 | 2,402 | 2,236 | 1,705 |
| Cider | 196 | 65 | 2,528 | 2,801 |
| Clocks and clock springs | 13,243 | 7,179 | 95,655 | 87,293 |
| Coal, coke and coal dust | 142,178 | 95,236 | 3,549,943 | 4,179,340 |
| Coal tar and coal pitch | 3,745 | 25,130 | 15,600 | 10,584 |
| Cocoa matting | 4,505 | 4,166 | 788 | 707 |
| Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c. | 48,632 | 48,698 | 63,730 | 69,559 |
| Coffee | 512 | 1,482 | 72,593 | 59,678 |
| Collars, cuffs and shirt fronts, linen or cotton, &c. | 23,437 | 28,802 | 19,897 | 28,899 |
| Combs | 39,510 | 34,826 | 16,176 | 14,939 |
| Copper, and manufactures of | 69,947 | 111,247 | 144,528 | 295,808 |
| Cordage of all kinds | 19,329 | 17,412 | 63,294 | 73,664 |
| Cotton, and manufactures of | 3,105,318 | 3,175,715 | 748,918 | 727,932 |
| Crapes of all kinds | 84,889 | 69,132 | 398 | 1,391 |
| Crucibles | 589 | | 2,175 | |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines | 327,698 | 319,238 | 569,129 | 569,073 |
| Earthenware and chinaware | 514,549 | 469,626 | 66,829 | 69,372 |
| Electric and galvanic batteries, | 27,465 | 12,231 | 344,778 | 450,882 |
| " light, apparatus for | | | | |
| Embroideries | 105,925 | 113,919 | 11,687 | 16,639 |
| Emery wheels | 942 | 189 | 4,356 | 6,523 |
| Excelsior for upholsterers' use | | | 3,849 | 2,477 |
| Fancy goods | 1,239,559 | 984,119 | 299,787 | 234,669 |
| Felt | 1,531 | 3,799 | 3,679 | 3,182 |
| Fertilizers | 471 | 292 | 13,973 | 13,124 |
| Fireworks | 66 | 124 | 8,744 | 4,424 |
| Fish, fish oil, &c. | 63,285 | 46,726 | 452,455 | 439,997 |
| Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of | 1,369,669 | 1,366,971 | 28,979 | 39,623 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried | 197,169 | 155,294 | 318,875 | 293,253 |
| " green | 99,287 | 144,114 | 694,227 | 649,989 |
| Fruits, in cans or packages | 696 | 996 | 71,633 | 21,269 |
| Furs and manufactures of | 397,811 | 365,999 | 66,992 | 63,377 |
| Glass | 291,544 | 345,987 | 417,155 | 436,599 |
| Gloves and mitts | 439,286 | 394,280 | 62,397 | 36,879 |
| Gold and silver, manufactures of | 68,913 | 71,509 | 129,296 | 126,614 |
| Grapes, wine | 297 | 698 | 14,536 | 16,689 |
| Gunpowder and other explosives | 35,295 | 22,667 | 92,217 | 89,478 |

* Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | UNITED STATES. | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. |
| DUTIABLE GOODS—Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gutta percha and India rubber, manu- factures of..... | 406,679 | 401,447 | 494,561 | 381,297 |
| Hair, and manufactures of..... | 8,849 | 8,065 | 22,323 | 27,405 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets..... | 728,043 | 826,575 | 478,745 | 439,056 |
| Hay..... | 65 | 75 | 28,186 | 1,959 |
| Honey..... | 34,915 | 46,771 | 4,602 | 3,412 |
| Hops..... | 11,985 | 15,079 | 105,295 | 146,868 |
| Ink, writing..... | 2,525 | 1,767 | 14,026 | 15,918 |
| " painting..... | 5,144,495 | 4,672,175 | 42,513 | 44,704 |
| Iron and steel, and manufactures of..... | 216 | 70 | 44,704 | 4,805,145 |
| Ivory, manufactures of..... | 34,402 | 43,866 | 1,133 | 324 |
| Jellies, jams and marmalade..... | 24 | 54 | 2,338 | 2,235 |
| Jet, manufactures of..... | 109,645 | 68,418 | 4 | 1 |
| Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of..... | 345,781 | 283,427 | 318,865 | 272,942 |
| Lead, and manufactures of..... | 174,754 | 165,103 | 21,506 | 30,109 |
| Leather, and manufactures of..... | 308 | 572 | 791,451 | 696,008 |
| Lime..... | 12,605 | 14,077 | 5,360 | 3,701 |
| Lithographic stones, not engraved..... | 779 | 1,240 | 3,493 | 5,457 |
| Machine card clothing..... | 1,849 | 2,176 | 6,974 | 5,753 |
| Magie lanterns..... | 196 | 33 | 1,965 | 1,994 |
| Malt..... | 1,942 | 5,536 | 33,520 | 32,877 |
| " extract of, for medicinal purposes..... | 49,608 | 47,109 | 5,275 | 6,791 |
| Marble, and manufactures of..... | 117,496 | 102,082 | 88,047 | 85,802 |
| Mats and rugs, all kinds..... | 815 | 48 | 18,916 | 26,206 |
| Metal, and manufactures of..... | 16,732 | 21,828 | 234,522 | 238,249 |
| Molasses..... | 431 | 12 | 190,933 | 66,344 |
| Musical instruments, and parts of..... | 416,798 | 526,667 | 318,519 | 307,812 |
| Oils, coal, kerosene, &c., refined, and products of..... | 416,798 | 526,667 | 555,505 | 549,104 |
| Oils, all other..... | 159,897 | 184,654 | 305,771 | 421,763 |
| Oil cloth..... | 131,585 | 128,950 | 50,630 | 46,910 |
| Packages..... | 332,980 | 298,908 | 166,062 | 116,117 |
| Paints and colours..... | 471,135 | 414,259 | 123,619 | 117,050 |
| Paper, and manufactures of..... | 96,402 | 96,242 | 671,880 | 649,676 |
| Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds..... | | | 8,115 | 12,261 |
| Provisions, viz. :— | | | | |
| Butter..... | 1,139 | 744 | 61,027 | 74,759 |
| Cheese..... | 4,570 | 4,079 | 16,201 | 14,496 |
| Lard..... | 258 | 224 | 301,028 | 68,949 |
| Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides..... | 1,398 | 1,007 | 323,513 | 207,150 |
| Beef..... | 1,072 | 1,012 | 258,473 | 97,761 |
| Pork..... | 2,320 | 1,941 | 844,816 | 595,395 |
| Meat, all other..... | 13,362 | 12,473 | 172,405 | 218,009 |
| Salt..... | 31,126 | 35,607 | 26,377 | 23,704 |
| Seeds and roots..... | 44,069 | 13,276 | 177,555 | 362,913 |
| Silk, and manufactures of..... | 2,311,441 | 2,221,315 | 131,726 | 118,263 |
| Soap, all kinds..... | 32,532 | 43,584 | 92,110 | 92,679 |
| Spices..... | 164,583 | 157,887 | 46,475 | 50,064 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | UNITED STATES. | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. |
| DUTIABLE GOODS—Concluded. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Spirits and wine..... | 411,647 | 383,078 | 69,907 | 70,758 |
| Starch..... | 21,849 | 25,944 | 41,406 | 26,069 |
| Stone, and manufactures of..... | 55,229 | 50,371 | 228,662 | 219,238 |
| Sugar..... | 207,678 | 50,747 | 658,490 | 288,370 |
| Sugar candy and confectionery..... | 63,061 | 60,930 | 67,839 | 65,867 |
| Tea..... | ..... | ..... | 122,275 | 161,123 |
| Tinware, and all manufactures of tin..... | 6,177 | 4,319 | 75,072 | 40,572 |
| Tobacco, and manufactures..... | 11,894 | 9,350 | 75,905 | 74,583 |
| Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c..... | 1,150 | 3,172 | 88,800 | 115,603 |
| Turpentine, spirits of..... | 3,656 | 65 | 217,997 | 201,864 |
| Varnish..... | 27,241 | 24,018 | 59,425 | 44,115 |
| Vegetables..... | 13,888 | 13,782 | 193,328 | 184,653 |
| Watches, and parts of..... | 11,023 | 6,073 | 511,729 | 400,141 |
| Wood, and manufactures of..... | 61,793 | 88,241 | 1,383,481 | 1,079,235 |
| Woollen manufactures..... | 10,078,633 | 9,110,601 | 136,301 | 106,751 |
| All other dutiable goods..... | 803,518 | 965,903 | 858,516 | 1,430,454 |
| FREE GOODS. | | | | |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 9,096 | ..... | 4,586,661 | 5,224,452 |
| Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or sort..... | 8,182 | 42,942 | 45,515 | 12,388 |
| Salt..... | 206,633 | 275,152 | 759 | 1,876 |
| Logs, and round unmanufactured tim- ber, N.E.S..... | 137 | ..... | 256,100 | 859,578 |
| Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or other- wise manufactured..... | 1,853 | 1,458 | 638,244 | 756,314 |
| Horses (improvement of stock)..... | 128,139 | 121,711 | 262,439 | 264,239 |
| Cattle..... | 19,540 | 400 | 28,805 | 35,582 |
| Other animals " "..... | 21,312 | 19,721 | 7,211 | 6,651 |
| Bristles..... | 17,205 | 15,622 | 51,436 | 45,116 |
| Eggs..... | 69 | 23 | 89,444 | 94,996 |
| Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed..... | 76,835 | 141,243 | 248,484 | 291,771 |
| Grouse for use of soap stock..... | ..... | ..... | 154,855 | 91,847 |
| Hides..... | 30,177 | 59,149 | 1,660,553 | 1,869,720 |
| Silk, raw..... | 155 | 5 | 193,326 | 172,521 |
| Wood, unmanufactured..... | 678,097 | 537,909 | 691,599 | 555,093 |
| Broom corn..... | ..... | ..... | 97,527 | 109,042 |
| Fruits, green..... | 5 | ..... | 748,384 | 393,584 |
| Hemp, undressed..... | 626,932 | 626,353 | 143,036 | 236,641 |
| Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c..... | 2,388 | 4,315 | 32,536 | 15,232 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise..... | ..... | 293 | 1,316,718 | 1,522,014 |
| Seeds..... | 10,961 | 14,950 | 208,513 | 5,117 |
| Bells for churches..... | 7,236 | 5,157 | 14,553 | 14,124 |
| Cotton waste..... | 31,820 | 40,887 | 190,707 | 235,179 |
| " wool..... | 8,902 | 47,868 | 3,590,347 | 3,555,278 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | UNITED STATES. | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. |
| FREE GOODS—<i>Concluded.</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, &c. | 566,209 | 616,346 | 662,504 | 731,317 |
| Nets and seines, lines and twines..... | 184,069 | 176,703 | 234,835 | 246,612 |
| Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, un- manufactured..... | 7,816 | 1,615 | 528,513 | 739,983 |
| Junk and oakum | 52,011 | 47,915 | 16,472 | 17,665 |
| Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only..... | 180,077 | 330,077 | ..... | 4 |
| Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manu- factures of, | 3,677,908 | 4,304,905 | 879,527 | 1,019,729 |
| Newspapers, magazines and weekly liter- ary papers, unbound, | 28,586 | 17,431 | 42,612 | 37,599 |
| Oils, coconut and palm..... | 10,818 | 5,669 | 101,227 | 81,999 |
| Rags for the manufacture of paper..... | 67,287 | 49,722 | 124,244 | 107,846 |
| Veneers, ivory, sawn only..... | 3,174 | 4,369 | 24,488 | 19,961 |
| Articles for the use of the Dominion Gov- ernment, &c. | 466,016 | 186,043 | 123,401 | 228,129 |
| Articles for the use of the Army and Navy | 363,041 | 396,915 | 7,693 | 12,257 |
| Coffee, green, N.E.S. | 192,757 | 148,176 | ..... | ..... |
| Paintings, oil or water colour..... | 106,874 | 114,603 | 68,411 | 86,017 |
| Settlers' effects..... | 327,460 | 347,171 | 1,469,268 | 1,412,867 |
| Tea, black, green and Japan..... | 1,374,725 | 1,327,657 | ..... | ..... |
| Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin..... | 113,232 | 28,583 | 926,312 | 1,652,180 |
| All other free goods..... | 514,816 | 540,808 | 1,309,320 | 1,135,254 |
| Total | 43,390,241 | 42,047,526 | 52,291,973 | 53,685,657 |

It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second hand—as coffee, sugar, hides, &c. Out of the total value of imports from the United States, no less than \$11,094,279 represented imports of coal, hides, tobacco and cotton wool, articles of which some cannot at present be produced in sufficient quantities in Canada, and others cannot be produced at all, and are therefore imported free of duty.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

| ARTICLES. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | UNITED STATES. | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Asbestos | 36,459 | 95,120 | 403,800 | 374,687 |
| Coal | 78,417 | 64,589 | 2,126,000 | 2,572,914 |
| Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c. | 500 | | 656,622 | 553,976 |
| Gypsum, crude | | | 191,623 | 183,679 |
| Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene | | | 15,735 | 18,436 |
| Ore, antimony | 1,115 | | 405 | |
| " copper and fine copper | 135,010 | 266,950 | 109,327 | 173,527 |
| " iron | 2,710 | 140 | 28,656 | 32,442 |
| " manganese | | | 37,697 | 16,218 |
| " silver | 17,600 | | 184,015 | 238,367 |
| Phosphates | 355,845 | 393,250 | 34,182 | 22,350 |
| Stone and marble, unwrought | | 1,025 | 66,048 | 46,705 |
| Oysters | 160 | 198 | 213 | 152 |
| Lobsters, fresh | | | 140,039 | 179,422 |
| " canned | 436,432 | 696,711 | 469,317 | 954,200 |
| Fish, all kinds | 2,096,314 | 1,563,900 | 2,052,565 | 2,591,222 |
| Fish oil | 27,035 | 7,139 | 13,818 | 10,690 |
| Furs and skins of marine animals | 147,164 | 479,934 | 171,474 | 56,115 |
| Ashes, pot and pearl | 61,014 | 68,380 | 33,645 | 16,717 |
| Bark, tanning | | | 141,144 | 213,455 |
| Firewood | | | 281,125 | 314,591 |
| Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles | | | 92,326 | 142,796 |
| Logs | 672 | 6,346 | 681,308 | 722,845 |
| Lumber | 9,693,830 | 7,943,438 | 7,840,971 | 8,932,512 |
| Masts and spars | 5,399 | 102 | 11,986 | 22,735 |
| Shingles and shingle bolts | *6,685 | | 301,908 | 401,186 |
| Sleepers and railway ties | 6,726 | 2,902 | 296,913 | 307,684 |
| Stave bolts | | | 110,093 | 133,308 |
| Shooks, box and other | 23,113 | 41,667 | 141,327 | 121,106 |
| Timber, square | 4,274,500 | 3,063,761 | 4,491 | 4,227 |
| Horses | 17,925 | 156,254 | 1,887,895 | 1,215,022 |
| Horned cattle | 6,565,315 | 8,425,396 | 104,623 | 26,975 |
| Swine | | 75 | 1,776 | 888 |
| Sheep | 480,299 | 344,405 | 761,565 | 759,081 |
| Poultry and other animals | 1,623 | 4,826 | 106,612 | 53,510 |
| Bones | | 7,903 | 46,873 | 46,177 |
| Butter | 184,105 | 440,060 | 5,059 | 10,054 |
| Cheese | 9,349,731 | 9,481,373 | 6,425 | 13,485 |
| Eggs | 820 | 83,589 | 1,793,104 | 1,074,247 |
| Furs, dressed | 1,147 | 2,434 | 15,557 | 41,638 |
| " undressed | 1,153,280 | 1,113,531 | 396,453 | 257,383 |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur | 28,082 | 13,455 | 470,466 | 472,501 |
| Honey | 8 | 48 | 163 | 182 |
| Lard | 6,061 | 1,862 | 1 | 970 |
| Bacon | 606,251 | 589,599 | 81 | 118 |
| Hams | 22,364 | 36,398 | 25 | 57 |
| Beef | 961 | 740 | 1,843 | 699 |
| Mutton | | 8,066 | 2,261 | 13,807 |
| Pork | 506 | 40 | 195 | 198 |

* Shingles only.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | UNITED STATES. | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1890. | Value, 1891. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Meats, canned..... | 107,817 | 267,959 | 108 | 3,155 |
| Meats, all other, N.E.S. | 32,571 | 2,332 | 36,337 | 5,637 |
| Sheep pelts..... | | | 7,103 | 18,591 |
| Wool..... | | | 235,466 | 245,322 |
| Bran..... | 68,340 | 97,872 | 14,103 | 56,444 |
| Flax..... | | | 175,563 | 181,386 |
| Apples..... | 835,545 | 1,235,247 | 149,479 | 147,158 |
| Fruits, all other, green..... | 131 | 3,097 | 44,640 | 90,141 |
| Barley..... | 12,017 | 75,225 | 4,582,562 | 2,849,269 |
| Beans..... | | | 239,323 | 493,486 |
| Oats..... | 138,371 | 5,954 | 8,527 | 931 |
| Pease, whole and split..... | 1,286,045 | 1,485,348 | 445,547 | 457,693 |
| Rye..... | 19,277 | 68,444 | 113,320 | 96,131 |
| Wheat..... | 379,893 | 969,134 | 6,589 | 613,690 |
| Grain, all other..... | 187 | 1,183 | 18,246 | 17,169 |
| Flour, wheat..... | 387,309 | 851,912 | 32,955 | 55,249 |
| Oatmeal..... | 201,518 | 35,455 | 44,839 | 1,900 |
| Hay..... | 169,634 | 150,291 | 922,797 | 375,813 |
| Malt..... | | | 149,310 | 87,084 |
| Potatoes..... | | 1,400 | 308,915 | 1,478,092 |
| Straw..... | 30 | | 24,118 | 21,064 |
| Vegetables..... | 1,383 | 1,457 | 96,079 | 92,933 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 71,435 | 100,031 | 3,089 | 10,196 |
| Books, pamphlets, maps, &c..... | 13,213 | 18,808 | 27,562 | 31,504 |
| Carriages, carts, waggons, &c..... | 1,630 | 4,526 | 12,573 | 17,451 |
| Clothing and wearing apparel..... | 5,315 | 10,784 | 39,704 | 26,613 |
| Cordage, rope and twine..... | 315 | 2,967 | 1,988 | 1,366 |
| Cottons..... | 4,446 | 5,595 | 101,455 | 79,574 |
| Extract of hemlock bark..... | 158,437 | 175,335 | | |
| Furs..... | 3,787 | 3,100 | 4,125 | 7,935 |
| Grindstones..... | 1,387 | 167 | 29,253 | 23,624 |
| Gypsum, or plaster, ground..... | | | 628 | 269 |
| Sewing machines..... | 24,114 | 10,728 | 8,039 | 7,931 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures of..... | 66,938 | 61,690 | 112,141 | 77,729 |
| Junk and oakum..... | | | 26,442 | 31,883 |
| Leather, sole and upper..... | 644,501 | 825,428 | 8,653 | 6,240 |
| " manufactures of..... | 62,808 | 13,556 | 38,253 | 17,501 |
| Lime and cement..... | 10 | 630 | 175,242 | 154,164 |
| Musical instruments..... | 247,758 | 314,509 | 24,367 | 29,284 |
| Oil cake..... | 3,901 | 101,509 | 38,461 | 16,547 |
| Ships sold to other countries..... | | 22,606 | 700 | 5,257 |
| Starch..... | 925 | 223 | | 13,465 |
| Stone, wrought, and marble..... | 515 | | 24,792 | 29,175 |
| Household furniture..... | 41,684 | 28,024 | 132,197 | 107,062 |
| Doors, sashes and blinds..... | 69,380 | 85,620 | | 293 |
| Pails, tubs, churns, &c..... | 9,053 | 8,129 | 4,912 | 1,690 |
| Other manufactures of wood..... | 229,627 | 285,197 | 319,575 | 457,377 |
| Woollens..... | 6,919 | 11,613 | 2,390 | 9,161 |
| Apples, dried..... | 22 | 7,353 | 4,626 | 32,684 |
| All other articles of export..... | 419,783 | 487,259 | 2,264,334 | 2,910,038 |
| Total..... | 41,499,149 | 43,243,784 | 33,291,207 | 34,829,436 |

284. The next table gives the total imports from and exports of Imports and ex-ports of Canada, during the year 1891, with the percentage of the total amount in each case:—
Canada, by coun-tries, 1891.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1891.

| COUNTRIES. | IMPORTS FROM. | | EXPORTS TO. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Value. | Per-centage. | Value. | Per-centage. |
| | \$ | | \$ | |
| United States | 59,646,210 | 49·72 | 41,138,695 | 41·80 |
| Great Britain..... | 42,076,926 | 35·07 | 49,280,858 | 50·08 |
| Germany..... | 3,813,681 | 3·18 | 532,142 | 0·54 |
| France..... | 2,371,292 | 1·98 | 253,734 | 0·26 |
| British West Indies..... | 1,336,090 | 1·11 | 1,760,570 | 1·79 |
| * Other | 1,675,551 | 1·40 | 1,342,848 | 1·37 |
| † " British possessions | 336,213 | 0·28 | 259,429 | 0·26 |
| Japan..... | 1,251,280 | 1·04 | 20,594 | 0·02 |
| South America | 798,675 | 0·67 | 808,367 | 0·82 |
| China | 904,913 | 0·75 | 58,197 | 0·06 |
| Belgium..... | 684,935 | 0·57 | 72,672 | 0·07 |
| Newfoundland..... | 751,121 | 0·63 | 1,467,908 | 1·49 |
| Spain..... | 482,652 | 0·40 | 67,110 | 0·07 |
| Holland..... | 386,894 | 0·32 | 14,741 | 0·02 |
| Switzerland..... | 263,549 | 0·22 | | |
| Turkey..... | 127,838 | 0·11 | | |
| Italy..... | 291,174 | 0·24 | 90,999 | 0·09 |
| Greece..... | 158,454 | 0·13 | 3,828 | 0·00 |
| Austria..... | 142,060 | 0·12 | 1,508 | 0·00 |
| Portugal | 68,671 | 0·06 | 120,611 | 0·12 |
| Norway and Sweden..... | 29,325 | 0·02 | 183,972 | 0·19 |
| Australasia..... | 219,065 | 0·18 | 589,100 | 0·60 |
| Russia..... | 7,825 | 0·01 | 2,941 | 0·00 |
| Denmark..... | 2,065 | 0·00 | 1,495 | 0·00 |
| St. Pierre..... | 139,643 | 0·12 | 186,619 | 0·19 |
| Dutch East Indies | 327,445 | 0·27 | | |
| Other countries | 1,674,331 | 1·40 | 158,358 | 0·16 |
| Total | 119,967,638 | 100·00 | 98,417,296 | 100·00 |

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.

Trade with Great Britain and United States. 285. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports therefrom by \$7,203,932, and with the exception of 1881, were the largest in the history of the Dominion, while the imports from the United States were in excess of the exports to the same by \$18,507,515. The total trade with Great Britain showed a decrease of \$497,615, as compared with 1890, and that with the United States a decrease of \$178,151. The trade with Great Britain formed 41·83 per cent of the total trade, as compared with 42·02 per cent in 1890, the decrease being fractional; and the trade with the United States formed 46·15 per cent, being practically the same as in 1890, where it was 46·18 per cent; the combined trade with the two countries forming 88 per cent of the aggregate trade, being the same proportion as in the four preceding years.

Proportion of United States trade with Canada to United States total trade. 286. According to the report of the foreign commerce of the United States for 1891, 4·67 per cent of their imports were from British North America, including Newfoundland, and 4·29 per cent of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is, and probably will always be, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

Destinations of exports. 287. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed 91·88 per cent of the total exports, and of the remainder 5·47 per cent were sent to the West Indies, South America and Newfoundland, leaving only 2·65 per cent to be divided among all other countries. There was a decided increase in the trade with the British West Indies, in consequence, no doubt, of the efforts made by the Government to extend the trade of Canada with those islands, and also of the very large display of Canadian products and manufactures made at the exhibition held at Kingston, Jamaica, in the early part of 1891. The exports to eight countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, and St. Pierre.

Value of imports by countries, 1890 and 1891. 288. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1890 and 1891. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over \$100.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

| COUNTRIES. | VALUE OF IMPORTS. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1890. | 1891. | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United States..... | 60,440,246 | 59,646,210 | | 794,036 |
| Great Britain..... | 43,501,705 | 42,076,926 | | 1,424,779 |
| Germany..... | 3,969,629 | 3,813,681 | | 155,948 |
| France..... | 2,664,685 | 2,371,292 | | 293,393 |
| Spanish West Indies..... | 2,081,964 | 1,651,922 | | 430,042 |
| Brazil..... | 590,888 | 631,133 | 40,253 | |
| Japan..... | 1,258,763 | 1,251,280 | | 7,483 |
| British West Indies..... | 1,298,464 | 1,336,090 | 37,626 | |
| China..... | 861,047 | 904,913 | 43,866 | |
| Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean..... | 709,756 | 1,612,086 | 902,330 | |
| Belgium..... | 735,894 | 684,695 | | 51,199 |
| Newfoundland..... | 470,434 | 751,121 | 280,687 | |
| Spain..... | 404,080 | 482,652 | 78,572 | |
| Holland..... | 484,074 | 386,894 | | 97,180 |
| Australia..... | 205,243 | 219,065 | 13,822 | |
| Austria..... | 195,442 | 142,060 | | 53,382 |
| British Guiana..... | 255,415 | 199,891 | | 55,524 |
| Greece..... | 115,486 | 158,454 | 42,968 | |
| Switzerland..... | 315,534 | 263,549 | | 51,985 |
| Italy..... | 258,877 | 291,174 | 32,297 | |
| British East Indies..... | 186,385 | 56,228 | | 130,157 |
| Turkey..... | 118,065 | 127,838 | 9,773 | |
| British Africa..... | 57,763 | 78,545 | 20,782 | |
| St. Pierre..... | 41,453 | 139,643 | 98,190 | |
| Portugal..... | 89,877 | 68,671 | | 21,206 |
| Venezuela..... | 66,250 | 125,018 | 58,768 | |
| Dutch East Indies..... | 313,157 | 327,445 | 14,288 | |
| Mauritius..... | 54,819 | | | 54,810 |
| Siam..... | 23,895 | 59,133 | 35,238 | |
| Norway and Sweden..... | 25,315 | 29,325 | 4,010 | |
| Spanish possessions in Africa..... | 837 | | | 837 |
| French West Indies..... | 15,087 | 8,470 | | 6,617 |
| Russia..... | 7,697 | 7,825 | 128 | |
| Danish West Indies..... | 8,539 | 15,159 | 6,620 | |
| United States of Colombia..... | 1,587 | 8,290 | 6,703 | |
| Central American States..... | 25,758 | | | 25,758 |
| Denmark..... | 2,553 | 2,065 | | 488 |
| Argentine Republic..... | | 6,823 | 6,823 | |
| Chili..... | | 18,611 | 18,611 | |
| Peru..... | | 8,800 | 8,800 | |
| Mexico..... | 111 | 1,060 | 949 | |
| Dutch West Indies..... | 258 | | | 258 |
| Iceland..... | 273 | 309 | 36 | |
| Hong Kong..... | | 1,549 | 1,549 | |
| French possessions in Africa..... | 169 | 1,696 | 1,527 | |
| Other countries..... | 784 | 47 | | 737 |
| Total..... | 121,858,241 | 119,967,638 | | 1,890,603 |

Increases
and de-
creases.

289. There was an increase in imports from twenty-six countries, and a decrease from twenty, the largest increases being \$902,330 and \$280,687 in imports from the Spanish possessions in the Pacific and Newfoundland, respectively. The largest decreases were in the trade with the United Kingdom and the United States, which fell off \$1,424,779 and \$794,036, respectively. The imports from St. Pierre et Miquelon consist principally of fish landed at Nova Scotian ports, and afterwards shipped out of the country.

Value of
imports
for home
consump-
tion, 1890
and 1891.

290. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1890 and 1891. The amount imported for home consumption in 1891 has only been exceeded in four years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increase was from the United States, amounting to \$1,393,684. The other principal increases were from Germany, Spanish West Indies, Newfoundland, Spain, Spanish possessions in the Pacific, Italy and Dutch East Indies. The decrease from Great Britain amounted to \$1,342,715, from France to \$303,459, and from Brazil to \$353,266. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1888 was \$21.95, in 1889 \$23.16, in 1890 \$23.54, and in 1891 \$23.40. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

| COUNTRIES. | VALUE OF IMPORTS. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1890. | 1891. | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United States..... | 52,291,973 | 53,685,657 | 1,393,684 | |
| Great Britain..... | 43,390,241 | 42,047,526 | | 1,342,715 |
| Germany..... | 3,778,993 | 3,804,090 | 25,097 | |
| France..... | 2,615,602 | 2,312,143 | | 303,459 |
| Spanish West Indies..... | 1,773,023 | 1,909,198 | 196,175 | |
| Japan..... | 1,258,441 | 1,254,329 | | 4,112 |
| British West Indies..... | 1,217,467 | 1,244,185 | 26,718 | |
| China..... | 841,624 | 868,982 | 27,358 | |
| Brazil..... | 764,104 | 410,838 | | 353,266 |
| Belgium..... | 721,332 | 655,448 | | 65,884 |
| Newfoundland..... | 469,711 | 751,003 | 281,292 | |
| Spain..... | 322,506 | 488,807 | 166,301 | |
| Holland..... | 422,267 | 389,791 | | 32,476 |
| Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean..... | 641,273 | 1,409,543 | 768,270 | |
| Switzerland..... | 316,523 | 244,319 | | 72,204 |
| British Guiana..... | 212,121 | 140,629 | | 71,492 |
| Italy..... | 163,486 | 241,809 | 78,323 | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

| COUNTRIES. | VALUE OF IMPORTS. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1890. | 1891. | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Greece..... | 136,798 | 162,012 | 25,214 | |
| British Africa.. | 57,763 | 78,091 | 20,328 | |
| Austria..... | 197,090 | 144,548 | | 52,542 |
| British East Indies | 182,966 | 51,040 | | 131,916 |
| Turkey..... | 191,667 | 143,066 | | 48,611 |
| Portugal..... | 84,034 | 70,537 | | 13,497 |
| Denmark..... | 2,327 | 2,210 | | 117 |
| Australasia..... | 206,396 | 169,065 | | 36,331 |
| Mauritius..... | 54,810 | | | 54,810 |
| Siam..... | 43,144 | 25,954 | | 17,190 |
| Russia..... | 7,697 | 1,946 | | 5,751 |
| French West Indies.. | 15,087 | 8,470 | | 6,617 |
| Venezuela..... | 66,250 | 125,018 | 58,768 | |
| Norway and Sweden..... | 19,146 | 34,546 | 15,400 | |
| St. Pierre..... | 10,534 | 23,360 | 12,826 | |
| Danish West Indies..... | 15,296 | 15,334 | 38 | |
| Dutch East Indies..... | 244,387 | 324,309 | 79,922 | |
| Sandwich Islands..... | 62 | 5 | | 57 |
| Peru..... | | 8,800 | 8,800 | |
| Dutch West Indies..... | 1,925 | 969 | | 956 |
| Central American States..... | 25,758 | | | 25,758 |
| Mexico..... | 367 | 769 | 402 | |
| United States of Colombia..... | 1,587 | 8,290 | 6,703 | |
| Argentine Republic..... | 25 | 6,823 | 6,798 | |
| Chili..... | | 18,611 | 18,611 | |
| Portuguese possessions in Africa..... | 121 | 42 | | 79 |
| Other countries..... | 670 | 3,022 | 2,352 | |
| Total..... | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 | 579,540 | |

291. The following tables give the value of the imports into Canada for home consumption from the principal countries, in each year since Confederation; and for the purposes of comparison, the years up to 1887 are divided into periods of five, the total for each period being given. Imports for home consumption, 1868-1891.

THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

| 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | Total for Period of 5 Years. |
|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 36,663,695 | 35,764,479 | 38,595,433 | 49,286,385 | 63,089,625 | 223,399,608 |
| 26,315,052 | 25,477,975 | 24,728,166 | 29,134,350 | 35,639,586 | 141,295,329 |
| 1,305,295 | 1,353,540 | 1,394,346 | 1,295,183 | 1,827,858 | 7,186,222 |
| 485,943 | 497,291 | 469,275 | 576,332 | 940,732 | 2,969,573 |
| 66,540 | 153,791 | 894,319 | 1,040,477 | 1,170,182 | 3,325,990 |
| 928,907 | 861,525 | 892,134 | 836,536 | 1,126,840 | 4,647,942 |
| 467,645 | 531,706 | 2,454,586 | 2,055,597 | 1,320,869 | 6,839,461 |
| 938 | 14,061 | 18,148 | 38,822 | 61,942 | 133,911 |
| 1,579,290 | 1,623,408 | 522,248 | 774,168 | 562,805 | 4,962,090 |
| 1,634,414 | 1,242,283 | 1,298,948 | 1,937,432 | 1,968,587 | 8,051,694 |
| 71,985,306 | 67,402,170 | 71,237,603 | 89,947,482 | 107,709,116 | 405,281,677 |
| 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | |
| 68,492,492 | 63,076,437 | 69,347,067 | 46,734,360 | 39,572,239 | 272,222,405 |
| 47,735,678 | 54,283,072 | 50,805,859 | 46,070,033 | 51,312,680 | 250,207,292 |
| 2,023,288 | 2,392,500 | 1,941,298 | 1,849,877 | 1,410,732 | 9,518,696 |
| 1,099,925 | 956,917 | 748,423 | 482,387 | 376,594 | 3,698,446 |
| 1,399,733 | 1,311,906 | 1,181,007 | 1,335,671 | 934,021 | 6,182,358 |
| 964,005 | 919,517 | 1,023,148 | 868,846 | 640,716 | 4,416,232 |
| 1,294,109 | 1,388,216 | 1,171,266 | 760,747 | 692,093 | 5,116,421 |
| 487,110 | 1,088,898 | 904,224 | 774,586 | 641,642 | 3,469,350 |
| 2,299,267 | 223,894 | 10,560 | 119,690 | 148,187 | 969,337 |
| 1,808,367 | 1,842,822 | 1,485,854 | 1,756,011 | 647,690 | 8,031,548 |
| 27,514,594 | 127,404,169 | 119,618,657 | 97,733,218 | 96,300,493 | 543,571,121 |

| | 1878. | 1879. | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Great Britain..... | 37,431,160 | 30,943,769 | 34,461,224 | 43,563,808 | 50,397,341 | 107,017,266 |
| United States..... | 48,621,730 | 43,626,027 | 29,346,948 | 36,704,112 | 48,280,052 | 206,107,878 |
| France..... | 1,385,003 | 1,332,191 | 1,115,841 | 1,631,352 | 2,097,358 | 7,501,725 |
| Germany..... | 299,325 | 440,909 | 449,701 | 934,266 | 1,480,004 | 3,704,246 |
| Other European countries..... | 964,187 | 960,351 | 1,210,101 | 1,497,550 | 2,003,895 | 6,636,084 |
| British West Indies..... | 578,405 | 650,087 | 1,208,822 | 1,888,695 | 1,848,724 | 6,174,733 |
| Other..... | 453,444 | 602,342 | 1,736,832 | 1,926,452 | 2,174,660 | 6,895,200 |
| Newfoundland..... | 672,665 | 590,829 | 1,736,832 | 1,926,452 | 493,509 | 3,060,364 |
| Other British possessions..... | 156,540 | 651,257 | 129,404 | 342,889 | 483,942 | 1,203,267 |
| Foreign countries..... | 525,068 | 92,492 | 1,533,057 | 2,480,196 | 3,180,442 | 8,368,413 |
| British North American provinces..... | | 679,630 | | | | |
| Total..... | 91,190,577 | 80,178,989 | 71,782,349 | 91,611,604 | 112,648,927 | 447,421,446 |
| | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | |
| Great Britain..... | 52,052,465 | 43,418,015 | 41,406,777 | 40,601,199 | 44,962,253 | 222,440,689 |
| United States..... | 56,032,333 | 50,492,826 | 47,151,201 | 44,858,039 | 45,107,066 | 243,641,465 |
| France..... | 2,316,480 | 1,769,849 | 1,975,381 | 1,975,218 | 2,073,470 | 10,070,598 |
| Germany..... | 1,899,154 | 1,975,771 | 2,121,269 | 2,156,523 | 3,255,449 | 11,297,106 |
| Other European countries..... | 2,186,137 | 2,080,170 | 1,952,312 | 1,929,326 | 2,228,436 | 10,376,381 |
| British West Indies..... | 2,477,575 | 1,964,734 | 1,442,324 | 1,443,102 | 719,152 | 8,046,887 |
| Other..... | 1,891,685 | 1,042,178 | 1,720,450 | 1,791,370 | 1,223,030 | 8,178,713 |
| Newfoundland..... | 765,935 | 780,676 | 351,105 | 384,321 | 354,342 | 2,636,373 |
| Other British possessions..... | 507,871 | 628,610 | 631,468 | 557,378 | 774,387 | 3,116,914 |
| Foreign countries..... | 3,097,384 | 3,417,821 | 3,997,532 | 3,996,618 | 4,961,263 | 19,470,618 |
| British North American provinces..... | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 123,137,019 | 108,180,644 | 102,710,019 | 99,602,694 | 105,639,428 | 539,269,804 |

* Including \$2,477,646 free goods, of which no detail is given.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO
CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO
1891—*Concluded.*

| COUNTRIES. | 1868. | 1869. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain | 39,298,721 | 42,317,389 | 43,390,241 | 42,047,526 |
| United States | 48,481,848 | 50,537,440 | 52,291,973 | 53,685,657 |
| France | 2,244,784 | 2,228,683 | 2,615,602 | 2,312,143 |
| Germany | 3,364,563 | 3,692,570 | 3,778,993 | 3,804,090 |
| Other European countries | 1,814,549 | 2,245,028 | 2,585,146 | 2,579,029 |
| British West Indies | 818,393 | 1,073,841 | 1,217,467 | 1,244,185 |
| Other " | 2,450,270 | 2,228,113 | 1,803,331 | 1,963,971 |
| Newfoundland | 421,599 | 488,161 | 469,711 | 751,003 |
| Other British possessions | 523,957 | 661,935 | 713,046 | 440,574 |
| " Foreign countries | 3,428,416 | 4,200,289 | 3,898,074 | 4,487,146 |
| Total | 102,847,100 | 109,673,447 | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 |

Value of
imports
highest
during
1873-1877.

292. Out of the four periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and interprovincial trade scarcely had any existence.

Proportion
of imports
from prin-
cipal coun-
tries.

293. The following table shows the proportions of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods:—

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, TO AGGREGATE VALUE OF THE SAME, DURING THE PERIODS NAMED.

| COUNTRIES. | 1868 to 1872, inclusive. | 1873 to 1877, inclusive. | 1878 to 1882, inclusive. | 1883 to 1887, inclusive. |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

294. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years 1890 and 1891 will be found below:—

Value of
exports,
1890 and
1891.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM
CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| COUNTRIES. | VALUE OF EXPORTS. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1890. | 1891. | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United States | 40,522,810 | 41,138,695 | 615,885 | |
| Great Britain | 48,353,694 | 49,280,858 | 927,164 | |
| Germany | 507,143 | 532,142 | 24,999 | |
| France | 278,552 | 253,734 | | 24,818 |
| British West Indies | 1,493,446 | 1,760,570 | 267,124 | |
| * Other West Indies | 1,225,298 | 1,342,848 | 117,550 | |
| † Other British possessions | 237,609 | 250,429 | 21,820 | |
| Japan | 26,825 | 20,594 | | 6,231 |
| South America | 1,346,070 | 820,407 | | 525,663 |
| China | 34,926 | 58,197 | 23,271 | |
| Belgium | 41,814 | 72,072 | 30,858 | |
| Newfoundland | 1,185,739 | 1,467,908 | 282,169 | |
| Spain | 69,788 | 67,110 | | 2,678 |
| Holland | 1,042 | 14,741 | 13,699 | |
| Sandwich Islands | | 51,609 | 51,609 | |
| Turkey | 500 | | | 500 |
| Italy | 81,059 | 90,969 | 9,940 | |
| Austria | | 1,508 | 1,508 | |
| Portugal | 207,777 | 120,611 | | 87,166 |
| Norway and Sweden | 380,696 | 183,972 | | 196,724 |
| Australasia | 490,707 | 589,100 | 98,393 | |
| Russia | 10,250 | 2,941 | | 7,309 |
| Denmark | | 1,495 | 1,495 | |
| St. Pierre | 184,782 | 186,619 | 1,837 | |
| Other countries | 68,622 | 98,537 | 29,915 | |
| Total | 96,749,149 | 98,417,296 | 1,668,147 | |

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.

295. There was an increase in value of exports to seventeen countries, the largest increase being in exports to the United Kingdom, the value of which showed an increase of nearly one million dollars, the other principal increases being to the United States, British and other West Indies, and Newfoundland. The principal decreases were in exports to South America, and Norway and Sweden.

296. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1891, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports, is given below.

Value of
exports of
Canadian
produce,
1868-1891.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

| COUNTRIES. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | Total for Period of Five Years. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Great Britain | \$ 17,905,808 | \$ 20,482,838 | \$ 21,160,987 | \$ 21,579,427 | \$ 25,223,785 | \$ 106,355,845 |
| United States | 15,349,568 | 26,718,207 | 31,734,710 | 29,320,937 | 32,844,174 | 145,967,596 |
| France | 96,672 | 133,907 | 278,420 | 76,376 | 102,242 | 687,617 |
| Germany | 44,943 | 61,486 | 15,335 | 16,235 | 36,232 | 174,431 |
| Other European countries | 433,923 | 266,530 | 376,134 | 419,200 | 423,351 | 1,919,740 |
| British West Indies | 1,653,166 | 1,546,590 | 1,529,249 | 2,104,062 | 2,319,792 | 9,162,769 |
| Other | 1,277,690 | 1,197,720 | 1,476,786 | 1,744,586 | 1,978,656 | 7,675,438 |
| Newfoundland | 1,063,394 | 970,338 | 1,092,239 | 1,069,601 | 1,176,446 | 5,312,238 |
| Other British possessions | 347,914 | 413,917 | 579,554 | 438,800 | 659,012 | 2,439,197 |
| Foreign countries | 391,821 | 606,017 | 799,976 | 860,800 | 1,066,883 | 3,715,497 |
| Total | 48,504,809 | 62,400,772 | 59,043,500 | 57,630,024 | 65,831,083 | 283,410,368 |
| | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | |
| Great Britain | 31,431,177 | 35,830,830 | 34,173,687 | 36,398,584 | 35,491,671 | 173,325,949 |
| United States | 36,708,068 | 33,132,934 | 27,928,197 | 28,061,155 | 24,326,332 | 150,157,286 |
| France | 31,967 | 297,212 | 212,767 | 552,723 | 319,330 | 1,393,939 |
| Germany | 76,553 | 65,511 | 90,203 | 125,768 | 22,468 | 380,503 |
| Other European countries | 424,624 | 567,433 | 457,679 | 629,160 | 925,161 | 2,983,967 |
| British West Indies | 1,939,733 | 1,958,933 | 2,254,752 | 2,133,849 | 2,171,156 | 10,438,423 |
| Other | 1,971,096 | 1,685,058 | 1,471,566 | 1,623,664 | 1,969,460 | 8,161,684 |
| Newfoundland | 1,702,248 | 1,411,278 | 1,693,942 | 1,690,910 | 1,915,262 | 8,473,040 |
| Other British possessions | 637,149 | 277,244 | 364,313 | 337,287 | 422,622 | 1,998,515 |
| Foreign countries | 1,554,130 | 1,545,664 | 1,193,317 | 1,038,357 | 927,184 | 6,248,582 |
| Total | 76,538,025 | 76,741,997 | 69,760,828 | 72,491,437 | 68,630,546 | 363,511,828 |

| | 1873. | 1872. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Great Britain..... | 35,861,110 | 20,493,424 | 35,398,681 | 42,637,219 | 39,810,818 | 182,010,537 |
| United States..... | 24,381,000 | 25,492,020 | 29,466,211 | 34,038,431 | 45,782,584 | 159,260,264 |
| France..... | 341,801 | 454,487 | 694,228 | 602,711 | 825,353 | 2,978,870 |
| Germany..... | 111,317 | 107,069 | 75,982 | 77,408 | 152,294 | 524,070 |
| Other European countries..... | 532,151 | 416,739 | 987,428 | 842,341 | 989,276 | 3,787,335 |
| British West Indies..... | 1,926,253 | 1,943,530 | 1,888,736 | 1,770,632 | 1,677,972 | 9,397,133 |
| Other..... | 1,356,744 | 1,522,587 | 1,602,162 | 1,328,850 | 1,286,460 | 7,696,803 |
| Newfoundland..... | 1,883,729 | 1,483,727 | 1,356,888 | 1,191,373 | 1,648,000 | 7,533,217 |
| Other British possessions..... | 622,811 | 623,802 | 504,226 | 457,409 | 638,369 | 2,906,617 |
| Foreign countries..... | 982,785 | 993,611 | 1,016,315 | 938,327 | 1,280,339 | 5,191,377 |
| Total..... | 67,980,800 | 62,431,025 | 72,899,697 | 83,944,701 | 94,137,660 | 381,402,883 |
| | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | |
| Great Britain..... | 39,672,104 | 37,410,870 | 36,479,651 | 36,694,263 | 38,714,331 | 188,970,619 |
| United States..... | 39,379,188 | 34,332,641 | 35,566,810 | 34,284,499 | 35,263,922 | 178,833,651 |
| France..... | 615,159 | 388,162 | 303,369 | 527,714 | 337,323 | 2,171,667 |
| Germany..... | 127,095 | 183,326 | 257,588 | 247,861 | 417,950 | 1,233,920 |
| Other European countries..... | 844,712 | 995,245 | 613,372 | 494,742 | 631,475 | 3,381,546 |
| British West Indies..... | 1,771,935 | 1,700,567 | 1,326,358 | 1,247,240 | 1,165,268 | 7,411,368 |
| Other..... | 1,289,768 | 1,397,998 | 987,307 | 854,391 | 840,291 | 5,369,695 |
| Newfoundland..... | 1,694,475 | 1,296,162 | 1,198,333 | 1,308,353 | 1,605,215 | 7,273,338 |
| Other British possessions..... | 870,128 | 914,422 | 704,637 | 597,010 | 527,370 | 3,623,497 |
| Foreign countries..... | 1,437,927 | 1,243,675 | 1,492,470 | 1,390,440 | 1,451,764 | 7,016,276 |
| Total..... | 87,702,431 | 79,833,698 | 79,131,735 | 77,756,704 | 80,960,909 | 405,384,877 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1888 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE—*Continued.*

| COUNTRIES. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain..... | 33,645,284 | 33,304,281 | 41,499,149 | 43,243,784 |
| United States..... | 40,407,483 | 39,519,940 | 36,213,279 | 37,672,786 |
| France..... | 382,651 | 333,354 | 277,827 | 248,864 |
| Germany..... | 192,773 | 142,749 | 461,011 | 514,110 |
| Other European countries..... | 386,003 | 424,074 | 732,684 | 566,864 |
| British West Indies..... | 1,465,423 | 1,401,543 | 1,480,668 | 1,742,876 |
| Other..... | 1,088,389 | 1,040,367 | 1,216,019 | 1,283,622 |
| Newfoundland..... | 1,422,802 | 1,147,681 | 982,154 | 1,313,621 |
| Other British possessions..... | 683,582 | 857,014 | 725,352 | 637,930 |
| Foreign countries..... | 1,684,682 | 1,601,433 | 1,623,443 | 1,187,666 |
| Total..... | 81,382,072 | 80,272,436 | 85,357,586 | 88,601,066 |

Increase in exports.

297. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1887 showing an increase over that ended in 1872 of 1 per cent, while at the present rate of increase, the period ending 1892 will show an increase over the first period of from 65 to 70 per cent. The bulk of the exports has always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the following figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 24 per cent those to the United States have decreased 14 per cent. The proportions to other countries have not varied very much, with the exception of exports to the West Indies, which have considerably declined.

Proportion to total value, of exports to principal countries.

298. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries, to the total exports, during each period of five years, are given below.

CTIONS, TO TOTAL VALUE, OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF
ADA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL
ODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1887.

| COUNTRIES. | 1868 to 1872, inclusive. | 1873 to 1877, inclusive. | 1878 to 1882, inclusive. | 1883 to 1887, inclusive. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| tain..... | 37.53 | 47.68 | 47.96 | 46.62 |
| ates..... | 51.50 | 41.31 | 41.76 | 44.11 |
| ..... | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.78 | 0.54 |
| ..... | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.30 |
| ropean countries..... | 0.68 | 0.82 | 0.99 | 0.88 |
| est India..... | 3.23 | 2.88 | 2.41 | 1.83 |
| "..... | 2.71 | 2.25 | 1.86 | 1.33 |
| land..... | 1.88 | 2.33 | 1.98 | 1.79 |
| tish possessions..... | 0.86 | 0.53 | 0.76 | 0.87 |
| sign countries..... | 1.31 | 1.72 | 1.36 | 1.73 |
| Total..... | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

The following table gives the imports and exports of the Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1890, together with amount per head in each case. The figures have all been taken from official sources and the calculations made in this office.

Imports
and ex-
ports of
British
possession-
sions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.

| COUNTRIES. | Imports. | Value per Head. | Exports. | Value per Head. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Kingdom..... | 2,047,367,718 | 54 65 | 1,597,493,640 | 42 64 |
| ..... | 421,730,685 | 1 91 | 512,784,704 | 2 33 |
| ttlement..... | 119,474,491 | 235 80 | 103,760,321 | 204 79 |
| ..... | 23,028,555 | 8 08 | 18,661,501 | 6 90 |
| ..... | *13,733,528 | 36 33 | 13,742,132 | 36 36 |
| ..... | 21,856,078 | 40 18 | 6,972,590 | 12 82 |
| ood Hope..... | 49,184,801 | 32 23 | 50,056,358 | 32 81 |
| ..... | 155,529 | 36 84 | 9,271 | 2 20 |
| ..... | 2,437,358 | 24 37 | 2,806,605 | 28 96 |
| at..... | 2,735,567 | 1 82 | 2,926,803 | 1 95 |
| one..... | 1,897,548 | 25 30 | 1,700,019 | 22 67 |
| ..... | 628,265 | 44 40 | 799,953 | 56 53 |
| ..... | 121,858,241 | 25 45 | 96,749,149 | 20 20 |
| land..... | 6,457,307 | 32 73 | 6,184,404 | 31 34 |
| ..... | 1,499,011 | 94 37 | 669,293 | 42 14 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1899—*Concluded*

| COUNTRIES. | Imports. | Value per Head. | Exports. | Value per Head. |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Honduras..... | 1,872,619 | 50 00 | 1,400,001 | 51 00 |
| British Guiana..... | 9,183,974 | 33 60 | 10,520,730 | 37 80 |
| Bahamas..... | 1,082,801 | 22 74 | 818,189 | 17 20 |
| Turk's Island..... | 204,925 | 43 19 | 207,568 | 43 75 |
| Jamaica..... | 10,652,826 | 16 64 | 9,200,361 | 14 46 |
| Windward Islands..... | 8,236,843 | 34 28 | 8,722,332 | 25 71 |
| Leeward "..... | 2,198,555 | 18 25 | 2,493,042 | 20 69 |
| Trinidad..... | 10,944,612 | 55 21 | 10,606,509 | 53 51 |
| New South Wales..... | 110,659,686 | 98 12 | 107,290,226 | 95 65 |
| Victoria..... | 111,709,540 | 97 95 | 64,502,281 | 56 61 |
| South Australia..... | 40,241,675 | 121 80 | 42,959,906 | 130 22 |
| Western "..... | 4,255,641 | 91 93 | 3,269,490 | 70 63 |
| Queensland..... | 24,637,940 | 58 32 | 41,631,958 | 96 47 |
| Tasmania..... | 9,234,558 | 63 56 | 7,236,685 | 49 81 |
| New Zealand..... | 30,467,888 | 48 70 | 47,750,371 | 76 32 |
| Fiji..... | 1,016,953 | 8 10 | 1,774,060 | 14 72 |
| Falkland Islands..... | 326,952 | 182 76 | 563,876 | 315 19 |
| Labuan..... | 246,283 | 42 08 | 151,748 | 25 43 |
| Total..... | 3,210,109,043 | 11 63 | 2,776,620,226 | 10 46 |

Trade of

300. With the exception of the United Kingdom, India, and the

302. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1890 :—

Imports exceeded Exports in

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| United Kingdom. | Bermudas. |
| Straits Settlements. | Bahamas. |
| Labuan. | Jamaica. |
| Ceylon. | Trinidad. |
| Natal. | New South Wales. |
| St. Helena. | Victoria. |
| Sierra Leone. | Western Australia. |
| Canada. | Tasmania. |
| Newfoundland. | |

Exports exceeded Imports in

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| India. | Turk's Island. |
| Mauritius. | Windward Islands. |
| Cape of Good Hope. | Leeward Islands. |
| Lagos. | South Australia. |
| Gold Coast. | Queensland. |
| Gambia. | New Zealand. |
| Honduras. | Fiji. |
| British Guiana. | Falkland Islands. |

303. The total value, and the value per head, of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in the latest available years, are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | Imports (Home Con- sumption.) | Amount per Head. | Exports (Domestic.) | Amount per Head. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | £ | £ cts. | £ | £ cts. |
| Europe— | | | | | |
| Russian Empire..... | 1889 | 216,225,400 | 1 93 | 372,780,000 | 3 42 |
| Norway..... | 1889 | 49,975,800 | 24 99 | 34,043,333 | 17 02 |
| Sweden..... | 1889 | 160,676,733 | 21 08 | 81,541,000 | 17 08 |
| Denmark..... | 1889 | 72,542,533 | 33 39 | 40,856,267 | 21 57 |
| German Empire..... | 1889 | 977,007,000 | 29 85 | 779,563,000 | 16 45 |
| Netherlands..... | 1889 | 303,617,266 | 110 72 | 437,547,400 | 96 19 |
| Belgium..... | 1889 | 302,954,333 | 46 71 | 283,926,200 | 46 59 |
| France..... | 1889 | 840,339,266 | 21 99 | 721,945,333 | 18 87 |
| Portugal..... | 1889 | 57,275,800 | 13 16 | 27,735,133 | 6 89 |
| Spain..... | 1889 | 166,006,800 | 9 46 | 172,912,333 | 9 89 |
| Italy..... | 1889 | 279,830,333 | 7 18 | 185,000,000 | 5 58 |
| Austro-Hungarian Empire.. | 1889 | 239,998,733 | 5 78 | 316,796,333 | 7 52 |
| Romania..... | 1889 | 71,827,000 | 18 02 | 58,372,733 | 9 74 |
| Greece..... | 1889 | 25,822,333 | 11 80 | 29,975,800 | 9 50 |
| Turkey..... | 1889 | 85,239,141 | 2 89 | 99,383,800 | 2 71 |
| Servia..... | 1889 | 4,792,800 | 2 23 | 7,094,823 | 3 02 |
| Switzerland..... | 1889 | 185,735,800 | 63 32 | 138,399,400 | 47 18 |

*Total imports and exports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | Imports (Home Con- sumption.) | Amount per Head. | Exports (Domestic.) | Amount per Head. |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Asia— | | | | | |
| China | 1889 | 127,590,133 | 0 33 | 111,563,466 | 0 29 |
| Japan | 1889 | 49,216,600 | 1 23 | 51,649,933 | 1 29 |
| Africa— | | | | | |
| Egypt | 1889 | 35,594,800 | 5 23 | 60,594,866 | 8 90 |
| America— | | | | | |
| Chili | 1889 | 65,992,000 | 24 30 | 66,877,733 | 24 63 |
| Uruguay | 1889 | 37,337,666 | 57 59 | 26,314,000 | 40 58 |
| Argentine Republic | 1889 | 160,181,466 | 45 76 | 119,539,933 | 34 15 |
| * Mexico | 1889 | 40,583,133 | 5 53 | 60,993,933 | 5 31 |
| United States | 1891 | 844,916,196 | 13 80 | 872,270,283 | 13 28 |
| Brazil | 1888 | 143,549,450 | 19 25 | 116,923,600 | 8 26 |
| Peru | 1887 | 7,013,410 | 2 07 | 7,186,562 | 2 74 |

Value of
trade per
head in
various
countries.

304. In proportion to population, the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Uruguay, Belgium and the Argentine Republic; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the *per capita* value of the trade in the Australasian colonies is higher than elsewhere. In this connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 296 must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in the United States, Russia, Spain, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Chili, Mexico and Peru.

23·63 per cent from the United Kingdom in 1890, as compared with 39·17 per cent in 1860, and 10·19 per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10·84 per cent in 1860; so that, while the exports have remained the same, the imports from British possessions have decreased 16·19 per cent since 1860.

307. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British possessions during the years 1889 and 1890, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries respectively :—

Imports
into
British
possession,
1889
and 1890.

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889 AND 1890.

| COUNTRIES. | 1889. | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | IMPORTS FROM | | | |
| | Great Britain. | Amount per Head. | Other Countries. | Amount per Head. |
| | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| India..... | 294,553,724 | 1 40 | 110,768,687 | 0 53 |
| Straits Settlement..... | 18,346,219 | 34 16 | 95,679,094 | 178 18 |
| Ceylon..... | 6,052,216 | 2 12 | 14,255,367 | 5 00 |
| Natal..... | 17,727,290 | 33 44 | 4,304,183 | 8 11 |
| Cape of Good Hope..... | 46,202,050 | 31 67 | 6,559,692 | 4 42 |
| St. Helena..... | 94,730 | 18 63 | 46,223 | 9 09 |
| Lagos..... | 1,494,286 | 14 94 | 765,113 | 7 65 |
| Gold Coast..... | 1,655,207 | 1 18 | 490,472 | 0 35 |
| Serra Leone..... | 1,025,893 | 13 68 | 325,974 | 4 34 |
| Gambia..... | 327,405 | 23 14 | 357,909 | 25 29 |
| Canada..... | 42,249,555 | 8 32 | 72,975,376 | 14 38 |
| Newfoundland..... | 2,690,001 | 13 63 | 4,008,829 | 20 31 |
| Bermudas..... | 343,051 | 21 79 | 983,616 | 62 48 |
| Honduras..... | 609,472 | 22 20 | 656,204 | 23 91 |
| British Guiana..... | 5,114,954 | 18 13 | 3,663,427 | 12 99 |
| Bahamas..... | 173,214 | 3 61 | 680,964 | 14 19 |
| Turk's Island..... | 20,381 | 4 26 | 112,814 | 23 61 |
| Jamaica..... | 4,304,209 | 6 90 | 3,470,688 | 5 56 |
| Windward Islands..... | 3,692,714 | 10 77 | 4,426,375 | 12 90 |
| Leeward Islands..... | 978,968 | 8 08 | 1,108,816 | 9 15 |
| Trinidad..... | 3,717,603 | 18 95 | 6,472,865 | 33 00 |
| New South Wales..... | 42,517,526 | 37 89 | 68,749,351 | 61 26 |
| Victoria..... | 55,551,452 | 49 69 | 53,475,313 | 47 83 |
| South Australia..... | 9,772,276 | 30 12 | 23,342,719 | 71 98 |
| Western Australia..... | 1,773,345 | 40 58 | 2,208,206 | 50 54 |
| Queensland..... | 13,932,648 | 34 26 | 15,523,153 | 38 17 |
| Tasmania..... | 2,519,381 | 16 63 | 5,320,989 | 35 13 |
| New Zealand..... | 20,081,380 | 32 37 | 10,564,491 | 17 03 |
| Falkland Islands..... | 242,306 | 125 80 | 28,845 | 14 98 |
| Total..... | 597,703,546 | 2 63 | 511,325,845 | 2 25 |

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889 AND 1890—*Continued.*

| COUNTRIES. | 1890. | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | IMPORTS FROM | | | |
| | Great Britain. | Amount per Head. | Other Countries. | Amount per Head. |
| | £ | £ cts. | £ | £ cts. |
| India | 304,186,824 | 1 38 | 117,543,861 | 0 33 |
| Straits Settlement | 19,102,961 | 37 70 | 100,371,546 | 198 10 |
| Ceylon | 6,755,132 | 2 37 | 16,273,423 | 3 71 |
| Natal | 17,071,453 | 31 39 | 4,784,625 | 8 29 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 41,538,294 | 27 22 | 7,646,507 | 5 00 |
| St. Helena | 95,737 | 23 68 | 59,792 | 14 76 |
| Lagos | 1,638,675 | 16 38 | 798,683 | 7 39 |
| Gold Coast | 2,057,335 | 1 37 | 678,232 | 0 45 |
| Sierra Leone | 1,435,725 | 19 14 | 461,823 | 6 15 |
| Gambia | 367,166 | 25 95 | 261,099 | 19 15 |
| Canada | 43,501,705 | 9 08 | 78,326,538 | 16 37 |
| Newfoundland | 2,204,727 | 11 17 | 4,252,680 | 21 56 |
| Bermudas | 451,350 | 28 41 | 1,047,681 | 65 06 |
| Honduras | 641,651 | 23 38 | 730,968 | 25 02 |
| British Guiana | 5,494,812 | 19 74 | 3,689,162 | 13 26 |
| Bahamas | 218,892 | 4 60 | 863,909 | 13 14 |
| Turk's Island | 49,377 | 10 41 | 133,548 | 32 78 |
| Jamaica | 5,936,147 | 9 36 | 4,656,679 | 7 28 |
| Windward Islands | 3,859,991 | 11 38 | 4,376,852 | 12 90 |
| Leeward Islands | 1,066,160 | 8 85 | 1,132,395 | 9 40 |
| Trinidad | 4,001,763 | 20 19 | 6,942,849 | 35 02 |
| New South Wales | 47,000,000 | 97 40 | 60,000,000 | 20 00 |

with the last two years. The imports from Great Britain in 1890 exceeded those from other countries in twelve colonies, and the largest importers were India, Victoria, Canada, New South Wales and Cape of Good Hope, in the order named. The Straits Settlements only imported \$19,102,951 from Great Britain and \$100,371,540 from other countries, but the larger part of the imports are re-exported.

309. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 1871 | 22.03 per cent. |
| 1875 | 22.57 " |
| 1880 | 22.50 " |
| 1884 | 24.46 " |
| 1885 | 22.75 " |
| 1886 | 23.40 " |
| 1887 | 23.13 " |
| 1888 | 22.42 " |
| 1889 | 22.74 " |
| 1890 | 23.77 " |

Proportion of imports from British possessions into Great Britain to total imports.

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial exports has steadily decreased during the same period. In 1890 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly lower than in the preceding year.

Similar proportion of exports to total colonial exports.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 1871 | 50.45 per cent. |
| 1875 | 49.47 " |
| 1880 | 46.46 " |
| 1884 | 43.33 " |
| 1885 | 42.84 " |
| 1886 | 41.54 " |
| 1887 | 41.80 " |
| 1888 | 43.14 " |
| 1889 | 42.04 " |
| 1890 | 41.20 " |

310. In 1890 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were \$1,137,484,291, and to British possessions \$462,009,349, the proportion being just about the same as in the preceding year, as the following figures will show:—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 1871 | 19.59 per cent. |
| 1875 | 27.22 " |
| 1880 | 28.46 " |
| 1884 | 29.83 " |
| 1885 | 31.47 " |
| 1886 | 30.55 " |
| 1887 | 29.22 " |
| 1888 | 30.69 " |
| 1889 | 28.73 " |
| 1890 | 28.80 " |

Proportion to total exports of United Kingdom of exports to British possessions.

Proportion of trade with United Kingdom to total trade of British possessions.

311. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871; and, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than the trade with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. The proportion was an increase, however, of 3·62 per cent in the proportion in 1889, which was maintained in 1889, and which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890.

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1871..... | 51·41 per cent. |
| 1875..... | 52·33 " |
| 1880..... | 49·36 " |
| 1884..... | 46·72 " |
| 1885..... | 48·44 " |
| 1886..... | 45·31 " |
| 1887..... | 44·14 " |
| 1888..... | 47·76 " |
| 1889..... | 47·71 " |
| 1890..... | 46·51 " |

Distribution of trade of United Kingdom, 1840-1890.

312. The following table, taken—with the exception of the figures for 1849 and 1890, which have been added in this office—from Mulhal's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries:—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1890.

| TRADE WITH | MILLIONS £ | | | | | | PERCENTAGE. | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1840. | 1860. | 1875. | 1885. | 1889. | 1890. | 1840. | 1860. | 1875. | 1885. | 1889. | 1890. |
| Colonies | 24 | 80 | 161 | 170 | 187 | 190 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 25 | 25 |

314. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States, in 1890, amounted to \$12,582,914; of foreign goods purchased in United States markets to \$2,370,209; and of goods the produce of the United States to \$45,292,822. The value of goods imported into the two provinces *via* the St. Lawrence was \$30,450,981. It is to be regretted that the official returns do not give similar information concerning any other provinces.

315. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, 1891:—

Imports into Ontario and Quebec *via* the United States and the St. Lawrence.
Articles remaining in bond, 30th June, 1891.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES
REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE ON 30TH JUNE, 1891.

| ARTICLES. | Remaining in Warehouse, 30th June, 1891. | |
|---|---|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. |
| DUTIABLE GOODS. | | |
| | | \$ |
| Grainstuffs— | | |
| Indian corn | Bush. 131,946 | 71,344 |
| Oats | " 11,323 | 4,060 |
| Wheat | " 230,268 | 228,539 |
| Indian meal | Brls. 515 | 1,379 |
| Flour of wheat | " 618 | 2,897 |
| Coal, bituminous | Tons. 81,474 | 213,517 |
| Machinery | 8 | 159,306 |
| Spirits and Wines— | | |
| Brandy | Galls. 173,452 | 207,178 |
| Gin, all kinds | " 212,823 | 85,189 |
| Rum | " 31,065 | 18,376 |
| Whiskey | " 87,526 | 99,154 |
| Wines, all kinds, except sparkling | " 373,505 | 300,126 |
| " sparkling | Doz. 12,877 | 107,678 |
| Sugar and Molasses— | | |
| Sugar imported direct— | | |
| Above No. 14 D.S. | Lts. 243,721 | 7,143 |
| Not above No. 14 D.S. | " 133,868 | 5,809 |
| Melado, &c., for refining purposes | " 55,582,599 | 1,353,306 |
| Sugar not imported direct— | | |
| Above No. 14 D.S. | " 12,345 | 480 |
| Not above No. 14 D.S. | " | |
| Melado, &c., for refining purposes | " | |
| Sugar, direct or not— | | |
| Syrups, cane juice, &c. | " 220,833 | 4,972 |
| Molasses imported direct | Galls. 883,038 | 212,435 |
| " not imported direct | " 108,003 | 21,399 |
| Tobacco, manufactured— | | |
| Cigars | Lbs. 8,800 | 10,837 |
| Snuff | " 208 | 487 |
| Tobacco, manufactured, all other | " | |
| Swine slaughtered in bond for exportation | " 148,982 | 7,344 |
| All other articles | 8 | 1,636,000 |
| Grand total | | 4,849,855 |

Duty accrued. 316. The accrued duty payable on the above goods amounted to \$2,983,614.

Value of imports and exports at each port in the Dominion, 1891. 317. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Dominion during the year 1891 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891.

| PORTS. | 1891. | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | VALUE. | | Duty. |
| | Exports. | Imports. | |
| ONTARIO. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Amherstburg..... | 186,217 | 106,657 | 13,118 |
| Belleville | 979,523 | 264,597 | 54,324 |
| Berlin..... | 114,057 | 457,919 | 52,461 |
| Bowmanville (Darlington) | 104,760 | 62,056 | 6,552 |
| Brantford..... | 237,781 | 732,757 | 107,597 |
| Brockville..... | 590,444 | 636,273 | 106,339 |
| Chatham..... | 500,115 | 219,343 | 37,813 |
| Clifton..... | 1,458,918 | 1,469,294 | 274,277 |
| Cobourg..... | 296,082 | 185,911 | 15,848 |
| Collingwood..... | 724,096 | 102,797 | 12,988 |
| Cornwall..... | 49,112 | 744,845 | 14,408 |
| Deseronto..... | 513,792 | 49,826 | 9,978 |
| Dover..... | 176,870 | 91,339 | 13,844 |
| Fort Erie..... | 1,486,147 | 689,208 | 271,702 |
| Galt..... | 224,373 | 293,685 | 39,080 |
| Gananoque..... | 31,708 | 152,454 | 27,019 |
| Goderich..... | 585,755 | 244,325 | 19,324 |
| Guelph..... | 489,973 | 583,450 | 65,643 |
| Hamilton..... | 597,916 | 4,654,758 | 794,977 |
| Hope..... | 510,275 | 170,051 | 14,664 |
| Kingston..... | 715,628 | 1,231,628 | 126,277 |
| Lindsay..... | 176,252 | 61,958 | 11,132 |
| London..... | 481,293 | 2,322,419 | 516,881 |
| Morrisburg..... | 77,630 | 48,480 | 6,734 |
| Napanee..... | 158,647 | 63,835 | 8,219 |
| Niagara..... | 89,390 | 17,877 | 2,067 |
| Oshawa..... | 3,757,791 | 1,795,817 | 309,370 |
| Ottawa..... | 229,373 | 84,946 | 38,152 |
| Owen Sound..... | 111,517 | 98,655 | 10,054 |
| Paris..... | 344,732 | 292,276 | 46,696 |
| Peterboro'..... | 373,024 | 57,303 | 9,344 |
| Prescott..... | 649,344 | 598,000 | 82,458 |
| Port Arthur..... | 304,752 | 487,255 | 107,216 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891—Continued.

| Ports. | 1891. | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | VALUE. | | Duty. |
| | Exports. | Imports. | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| ONTARIO—Concluded. | | | |
| St. Catharines..... | 211,355 | 715,504 | 86,128 |
| St. Thomas..... | 99,187 | 519,835 | 75,775 |
| Sarnia..... | 703,909 | 645,188 | 91,124 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 1,081,259 | 233,461 | 88,701 |
| Stratford..... | 439,229 | 458,032 | 55,193 |
| Toronto..... | 3,500,642 | 19,343,968 | 4,076,928 |
| Trenton..... | 568,120 | 38,972 | 7,425 |
| Wallaceburg..... | 304,681 | 25,131 | 5,095 |
| Whitby..... | 129,371 | 70,335 | 3,746 |
| Windsor..... | 913,587 | 1,534,017 | 283,010 |
| Woodstock..... | 1,075,910 | 460,532 | 77,100 |
| Total..... | 26,354,537 | 43,227,656 | 7,942,058 |
| Estimated amount short returned at inland ports..... | 2,572,105 | | |
| Total..... | 28,926,642 | 43,227,656 | 7,942,058 |
| QUEBEC. | | | |
| Castrook..... | 1,096,881 | 165,970 | 20,671 |
| Cookshire..... | 208,417 | 11,310 | 2,072 |
| Gaspé..... | 206,282 | 33,919 | 4,736 |
| Hemmingford..... | 53,184 | 22,695 | 1,720 |
| Montreal..... | 32,284,055 | 45,492,257 | 9,068,884 |
| New Carlisle..... | 358,459 | 41,535 | 6,777 |
| Percé..... | 127,963 | 15,195 | 1,861 |
| Patton..... | 60,992 | 7,261 | 1,237 |
| Quebec..... | 5,886,568 | 3,131,639 | 766,119 |
| Rimouski..... | 58,468 | 9,523 | 1,267 |
| St. Armand..... | 234,293 | 25,954 | 2,779 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 103,503 | 265,531 | 17,692 |
| St. John's..... | 536,492 | 1,355,791 | 43,810 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 562,346 | 919,599 | 195,910 |
| Sorel..... | 167,068 | 35,190 | 5,469 |
| Stanstead..... | 298,745 | 228,269 | 17,539 |
| Sutton..... | 364,924 | 355,927 | 6,438 |
| Three Rivers..... | 354,727 | 112,592 | 29,399 |
| Total..... | 42,875,047 | 52,229,528 | 10,104,342 |
| Estimated amount short returned at inland ports..... | 341,889 | | |
| Total..... | 43,216,936 | 52,229,528 | 10,104,342 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891—*Continued.*

| PORTS. | 1891. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | VALUE. | | Duty. |
| | Exports. | Imports. | |
| Nova Scotia. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Amherst. | 299,194 | 208,806 | 51,208 |
| Annapolis. | 140,476 | 73,178 | 13,969 |
| Antigonish. | 31,721 | 35,236 | 8,957 |
| Arichat. | 50,663 | 13,188 | 2,858 |
| Bathurst. | 50,671 | 13,449 | 3,354 |
| Barrington. | 26,778 | 6,173 | 1,053 |
| Bridgetown. | 2,039 | 10,592 | 2,123 |
| Digby. | 103,749 | 52,375 | 6,612 |
| Guysborough. | 26,347 | 19,734 | 4,664 |
| Halifax. | 5,700,582 | 6,859,501 | 1,407,603 |
| Kentville (Cornwallis). | 146,328 | 79,984 | 17,063 |
| Liverpool. | 90,420 | 50,712 | 6,820 |
| Lockeport. | 128,448 | 22,354 | 2,667 |
| Lunenburg. | 978,611 | 153,470 | 14,204 |
| Margaretsville. | 1,708 | 3,053 | 580 |
| North Sydney. | 83,356 | 94,534 | 23,642 |
| Parrsboro. | 294,049 | 32,831 | 6,060 |
| Pictou. | 173,612 | 466,791 | 80,860 |
| Port Hawkesbury. | 95,616 | 20,192 | 3,239 |
| Port Hood. | 2,146 | 678 | 451 |
| Port Medway. | 53,131 | 620 | 82 |
| Shelburne. | 34,120 | 15,680 | 2,890 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891—*Concluded.*

| PORTS. | 1891. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | VALUE. | | Duty. |
| | Exports. | Imports. | |
| MANITOBA. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Winnipeg.. | 1,612,124 | 2,782,599 | 620,395 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | |
| Nanaimo..... | 2,506,859 | 287,818 | 58,747 |
| New Westminster.. . . . | 401,449 | 488,598 | 97,568 |
| Vancouver..... | 511,599 | 1,155,951 | 261,065 |
| Victoria..... | 2,779,373 | 3,545,044 | 928,679 |
| Total..... | 6,199,280 | 5,477,411 | 1,346,059 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | 982,478 | 503,566 | 136,044 |
| Summerside | 366,648 | 119,782 | 19,908 |
| Total.... | 1,349,126 | 623,348 | 155,952 |
| NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. | | | |
| Fort Macleod..... | 4,794 | 313,025 | 42,241 |

318. The ports at which duty exceeding \$500,000 in amount was collected were as follows :—

| | | |
|--------------------|----|------------|
| Montreal..... | \$ | 9,068,684 |
| Toronto..... | | 4,078,928 |
| Halifax..... | | 1,407,603 |
| Victoria..... | | 928,679 |
| St. John, N.B..... | | 911,231 |
| Hamilton..... | | 794,977 |
| Quebec..... | | 766,119 |
| Winnipeg..... | | 620,395 |
| London..... | | 516,881 |
| | \$ | 19,091,697 |

Duty collected at principal ports.

This amount forms 81 per cent of the total duty collected.

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

- Transfer of post office to Colonial Government. 319. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic. (1851) chap. 66, the management of the postal systems in the colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.
- Post Office Act, 1868. 320. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic. (1868), chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.
- Postal agreement with United States. 321. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to international correspondence.
- Formation of postal union. 322. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates. At a meeting held in Paris in May, 1878, the regulations were revised, and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.
- Admission of Canada into postal union. 323. At this meeting Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.
- Third meeting of postal union. 324. The third congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British post office. No material change was made in the convention of 1879.

325. The fourth congress was held at Vienna, in May, 1891, and Fourth Canada was represented by the High Commissioner at London, Hon. meeting.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the admission of the Australasian colonies was agreed upon, and those countries joined the union on 1st October, 1891. A number of measures, all tending towards facilitating the transmission of correspondence, were agreed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States.

326. All the states of Europe and America, some countries of Asia Countries and Africa, and all the British colonies and possessions, except South comprising the union.
Africa, are now included in the union.

327. A new agreement between the United States and Canada was New signed at Washington on 12th January, 1888, to come into effect on postal agreement the following 1st March, and to supersede the agreement of February, 1875. The principal change in the agreement was the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regula- United States.
tions for the protection of Customs, with respect to articles liable for duty. All the principal provisions of the agreement of 1875 were retained.

328. A parcel post has been established, and the direct exchange of Parcel money orders arranged for, with Japan and Barbados. post with Japan, etc.

329. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters Number of and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1891:— letters, etc. 1868-1891.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Number of Post Offices. | ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT. | | | | Number of Letters per Head. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Registered Letters. | Free Letters. | Total Letters Posted. | Post Cards. | |
| 1868 | 3,638 | 704,750 | 733,100 | 18,100,000 | ..... | 5.37 |
| 1869 | 3,756 | 850,000 | 874,000 | 21,320,000 | ..... | 6.42 |
| 1870 | 3,820 | 1,000,000 | 1,034,000 | 24,500,000 | ..... | 7.09 |
| 1871 | 3,943 | 1,100,000 | 1,218,000 | *27,050,000 | ..... | 7.69 |
| 1872 | 4,135 | 1,280,000 | 1,125,000 | *30,600,000 | ..... | 8.47 |
| 1873 | 4,518 | 1,377,000 | 1,091,000 | *34,579,000 | ..... | 9.43 |
| 1874 | 4,706 | 1,562,000 | 1,432,200 | *39,358,500 | ..... | 10.28 |
| 1875 | 4,892 | 1,750,000 | 1,290,000 | *42,000,000 | ..... | 10.81 |
| 1876 | 5,015 | 1,774,000 | 1,059,292 | 41,800,000 | 4,646,000 | 10.58 |
| 1877 | 5,161 | 1,842,000 | 1,096,000 | 41,510,000 | 5,450,000 | 10.34 |

* Including post cards.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER
AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT,
1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Number of Post Offices. | ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT. | | | | Number of Letters per Head. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|
| | | Registered Letters. | Free Letters. | Total Letters Posted. | Post Cards. | |
| 1878. | 5,378 | 1,980,000 | 1,250,000 | 44,000,000 | 6,455,000 | 10.78 |
| 1879. | 5,606 | 1,940,000 | 1,384,000 | 43,900,000 | 6,940,000 | 10.59 |
| 1880. | 5,773 | 2,040,000 | 1,464,000 | 45,800,000 | 7,800,000 | 10.86 |
| 1881. | 5,935 | 2,253,000 | 1,838,000 | 48,170,000 | 9,640,000 | 11.11 |
| 1882. | 6,171 | 2,450,000 | 2,390,000 | 56,200,000 | 11,300,000 | 12.82 |
| 1883. | 6,395 | 2,650,000 | 2,600,000 | 62,800,000 | 12,940,000 | 14.17 |
| 1884. | 6,837 | 3,000,000 | 2,824,000 | 66,100,000 | 13,580,000 | 14.74 |
| 1885. | 7,084 | 3,060,000 | 2,960,000 | 68,400,000 | 13,800,000 | 15.08 |
| 1886. | 7,295 | 3,400,000 | 3,310,000 | 71,000,000 | 15,109,000 | 15.48 |
| 1887. | 7,534 | 3,560,000 | 3,160,000 | 74,300,000 | 16,356,000 | 16.03 |
| 1888. | 7,671 | 3,580,000 | 3,500,000 | 80,200,000 | 16,586,000 | 17.12 |
| 1889. | 7,838 | 3,649,000 | 3,872,000 | 92,668,000 | 19,355,000 | 19.57 |
| 1890. | 7,913 | 3,280,000 | 3,870,000 | 94,100,000 | 19,480,000 | 19.65 |
| 1891. | 8,061 | 3,292,000 | 4,078,000 | 97,975,000 | 20,300,000 | 20.23 |

Increase in
number of
letters, etc.

330. During the past year 148 new offices were opened, and the total number of offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,423. As compared with 1890, there was an increase of 12,000 in the number of registered letters and of 208,000 in that of free letters, and 3,875,000 in the total number of letters sent. The number of registered letters was about the same as in 1890, but considerably less than in previous years, due no doubt to the increased registration fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was not so large as on many previous occasions, but too much importance must not be attached to fluctuations in these figures, for as the total number is derived from an average struck four times a year, it may well be that the circumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have a tendency to abnormally increase or diminish the figures then obtained. The total number sent was more than five times the number sent in the first year of Confederation. The number of letters per head of estimated population is now almost double what it was in 1879. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of 20,300,000, the increase over 1890 being 820,000, as compared with an increase of 125,000 in 1890 over 1889.

Number
of newspa-
pers, etc.
1868-1891.

331. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period:—

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c.,
1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication. | Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication. | Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c. | Parcels. | Total. | Number per Head. |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|----------|------------|------------------------|
| 1868..... | 18,860,000 | | | 24,800 | 18,884,800 | 5.60 |
| 1869..... | 18,700,000 | | | 38,720 | 18,738,720 | 5.49 |
| 1870..... | 20,150,000 | | | 51,844 | 20,201,844 | 5.85 |
| 1871..... | 22,250,000 | | | 64,160 | 22,314,160 | 6.34 |
| 1872..... | 24,400,000 | | | 95,200 | 24,495,200 | 6.78 |
| 1873..... | 25,480,000 | | | 112,300 | 25,592,300 | 6.98 |
| 1874..... | 29,000,000 | | | 102,800 | 29,102,800 | 7.61 |
| 1875..... | 31,300,000 | | | 131,352 | 31,431,352 | 8.08 |
| 1876..... | 38,549,000 | | 4,539,912 | 70,724 | 43,159,636 | 10.09 |
| 1877..... | 39,009,000 | | 4,638,000 | 90,000 | 43,728,000 | 10.09 |
| 1878..... | 6,252,740 | 33,483,672 | 5,090,000 | 107,800 | 44,934,212 | 11.02 |
| 1879..... | 5,610,000 | 36,769,086 | 5,054,000 | 206,600 | 47,637,686 | 11.49 |
| 1880..... | 5,870,000 | 39,250,062 | 5,224,000 | 217,000 | 50,561,062 | 11.99 |
| 1881..... | 5,980,000 | 42,709,068 | 6,000,000 | 331,500 | 55,020,568 | 12.69 |
| 1882..... | 7,150,000 | 43,690,000 | 7,186,000 | 394,000 | 58,425,000 | 13.33 |
| 1883..... | 7,402,000 | 45,737,266 | 8,724,000 | 463,200 | 62,326,266 | 14.06 |
| 1884..... | 8,210,000 | 47,779,532 | 10,160,000 | 541,000 | 66,690,532 | 14.87 |
| 1885..... | 8,760,000 | 49,821,798 | 10,500,000 | 600,000 | 69,681,798 | 15.36 |
| 1886..... | 9,200,000 | 51,864,064 | 15,140,000 | 640,000 | 76,844,064 | 16.75 |
| 1887..... | 10,340,000 | 53,906,326 | 20,000,000 | 820,000 | 85,066,326 | 18.35 |
| 1888..... | 10,850,000 | 55,948,591 | 17,810,000 | 763,900 | 85,372,491 | 18.22 |
| 1889..... | 12,260,000 | 57,990,856 | 17,053,000 | 519,400 | 87,823,256 | 18.54 |
| 1890..... | 10,950,000 | 60,033,121 | 16,897,000 | 371,500 | 88,251,621 | 18.43 |
| 1891..... | *25,890,000 | 62,060,386 | †2,143,000 | 325,960 | 90,425,346 | 18.67 |

* Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c.

† Packages of printer's copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies and packets of merchandise, &c.

332. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1891, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and there can hardly be any doubt that they are in reality much below the mark. The rearrangement of

Postal
rates on
newspapers.

the returns of periodicals, books, &c., furnished by the Post Office Department, unfortunately prevents any comparison with former years. There was a further decrease in the number of parcels sent of 45,540.

Proportion
of post
offices to
area of
provinces.

333. In proportion to area, the post offices are distributed as follow :

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1 | post offices to | 6 sq. miles. |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1 | " | 15 " |
| New Brunswick..... | 1 | " | 26 " |
| Ontario..... | 1 | " | 73 " |
| Quebec..... | 1 | " | 159 " |
| Manitoba..... | 1 | " | 190 " |
| British Columbia..... | 1 | " | 2,295 " |
| The Territories..... | 1 | " | 8,765 " |

Number of
letters,
etc., by
provinces.

334. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports are given on the following page :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1887 TO 1891.

| PROVINCES. | Year ended 30th June. | Number of Post Offices. | ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT. | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Register'd Letters. | Free Letters. | Total Letters Posted. | Post Cards. | No. of Letters per Head. |
| Ontario..... | 1887 | 2,891 | 2,100,000 | 2,300,000 | 41,000,000 | 11,000,000 | 29.09 |
| | 1888 | 2,927 | 2,050,000 | 2,600,000 | 43,500,000 | 11,000,000 | 21.12 |
| | 1889 | 2,971 | 2,084,000 | 2,908,000 | 49,887,000 | 12,671,000 | 23.99 |
| | 1890 | 2,997 | 1,880,000 | 2,853,000 | 50,500,000 | 12,700,000 | 24.07 |
| | 1891 | 3,026 | 1,833,000 | 3,100,000 | 53,000,000 | 13,175,000 | 25.03 |
| Quebec..... | 1887 | 1,372 | 816,000 | 360,000 | 17,000,000 | 3,100,000 | 11.82 |
| | 1888 | 1,385 | 820,000 | 400,000 | 18,300,000 | 3,150,000 | 12.61 |
| | 1889 | 1,423 | 824,000 | 437,000 | 22,437,000 | 3,811,000 | 15.31 |
| | 1890 | 1,429 | 760,000 | 440,000 | 22,800,000 | 3,850,000 | 15.42 |
| | 1891 | 1,441 | 770,000 | 420,000 | 23,100,000 | 3,950,000 | 15.48 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1887 | 1,345 | 164,000 | 140,000 | 5,600,000 | 950,000 | 12.53 |
| | 1888 | 1,372 | 193,000 | 128,000 | 6,200,000 | 1,000,000 | 13.85 |
| | 1889 | 1,399 | 198,000 | 146,000 | 6,721,000 | 1,266,000 | 14.98 |
| | 1890 | 1,403 | 160,000 | 170,000 | 6,900,000 | 1,280,000 | 15.34 |
| | 1891 | 1,431 | 166,000 | 165,000 | 7,100,000 | 1,330,000 | 15.75 |
| N. Brunswick..... | 1887 | 1,048 | 123,000 | 110,000 | 4,150,000 | 740,000 | 12.92 |
| | 1888 | 1,070 | 140,000 | 125,000 | 4,750,000 | 756,000 | 14.78 |
| | 1889 | 1,085 | 146,000 | 127,000 | 5,173,000 | 813,000 | 16.10 |
| | 1890 | 1,089 | 133,000 | 147,000 | 5,200,000 | 840,000 | 16.18 |
| | 1891 | 1,101 | 129,000 | 142,000 | 5,300,000 | 860,000 | 16.30 |

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1887 TO 1891—*Concluded.*

| PROVINCES. | Year ended 30th June. | Number of Post Offices. | ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Register'd Letters. | Free Letters. | Total Letters Posted. | Post Cards. | No. of Letters per Head. |
| P. E. Island. | 1887 | 298 | 31,000 | 20,000 | 850,000 | 108,000 | 7.80 |
| | 1888 | 304 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 1,050,000 | 106,000 | 9.63 |
| | 1889 | 315 | 37,000 | 29,000 | 1,114,000 | 143,000 | 10.21 |
| | 1890 | 320 | 32,000 | 29,000 | 1,100,000 | 145,000 | 10.08 |
| | 1891 | 324 | 32,000 | 29,000 | 1,125,000 | 150,000 | 10.31 |
| B. Columbia. | 1887 | 117 | 68,000 | 80,000 | 1,500,000 | 80,000 | 20.46 |
| | 1888 | 120 | 75,000 | 90,000 | 1,900,000 | 120,000 | 24.34 |
| | 1889 | 144 | 65,000 | 76,000 | 2,126,000 | 131,000 | 25.58 |
| | 1890 | 151 | 70,000 | 75,000 | 2,200,000 | 135,000 | 24.85 |
| | 1891 | 167 | 82,000 | 72,000 | 2,450,000 | 175,000 | 25.99 |
| Manitoba, Keewatin & North-West Territories. | 1887 | 463 | 264,000 | 150,000 | 4,200,000 | 380,000 | 20.47 |
| | 1888 | 484 | 272,000 | 127,000 | 4,500,000 | 460,000 | 20.72 |
| | 1889 | 501 | 295,000 | 149,000 | 5,210,000 | 520,000 | 22.67 |
| | 1890 | 523 | 245,000 | 157,000 | 5,400,000 | 530,000 | 22.18 |
| | 1891 | 571 | 280,000 | 150,000 | 5,900,000 | 660,000 | 22.87 |

335. The number of letters per head increased in every province, but the figures being only estimated on averages, cannot be considered as anything but approximate, and are, probably, generally under the mark, as the present system of enumeration is not calculated to do full justice to the correspondence of the country. British Columbia and Ontario have the largest correspondence in proportion to population, Manitoba and the Territories coming next. Prince Edward Island and Quebec write the greatest number of letters as apportioned to the population.

336. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

Postal revenue and expenditure, 1887-1891

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM
1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Revenue. | Expendi- ture. | Expenditure in excess of Revenue. | AMOUNT PER HEAD. | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Rev- enue. | Expen- diture. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1868..... | 1,024,710 | 1,053,570 | 28,859 | 0 30 | 0 31 |
| 1869..... | 973,056 | 1,079,828 | 106,772 | 0 29 | 0 32 |
| 1870..... | 1,010,767 | 1,155,261 | 144,493 | 0 29 | 0 33 |
| 1871..... | 1,079,767 | 1,271,006 | 191,238 | 0 31 | 0 36 |
| 1872..... | 1,193,062 | 1,369,163 | 176,100 | 0 33 | 0 38 |
| 1873..... | 1,406,984 | 1,553,604 | 146,619 | 0 38 | 0 42 |
| 1874..... | 1,476,207 | 1,695,480 | 219,272 | 0 39 | 0 44 |
| 1875..... | 1,536,509 | 1,873,241 | 336,731 | 0 40 | 0 48 |
| 1876..... | 1,484,886 | 1,959,758 | 474,871 | 0 38 | 0 50 |
| 1877..... | 1,501,134 | 2,075,618 | 574,483 | 0 37 | 0 52 |
| 1878..... | 1,620,022 | 2,110,365 | 490,343 | 0 40 | 0 52 |
| 1879..... | 1,534,363 | 2,167,266 | 632,902 | 0 37 | 0 52 |
| 1880..... | 1,648,017 | 2,286,611 | 638,593 | 0 39 | 0 54 |
| 1881..... | 1,767,953 | 2,333,189 | 565,236 | 0 41 | 0 54 |
| 1882..... | 2,022,098 | 2,459,356 | 437,258 | 0 46 | 0 56 |
| 1883..... | 2,264,384 | 2,687,394 | 423,009 | 0 51 | 0 61 |
| 1884..... | 2,330,741 | 2,931,987 | 600,646 | 0 52 | 0 65 |
| 1885..... | 2,400,082 | 3,097,882 | 697,800 | 0 53 | 0 68 |
| 1886..... | 2,469,379 | 3,380,429 | 911,050 | 0 54 | 0 74 |
| 1887..... | 2,603,255 | 3,458,100 | 854,845 | 0 56 | 0 75 |
| 1888..... | 2,751,139 | 3,533,397 | 782,258 | 0 59 | 0 75 |
| 1889..... | 2,984,222 | 3,746,040 | 761,817 | 0 63 | 0 79 |
| 1890..... | 3,223,615 | 3,940,696 | 717,081 | 0 67 | 0 82 |
| 1891..... | 3,374,888 | 4,029,740 | 645,852 | 0 70 | 0 83 |

Reasons
for excess
of expend-
iture.

337. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-four years, but the excess of expenditure appears to be on the decrease, having been \$71,229 less than in 1890, and \$115,965 less than in 1889. The revenue, which has been steadily increasing since 1878, showed a further increase of \$151,273. There was therefore an increase of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the revenue and of only 2 per cent in the expenditure. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than \$100,000. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-West Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required, and will for some years require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it is from time to time necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the

revenue derived therefrom. The postal service, however, is managed on sound economical principles, and the importance of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized that exception is seldom if ever taken to these deficits, it being well understood that, as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

338. The number of stamps issued to postmasters during the year was 145,450,900, as compared with 136,979,550 in 1890, being an increase of 8,471,350, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1891 having been \$3,226,386. Number of stamps issued.

339. The following comparative statement shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense :— Postal operations compared, 1868-1891.

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1891.

| YEAR. | Number of Offices. | Number of Money Order Offices. | Miles of Post Route. | Miles Travelled. | Amount paid for conveyance of Mails. | Number of Letters, &c. | Number of Newspapers, &c. | Total Cost per Head. |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | \$ cts. |
| 1868 . . . | 3,638 | 515 | 27,674 | 10,622,216 | 543,109 | 18,100,000 | 18,884,800 | 0 21 |
| 1891 . . . | 8,061 | 1,080 | 58,905 | 27,152,543 | 1,918,198 | 118,275,000 | 90,425,340 | 0 83 |

340. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{8}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{5}$ cents apiece; in 1891 the conveyance of mails over 27,152,543 miles cost 7 cents per mile, and the transmission of 208,700,346 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{1}{5}$ of 1 cent apiece; so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about $\frac{1}{5}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., a sum of not less than \$100,000 would be added to the revenue each year. Cost of transmission, 1868 and 1891.

341. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1891 was: letters, 32,878,196, and newspapers, 11,732,188. The number of carriers employed was 349. Free delivery of letters.

[illegible]

could be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was an increase in the total number sent, as compared with 1890, of 12,000, and in the number that miscarried of 6. In every 21,239 letters registered, 1 miscarried, a larger proportion than in 1890, when it was 1 in 21,013 letters. It will be seen that the number of letters that failed to reach their destination was only 6 more than in 1890, which is attributed to the special measures taken in 1889 to increase the safety of registered correspondence.

345. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below:—

Dead
letters,
1868-1891.

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR. | Total Number | HOW DISPOSED OF. | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| | | Re- turned to other Coun- tries. | Del- ivered or For- warded to Address | Re- turned to Writers. | Re- main- ing in Office or with Post- master. | Failed of Delivery, con- tained no Value, Destroyed | Re- turned to Printed Ad- dress. | Re- turned to Govern- ment Depart- ment. |
| 1868 | 312,220 | | | | | | | |
| 1869 | 307,889 | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | 324,291 | | | | | | | |
| 1871 | 335,508 | | | | | | | |
| 1872 | 380,810 | | | | | | | |
| 1873 | 426,886 | | | | | | | |
| 1874 | 508,160 | | | | | | | |
| 1875 | 572,127 | | | | | | | |
| 1876 | 587,376 | | | | | | | |
| 1877 | 563,484 | | | | | | | |
| 1878 | 630,847 | | | | | | | |
| 1879 | 540,429 | 49,952 | 12,645 | 195,680 | 558 | 262,464 | 19,119 | |
| 1880 | 592,385 | 63,755 | 12,546 | 219,728 | 1,380 | 270,764 | 19,622 | 4,500 |
| 1881 | 617,712 | 69,857 | 14,387 | 235,686 | 1,454 | 276,621 | 18,259 | 7,448 |
| 1882 | 658,762 | 76,820 | 12,083 | 279,566 | 2,258 | 264,122 | 19,166 | 4,744 |
| 1883 | 717,271 | 88,353 | 13,198 | 284,771 | 2,480 | 298,478 | 21,909 | 7,881 |
| 1884 | 764,731 | 106,843 | 24,124 | 275,497 | 2,269 | 321,229 | 25,254 | 9,515 |
| 1885 | 787,110 | 111,681 | 25,111 | 268,725 | 2,000 | 343,838 | 26,239 | 9,516 |
| 1886 | 753,489 | 97,556 | 25,744 | 258,491 | 14,155 | 320,953 | 26,769 | 9,821 |
| 1887 | 833,742 | 96,396 | 29,597 | 274,734 | 11,414 | 393,319 | 29,199 | 9,293 |
| 1888 | 916,929 | 95,184 | 31,601 | 358,213 | 16,680 | 396,404 | 30,968 | 9,879 |
| 1889 | 893,298 | 160,462 | 31,514 | 300,646 | 16,989 | 405,302 | 33,509 | 11,396 |
| 1890 | 922,541 | 164,050 | 18,330 | 276,309 | 4,415 | 479,182 | 36,667 | 9,679 |
| 1891 | 973,530 | 109,809 | 19,838 | 276,982 | 4,556 | 513,310 | 37,156 | 11,877 |

346. There was an increase of 50,989 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the dead letter office, the total number having been the largest since Confederation. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value received at the office during the year was 17,477, and their contents were valued at \$302,436. Of the total

Value of
contents of
dead
letters.

number of dead letters, 112,080 originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered from other countries.

The
money
order
system,
1868-1891.

347. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1868, to 30th June, 1891. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase.

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA,
1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Number of Offices. | Number of Orders Issued. | Amount of Orders Issued. | Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada. | Losses sustained. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 515 | 90,163 | 3,352,881 | 90,579 | 2,335 |
| 1869 | 550 | 96,627 | 3,563,645 | 100,823 | 3,170 |
| 1870 | 558 | 110,021 | 3,910,250 | 117,914 | 1,585 |
| 1871 | 571 | 120,521 | 4,546,434 | 126,694 | |
| 1872 | 634 | 136,422 | 5,154,120 | 147,230 | 478 |
| 1873 | 644 | 161,096 | 6,239,506 | 160,695 | 2,037 |
| 1874 | 662 | 179,851 | 6,757,427 | 177,502 | 118 |
| 1875 | 687 | 181,091 | 6,711,539 | 181,091 | 797 |
| 1876 | 736 | 238,668 | 6,866,618 | 359,314 | 4,239 |
| 1877 | 754 | 253,962 | 6,856,821 | 408,286 | 6,166 |
| 1878 | 769 | 269,417 | 7,130,895 | 458,745 | 657 |
| 1879 | 772 | 281,725 | 6,788,723 | 505,833 | 147 |
| 1880 | 775 | 306,088 | 7,207,337 | 698,651 | 286 |
| 1881 | 786 | 338,238 | 7,725,212 | 1,002,735 | 209 |
| 1882 | 806 | 372,248 | 8,354,153 | 1,194,029 | 110 |
| 1883 | 826 | 419,613 | 9,490,900 | 1,236,275 | 50 |
| 1884 | 866 | 463,502 | 10,067,834 | 1,262,867 | 882 |
| 1885 | 885 | 499,243 | 10,384,211 | 1,185,751 | 4,295 |
| 1886 | 910 | 529,458 | 10,231,189 | 1,245,957 | 25 |
| 1887 | 933 | 574,899 | 10,328,984 | 1,495,674 | 1,179 |
| 1888 | 944 | 630,968 | 10,916,618 | 1,726,011 | 3,113 |
| 1889 | 993 | 673,813 | 11,265,920 | 1,756,945 | * |
| 1890 | 1,027 | 780,503 | 11,997,862 | 1,851,059 | * |
| 1891 | 1,080 | 855,619 | 12,478,178 | 1,984,360 | * |

* No returns available.

Decrease
in average
amount of
orders.

348. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 75,116, and there was also an increase in the amount sent of \$480,316, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was \$37.18; in 1885, \$20.79; in 1886, \$19.32; in 1887, \$17.96; in 1888, \$17.30; in 1889, \$16.72; in 1890, \$15.37, and in 1891, \$14.58. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themselves of the increase in banking facilities, while the money order system is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts; and the large increase in the volume of business done may be taken as an indication of the improved condition of the people.

349. The number of money order offices in operation increased by 53. They are distributed among the provinces in the following order:—

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|---------------------------|----|
| Ontario..... | 560 | British Columbia..... | 34 |
| Quebec..... | 171 | Manitoba..... | 36 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 147 | The Territories..... | 24 |
| New Brunswick..... | 97 | Prince Edward Island..... | 11 |

Number of money order offices.

350. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to \$100,067; but, under the new system of keeping the accounts, no details of expenditure are available.

Money order revenue.

351. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, \$9,854,052 were payable in Canada and \$2,624,126 were payable in other countries, being an increase of \$494,618 and a decrease of \$14,301, respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries, \$2,624,126 were sent out of the country and \$1,984,360 came in.

Orders payable in Canada and elsewhere.

352. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.

Money order business with other countries, 1868-1891.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR. | † UNITED KINGDOM. | | UNITED STATES. | | NEWFOUNDLAND. | | OTHER COUNTRIES. | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Amount of Orders. | | Amount of Orders. | | Amount of Orders. | | Amount of Orders. | |
| | Issued in Canada. | Payable in Canada. | Issued in Canada. | Payable in Canada. | Issued in Canada. | Payable in Canada. | Issued in Canada. | Payable in Canada. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868..... | 389,796 | 87,437 | ..... | ..... | 3,321 | 3,142 | ..... | ..... |
| 1869..... | 367,092 | 94,308 | ..... | ..... | 3,246 | 6,514 | ..... | ..... |
| 1870..... | 415,393 | 110,585 | ..... | ..... | 5,246 | 7,328 | ..... | ..... |
| 1871..... | 474,376 | 121,644 | ..... | ..... | 4,321 | 5,049 | ..... | ..... |
| 1872..... | 577,443 | 142,301 | ..... | ..... | 3,656 | 4,928 | ..... | ..... |
| 1873..... | 663,407 | 156,888 | ..... | ..... | 4,799 | 3,807 | ..... | ..... |
| 1874..... | 661,501 | 171,487 | ..... | ..... | 5,753 | 6,014 | ..... | ..... |
| 1875..... | 572,246 | 174,160 | ..... | ..... | 7,197 | 6,930 | ..... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 491,363 | 194,680 | 212,135 | 156,134 | 5,305 | 8,499 | ..... | ..... |
| 1877..... | 409,474 | 188,116 | 276,821 | 207,889 | 5,099 | 12,280 | ..... | ..... |
| 1878..... | 383,808 | 189,082 | 325,264 | 246,586 | 6,245 | 23,076 | ..... | ..... |
| 1879..... | 361,940 | 176,067 | 335,200 | 308,256 | 5,061 | 21,509 | ..... | ..... |
| 1880..... | 397,589 | 181,561 | 420,966 | 404,637 | 3,570 | 22,452 | ..... | ..... |
| 1881..... | 430,686 | 175,461 | 610,094 | 807,372 | 4,883 | 19,901 | ..... | ..... |
| 1882..... | 550,150 | 170,304 | 781,167 | 1,003,079 | 4,309 | 20,644 | ..... | ..... |
| 1883..... | 827,200 | 196,467 | 1,023,548 | 1,015,358 | 5,415 | 24,448 | ..... | ..... |
| 1884..... | 862,822 | 257,738 | 1,190,852 | 959,691 | 5,291 | 29,150 | 36,946 | 16,285 |
| 1885..... | 769,679 | 299,563 | 1,288,245 | 829,046 | 6,652 | 37,963 | 65,631 | 28,368 |
| 1886..... | 753,743 | 294,484 | 1,232,000 | 861,347 | 6,467 | 40,092 | 92,883 | 50,034 |
| 1887..... | 837,146 | 304,115 | 1,262,381 | 1,096,363 | 11,997 | 42,114 | 123,668 | 53,651 |
| 1888..... | 958,001 | 328,674 | 1,297,734 | 1,283,094 | 22,177 | 51,482 | 117,930 | 62,761 |
| 1889..... | 1,033,331 | 364,657 | 1,391,743 | 1,261,163 | 24,065 | 63,814 | 124,372 | 67,370 |
| 1890..... | 1,000,460 | 383,263 | 1,471,946 | 1,332,196 | 26,942 | 73,555 | 139,079 | 62,044 |
| 1891..... | 975,378 | 381,452 | 1,469,819 | 1,465,904 | 28,265 | 73,545 | 150,064 | 63,162 |

† Including all those British possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.

From the above table it is seen that the principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by \$6,957,086; during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by \$1,273,861, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by \$422,513.

Excess of money sent from Canada, over money received.

353. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received, and this may be taken as showing that immigrants settling in Canada soon improve their circumstances, and are able to send money to their friends at home, instead of having to apply to them for help.

Atlantic Ocean mail service.

354. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan line) for the carriage of mails across the Atlantic expired in April, 1891. In May, an agreement for the season of navigation was made, and in December, another contract with the Allan line was made for the resumption of the direct service, it being stipulated that only the very best boats of the Allan and Dominion lines should carry the mails. One or two of the steamers have made fairly quick passages, notably the "Parisian" and the "Vancouver," but the service is very considerably slower than that between New York and Liverpool. The efforts of the Dominion Government to establish a direct fast service between England and Canada have not yet been successful. The Allan line boats have carried the mails almost continuously since May, 1856.

Pacific Ocean mail service.

355. The mail service between Canada and China and Japan by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers is rapidly assuming respectable proportions, 95,751 pieces of mail matter having been carried during the year ended in January, 1892, besides 674 closed bags of mail for and from Europe. Mails have been actually delivered in London by this route within 21 days from leaving Yokohama. By the Suez Canal the usual time is six weeks.

West Indian mail service.

356. A direct mail service between St. John, N.B., and Demerara and other West India islands, was established in January, 1890, the steamers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The amount of business done is not yet very large.

Number of letters sent in various countries.

357. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from the best available sources and the calculations have been made in this office. Attention is again called to the extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian colonies. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in pro-

portion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be equally great, but it does not seem likely that it should, to such an extent, exceed and be out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and the high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or it may be by a more perfect system than is in use elsewhere. The system adopted in Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | Number of Post Offices. | Number Sent. | Number per Head. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| New Zealand | 1889 | 1,189 | 44,151,393 | 71.93 |
| South Australia | 1889 | 593 | 16,388,607 | 50.99 |
| Western Australia | 1889 | 186 | 2,737,034 | 63.57 |
| Great Britain | 1891 | 18,806 | 1,935,250,000 | 51.19 |
| New South Wales | 1889 | 1,261 | 53,971,300 | 48.89 |
| Victoria | 1889 | 1,600 | 48,097,268 | 43.55 |
| United States | 1891 | 64,329 | †3,800,000,000 | 60.68 |
| Switzerland | 1890 | 1,485 | 109,484,770 | 37.32 |
| Queensland | 1889 | 834 | 13,070,083 | 32.92 |
| Tasmania | 1889 | 293 | 4,703,324 | 31.61 |
| German Empire | 1890 | 24,970 | 1,425,176,950 | 30.42 |
| Belgium | 1890 | 819 | 148,917,533 | 25.19 |
| Sweden | 1889 | 2,246 | †117,652,755 | 24.58 |
| Netherlands | 1890 | ..... | 98,016,514 | 21.72 |
| France | 1889 | 6,932 | 777,900,000 | 20.55 |
| Canada | 1891 | 8,061 | 118,275,000 | 20.23 |
| Chili | 1889 | 506 | 17,606,056 | 6.40 |
| Austria Hungary | 1889 | 8,885 | 444,303,181 | 10.76 |
| Norway | 1890 | ..... | 29,847,500 | 14.09 |
| Spain | 1889 | 2,880 | 113,606,000 | 6.47 |
| Italy | 1890 | 5,511 | 210,706,281 | 7.04 |
| Argentine Republic | 1890 | *946 | 61,705,679 | 17.62 |
| Uruguay | 1890 | ..... | 6,586,840 | 10.16 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1890 | 797 | 16,271,186 | 11.11 |
| Portugal | 1889 | 2,712 | 29,057,000 | 6.17 |
| Greece | 1889 | 248 | 7,990,000 | 3.61 |
| Denmark | 1889 | 781 | 49,015,000 | 22.56 |
| Roumania | 1890 | 340 | 7,037,465 | 1.28 |
| Japan | 1890 | ..... | 154,441,419 | 3.85 |
| Servia | 1890 | 96 | 7,262,000 | 3.36 |
| Brazil | 1890 | 2,733 | 18,822,148 | 1.34 |
| Egypt | 1890 | ..... | 18,096,700 | 2.65 |
| Russia | 1889 | 5,980 | 223,378,000 | 2.33 |
| India | 1890 | 19,196 | 278,118,510 | 1.26 |
| Persia | 1885 | 73 | 1,370,885 | 0.15 |
| Turkey | 1883 | 1,150 | 2,578,030 | 0.07 |

* Including telegraph offices.

† Including all mail matter.

PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

Government
telegraph
lines.

358. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests require that there shall be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-West Territories. Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic coast, the reduction in marine insurance premiums has been 50 per cent.

Situation
of lines.

359. There were 1,228 miles of land lines and 177 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 834 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 412 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coast are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory.

Particu-
lars of
Govern-
ment tele-
graph
lines.

360. The following table gives the length of the various lines operated by Government on 30th June, 1891:—

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED AND OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA.

| GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES. | DISTANCE IN MILES. | | Grand Total. |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Intermediate. | | |
| | Land. | Cable. | |
| Newfoundland (subsidized line)— Port aux Basques to Cape Ray..... | 14 | | 14 |
| Nova Scotia— Meat Cove, C.B., to St. Paul's Island..... Across Ingonish Harbour, C.B..... " St. Ann's " "..... | | 20 1 1 | 234½ |
| Sydney to Meat Cove..... | 127½ | | |
| Low Point to Lingan..... | 5 | | |
| Barrington to Cape Sable Island..... | 16 | 1½ | |
| Mabou to Cheticamp..... | 63 | | |
| New Brunswick— Bay of Fundy..... Chatham to Escuminac..... | 34 42 | 10½ | 86½ |

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED AND OPERATED
BY GOVERNMENT, &c.—*Concluded.*

| GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES. | DISTANCE IN MILES. | | Grand Total. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | Intermediate. | | |
| | Land. | Cable. | |
| Quebec— | | | |
| Magdalen Islands..... | 83½ | 55½ | 1,085 |
| Anticosti Island..... | 242 | 65½ | |
| North shore of St. Lawrence..... | 456½ | 39½ | |
| Chicoutimi..... | 92 | | |
| Quarantine, Grosse Isle..... | 46 | 4½ | |
| Ontario— | | | |
| Pelee Island..... | 24 | 8½ | 32½ |
| North-West Territories..... | 834 | | 834 |
| British Columbia..... | 412 | ½ | 412½ |
| Total..... | 2,492 | 207 | 2,699 |

361. In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company; and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company, making a total of 3,121 miles built or subsidized by Government.

Lines
built and
subsidized
by
Govern-
ment.

362. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1891:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND
WORKING EXPENSES, 1891.

Revenue
and expendi-
ture of Govern-
ment telegraph
lines, 1891.

| LINE. | Revenue. | Expendi- ture. | Excess of Expendi- ture. |
|--|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces— | | | |
| Anticosti Island..... | 866 | 2,434 | 1,568 |
| Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove line)..... | 1,999 | 3,673 | 1,674 |
| Cheticamp—Mabou..... | 292 | 509 | 307 |
| Cape Sable—Barrington..... | 54 | 225 | 171 |
| Chatham—Escuminac..... | 136 | 434 | 298 |
| Grosse Isle quarantine..... | 618 | 494 | ..... |
| Bay of Fundy..... | 411 | 2,349 | 1,938 |
| North shore, St. Lawrence..... | 3,800 | 7,185 | 3,385 |
| Subsidies, office materials and contingencies..... | ..... | 11,727 | 11,727 |
| Ontario, Pelee Island..... | 166 | 218 | 112 |
| North-West system..... | 4,869 | 22,399 | 17,529 |
| | 13,177 | 51,727 | 38,550 |
| Excess of revenue..... | ..... | ..... | 124 |
| Total excess of expenditure..... | ..... | ..... | 38,550 |

The Meteorological Service messages and all shipping and fishery bulletin reports are transmitted free of charge.

Tele-
graphs in
principal
countries.

363. The following table gives particulars of telegraphs in all the principal countries in the world :—

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

| COUNTRIES. | Miles of Line. | Miles of Wire. | Number of Messages. | Number of Offices. | Persons to each Office. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Europe— | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 41,746 | 120,414 | 13,010,456 | 5,559 | 7,426 |
| Belgium..... | 4,265 | 20,315 | 8,062,837 | 942 | 6,525 |
| Denmark..... | 3,674 | 10,280 | 1,548,493 | 364 | 5,968 |
| France..... | 60,395 | 190,912 | ..... | 8,030 | 4,760 |
| German Empire..... | 52,067 | 219,911 | 27,022,974 | 17,454 | 2,831 |
| Great Britain..... | 31,824 | 194,312 | 66,409,211 | 7,627 | 4,968 |
| Greece..... | 4,658 | 5,538 | 962,461 | 178 | 12,288 |
| Italy..... | 22,668 | 83,941 | 8,843,241 | 4,453 | 6,724 |
| Netherlands..... | 3,280 | 11,427 | 4,286,516 | 435 | 10,371 |
| Portugal..... | 3,481 | 8,080 | 1,105,486 | 326 | 14,442 |
| Russia..... | 88,280 | 172,360 | 11,071,582 | 3,796 | 25,256 |
| Roumania..... | 3,409 | 8,238 | 1,358,137 | 381 | 14,436 |
| Servia..... | 1,830 | 3,080 | 457,974 | 119 | 18,174 |
| Spain..... | 15,000 | 34,450 | 4,240,428 | 1,068 | 16,126 |
| Sweden..... | 5,422 | 14,080 | 1,708,752 | ..... | ..... |
| Norway..... | 5,699 | 10,674 | 1,582,032 | 354 | 5,648 |
| Switzerland..... | 4,500 | 11,400 | 3,695,988 | 1,384 | 2,119 |
| Turkey..... | 15,000 | ..... | ..... | 671 | 37,903 |
| Asia— | | | | | |
| China..... | 3,080 | 5,482 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| India..... | 35,279 | 106,140 | 3,132,371 | 880 | 250,601 |
| Japan..... | 6,995 | 19,788 | 3,806,614 | 309 | 129,683 |
| Persia..... | 4,150 | 6,450 | 120,072 | 82 | 109,756 |
| Africa— | | | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope..... | 4,640 | ..... | 1,291,984 | 268 | 5,698 |
| Egypt..... | 3,168 | 5,430 | 819,940 | ..... | ..... |
| America— | | | | | |
| Argentine Republic..... | 19,000 | 28,550 | 3,511,420 | 668 | 5,240 |
| Canada..... | 30,987 | 66,925 | *4,367,560 | 2,657 | 1,819 |
| Brazil..... | 7,765 | 12,467 | 750,621 | 197 | 71,078 |
| Chile..... | 13,730 | ..... | 603,628 | 411 | 6,732 |
| Mexico..... | 27,861 | ..... | ..... | 767 | 15,167 |
| Peru..... | 1,564 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 87,412 |
| *United States..... | 187,981 | 715,591 | 59,148,343 | 20,098 | 3,116 |
| Uruguay..... | 2,352 | ..... | 189,412 | 55 | 12,494 |
| Australasia— | | | | | |
| New South Wales..... | 10,732 | 22,606 | 3,433,562 | 485 | 2,339 |
| Victoria..... | 3,967 | 8,241 | 2,885,919 | 601 | 1,898 |
| Queensland..... | 9,456 | 16,981 | 1,568,872 | 343 | 1,148 |
| South Australia..... | 5,511 | 9,921 | 984,180 | 200 | 1,575 |
| Western Australia..... | 2,961 | 3,330 | 197,587 | 42 | 1,185 |
| Tasmania..... | 1,979 | 2,590 | 280,559 | 178 | 824 |
| New Zealand..... | 4,874 | 11,827 | 1,802,987 | 357 | 1,766 |

*Western Union Telegraph Company only.

*Shipping and fishery reports not included.

364. It will be seen that as far as the figures in the above table go, there were in the countries named 755,239 miles of line, 2,161,731 miles of wire, and that 243,712,399 messages were sent in the years concerned. The total number of messages sent annually throughout the world is probably about 300,000,000.

Summary
of preced-
ing table.

365. The total length of telegraph lines in the world may be estimated at about 850,000 miles, of which the United States own the largest portion, viz., about 255,000 miles, or nearly one-third, but though that country possesses about 223,000 miles of lines more than the United Kingdom, the difference in the number of messages sent is small, and the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, which possesses 187,981 miles of line and 715,591 miles of wire, sent 7,260,868 messages less than were sent in Great Britain. There are, it will be seen, only seven countries that have a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and with the exception of one or two of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities in proportion to population.

Telegraph
mileage of
the world.

366. The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec, westward, is in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, in the Maritime Provinces, of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning them in 1891:—

Canadian
telegraph
companies

| COMPANY. | Miles of Line. | Miles of Wire. | Number of Messages. | Number of Offices. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Great North-Western Telegraph Co. . | 17,966 | 33,505 | 2,846,030 | 1,523 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Co. | 6,700 | 22,265 | 1,003,000 | 750 |
| Western Union | 3,200 | 8,034 | 368,530 | 209 |
| Total | 27,866 | 63,804 | 4,217,560 | 2,482 |

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N. S., and Victoria, B.C.

367. The telephone system of Canada is almost entirely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, which has 414 offices, 24,647 sets of instruments in use, 5,727 miles of poles and 25,391 miles of wire. The number of messages sent was about 63,695,680. The above figures do not include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, all of which are worked by separate companies, particulars of which are not at hand. It has been

The tele-
phone in
Canada.

estimated that while there are 167 telephones in use in Great Britain per 100,000 inhabitants, and 350 in the United States per the same number, there are 540 telephones in use in Canada per 100,000 persons. The longest distance in which audible speaking has been accomplished by the telephone is between New York and Chicago, over 1,000 miles, and the next longest distance between Paris and Marseilles, 562½ miles. Telephone communication has been established between London and Paris.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE.

368. Important as are the fishing and lumbering interests in Canada and important as its manufacturing industries may become, yet the industry of the country is essentially that of agriculture, and it seems probable that it will always hold the first place in importance. According to the census of 1881, 56 per cent, or more than half of the population, were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and therefore dependent for a living on the fruits of the soil. The census figures for 1891 are not yet available. It is on account of the particular importance of the subject that a special chapter is devoted to this industry.

Persons engaged in the agricultural industry.

369. The harvest of 1891 was, taken as a whole, remarkably good throughout the Dominion.

Harvest, 1891.

370. In Ontario fall wheat was a particularly fine crop, averaging in many places from 25 to 30 bushels per acre and weighing from 60 to 66 lbs. per bushel. Spring wheat was also a very fine crop. The total wheat yield of the province was 32,584,026 bushels, being 5,641,793 bushels over the average of ten years, and 1,712,370 bushels more than the total wheat crop of the Dominion in 1889. The average yield per acre was 25.7 bushels for fall wheat and 21.0 bushels for spring wheat, as compared with an average yield for ten years of 20.0 bushels and 15.8 bushels, respectively. The yield of barley was generally good, but in most cases the grain was badly coloured. The oat crop was very variable, but on the whole was far above the average. Pease were fairly good, but the yield was reduced by the ravages of the "pea bug."

Grain crops in Ontario, 1891.

371. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, give the yield of the principal grains in 1890 and 1891, and the average for ten years:—

Yield of grain crops in Ontario, 1890 and 1891.

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1890 AND 1891.

| CROPS. | 1890. | 1891. | AVERAGE YIELD. | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | For Ten Years. | Per Acre. |
| | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| Fall wheat | 14,267,383 | 21,872,488 | 18,059,235 | 20.0 |
| Spring wheat | 7,683,905 | 10,711,538 | 8,882,968 | 15.8 |
| Barley | 15,606,169 | 16,141,964 | 13,349,351 | 26.0 |
| Oats | 52,768,207 | 75,069,542 | 58,410,603 | 35.1 |
| Rye | 1,563,345 | 1,134,630 | 1,683,211 | 16.2 |
| Pease | 15,389,313 | 18,323,459 | 13,968,658 | 29.8 |
| Corn (in the ear) | 14,011,181 | 18,288,656 | 12,810,314 | 66.1 |
| Buckwheat | 2,053,720 | 2,608,142 | 1,571,009 | 22.6 |
| Beans | 761,341 | 769,600 | 621,547 | 19.9 |

Root crops
in Ontario
1890 and
1891.

372. The yield of potatoes was unusually large, though the losses from the rot have been very severe, in some cases having been estimated as high as 50 per cent. Turnips were very good, and carrots and mangels were fair, but they suffered considerably from dry weather at seeding time. The hay crop was very short. The following are particulars of the above-named crops :—

YIELD OF HAY AND ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1890 AND 1891.

| CROPS. | 1890. | 1891. | AVERAGE YIELD. | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | | For Ten Years. | Per Acre. |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Hay and clover..... | 4,305,915 | 2,392,798 | 3,102,733 | 1·35 |
| | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| Potatoes | 17,561,117 | 24,055,886 | 18,840,683 | 121·2 |
| Mangel-wurzels | 11,594,518 | 11,779,448 | 8,558,096 | 437·0 |
| Carrots.. | 4,210,543 | 3,814,016 | 3,659,347 | 351·0 |
| Turnips | 47,040,563 | 68,853,452 | 42,981,280 | 410·0 |

The yield of potatoes, mangels, carrots and turnips were above the average of ten years, but that of hay was considerably below.

Crops in
Manitoba,
1891.

373. The wheat crop of Manitoba in 1891 was the largest in the history of the province, being placed at 23,191,599 bushels, and it is believed that threshers' returns will, when complete, increase this amount. Unfortunately the grain suffered from early frost to a considerable extent, but this damage was partly offset by the heavy yield. The oat crop was very satisfactory, and the yield of barley was good, but the colour was bad. Potatoes did not do as well as 1890. The following are particulars of the yield of the principal crops in 1890 and 1891 :—

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1890 AND 1891.

| CROPS. | 1890. | 1891. | Average Yield per Acre in 1891. |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| Wheat | 14,665,769 | 23,191,599 | 25·3 |
| Oats | 9,513,433 | 14,762,605 | 48·3 |
| Barley | 2,069,415 | 3,197,876 | 35·6 |
| Potatoes..... | 2,540,820 | 2,291,982 | 180·4 |

374. In Nova Scotia, oats, the most important grain crop in the province, was above a full crop, viz., 105 per cent, and wheat was 106 per cent; hay was rather short, being only 93 per cent; while potatoes, the third important crop, were very poor, averaging only 80 per cent of a full crop. The apple crop was a good one.

Crops in Nova Scotia, 1891.

375. No particulars are available concerning the harvest in Quebec and New Brunswick, though reports indicate that it was generally good. No information is obtainable concerning the crops of the remainder of the Dominion.

Crops elsewhere in Canada.

376. The total wheat crop of 1891 may be put down at 61,592,822 bushels, the largest amount ever raised in Canada, and it is quite possible that these figures may be found to be, if anything, rather under the mark.

Wheat crop in Canada, 1891.

377. The wheat crop of 1890 was estimated in the Year Book for that year at 40,527,562 bushels. It was estimated by the Dominion Millers' Association at 40,300,000, and as these two estimates were made entirely independent of one another, it seems reasonable to suppose that they fairly represent the correct figures. To this quantity must be added 406,222 bushels imported for home consumption, making a total of 40,933,784. Of this quantity, 3,443,744 bushels were exported, and assuming that 5,518,118 bushels were retained for seed, the quantity available for home consumption is found to have been 31,984,922 bushels, being at the rate of 6.60 bushels per head of population.

Wheat crop of Canada, 1890.

378. Ontario and Manitoba are at present the only provinces that collect statistics of the actual yield of crops, and as the Dominion Government does not collect any, it is impossible to give really complete figures for the total yield of wheat in the country. The following table, however, which has been carefully prepared from the best available data, gives, it is believed, a very fairly accurate idea of the total crop of wheat in the years named, and of the amount annually retained for consumption. The figures of imports and exports, and of the quantity used for seed, are for the years following the year of estimated crop. Two bushels to the acre is the amount allowed for seed, and this is supposed to include any that may be used for feed and other purposes.

Estimated production and consumption of wheat in Canada, 1881-1890.

**ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN
CANADA IN THE YEARS 1881 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE.**

| Year. | Estimated Crop. | Imports of Wheat and Flour for Home Consumption. | Exports of Wheat and Flour, Produce of Canada. | Estimated Amount retained for Seed. | Estimated Consumption. |
|----------|--------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1881.... | 38,000,000 | 1,208,494 | 6,193,730 | 4,572,552 | 28,442,212 |
| 1882.... | 47,831,706 | 1,368,877 | 8,312,688 | 4,598,506 | 36,289,299 |
| 1883.... | 30,920,762 | 2,954,600 | 1,732,471 | 4,513,214 | 27,629,677 |
| 1884.... | 46,443,417 | 3,073,641 | 2,959,841 | 4,914,232 | 40,642,985 |
| 1885.... | 42,816,327 | 1,072,719 | 5,349,063 | 4,548,818 | 33,990,565 |
| 1886.... | 38,304,503 | 870,685 | 8,232,791 | 4,519,918 | 26,422,479 |
| 1887.... | 39,034,233 | 324,452 | 3,914,329 | 4,359,296 | 31,085,060 |
| 1888.... | 33,044,851 | 1,179,825 | 1,081,219 | 4,638,462 | 28,504,965 |
| 1889.... | 30,871,656 | 953,344 | 940,219 | 5,106,346 | 25,778,435 |
| 1890.... | 40,527,562 | 406,222 | 3,433,744 | 5,515,118 | 31,984,922 |

According to the above table, the production of wheat has exceeded the quantity apparently required for consumption and seed during the period named by 28,737,836 bushels, being an average annual excess of 2,873,783 bushels.

Production and consumption per head, 1881-1890.

379. The following table gives the apparent production, consumption and quantity of wheat available for export, after providing for seed, per head of population, in the years named :—

**APPARENT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN
CANADA, PER HEAD OF POPULATION, IN THE YEARS
1881 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE.**

| Year. | Production. | Consumption. | Quantity available for Export. |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1881..... | 8·67 | 6·48 | 1·14 |
| 1882..... | 10·79 | 8·19 | 1·57 |
| 1883..... | 6·90 | 6·16 | —0·27 |
| 1884..... | 10·02 | 8·96 | —0·03 |
| 1885..... | 9·33 | 7·41 | 0·93 |
| 1886..... | 8·26 | 5·70 | 1·56 |
| 1887..... | 8·33 | 6·63 | 0·77 |
| 1888..... | 6·98 | 6·02 | —0·02 |
| 1889..... | 6·45 | 5·38 | 0·00 |
| 1890..... | 8·37 | 6·60 | 0·63 |
| Average..... | 8·41 | 6·75 | 0·63 |

It is not contended that the above figures are absolutely correct, since, in the absence of complete information, it is impossible for them to be anything but approximate; but, as more than three-fourths of the figures in each year are taken from the official returns of Ontario and Manitoba, it is believed that taking the tables as they stand (the result of any one year must not be compared separately with that of any other year), the figures of average consumption and production are not very far astray. It will be seen that in the years 1883, 1884 and 1888 the quantity produced fell short of that required, and in 1889 the quantity produced was precisely the amount required, the imports and exports balancing themselves. Though the quantity of Canadian wheat exported was 42,150,695 bushels, the amount actually available for export was only 28,738,836, the deficiency caused by exportation being made up by an import of 13,411,859 bushels.

380. The consumption per head is higher in Canada and the Australasian colonies than in almost any other country, as shown by the following table:—

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Bushels. | Countries. | Bushels. |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| United Kingdom | 5·9 | United States..... | 4·7 |
| France | 8·1 | Canada..... | 6·7 |
| Germany | 3·0 | Australasia | 6·6 |
| Russia | 2·1 | New South Wales | 6·5 |
| Austria | 2·9 | Victoria | 6·2 |
| Italy | 5·4 | South Australia..... | 6·5 |
| Spain and Portugal.... | 6·4 | Queensland | 6·0 |
| Belgium and Holland.... | 5·0 | Tasmania | 6·7 |
| Scandinavia..... | 1·4 | New Zealand | 7·5 |
| Turkey | 6·1 | | |

381. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation:—

Imports
and ex-
ports of
wheat and
other
bread-
stuffs,
1868-1891.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREAD-STUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | IMPORTS. | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| | Wheat. | Flour. | Other Breadstuffs. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868*..... | 3,946,624 | 1,636,305 | 1,903,604 | 7,486,533 |
| 1869..... | † | 2,079,315 | 5,438,934 | 7,518,249 |
| 1870..... | 4,030,122 | 1,879,000 | 1,227,603 | 6,936,725 |
| 1871..... | 4,558,863 | 2,223,669 | 1,907,111 | 8,679,643 |
| 1872..... | 4,453,341 | 2,157,074 | 4,944,681 | 11,555,096 |
| 1873..... | 6,009,621 | 1,842,969 | 5,880,195 | 14,632,785 |
| 1874..... | 9,925,139 | 1,738,802 | 4,070,414 | 15,734,355 |
| 1875..... | 6,657,652 | 2,462,618 | 3,554,454 | 12,674,724 |
| 1876..... | 6,087,674 | 1,906,298 | 3,418,565 | 11,412,537 |
| 1877..... | 4,846,824 | 2,973,880 | 6,328,468 | 14,149,181 |
| 1878..... | 6,510,148 | 1,874,756 | 3,351,621 | 13,736,525 |
| 1879..... | 3,957,406 | 1,480,339 | 3,951,868 | 9,389,613 |
| 1880..... | 7,936 | 535,266 | 1,520,942 | 2,064,144 |
| 1881..... | 54,104 | 919,799 | 1,802,971 | 2,776,874 |
| 1882..... | 360,034 | 941,057 | 2,131,033 | 3,432,124 |
| 1883..... | 47,074 | 1,337,364 | 2,116,172 | 3,501,210 |
| 1884..... | 292,633 | 2,435,446 | 2,122,155 | 4,849,634 |
| 1885..... | 359,098 | 2,165,016 | 1,790,846 | 4,314,960 |
| 1886..... | 55,804 | 788,464 | 1,594,175 | 2,438,443 |
| 1887..... | 18,313 | 639,121 | 1,724,982 | 2,382,416 |
| 1888..... | 9,045 | 242,197 | 1,954,896 | 2,206,138 |
| 1889..... | 12,734 | 1,000,301 | 2,173,609 | 3,185,644 |
| 1890..... | 150,128 | 612,953 | 2,234,452 | 2,997,533 |
| 1891..... | 128,857 | 234,313 | 2,377,093 | 2,740,263 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| 1868..... | 3,648,081 | 2,629,540 | 5,926,441 | 12,204,062 |
| 1869..... | 3,183,383 | 1,948,696 | 6,590,760 | 11,722,839 |
| 1870..... | 3,705,173 | 2,302,149 | 7,036,179 | 13,043,491 |
| 1871..... | 1,981,917 | 1,609,849 | 4,320,446 | 8,512,212 |
| 1872..... | 3,900,582 | 2,671,914 | 6,229,760 | 11,802,256 |
| 1873..... | 6,023,876 | 2,903,454 | 4,848,370 | 13,775,700 |
| 1874..... | 8,886,977 | 3,194,672 | 6,424,824 | 18,506,573 |
| 1875..... | 4,959,736 | 1,545,242 | 9,803,326 | 16,308,304 |
| 1876..... | 6,749,298 | 2,178,389 | 10,907,248 | 19,834,935 |
| 1877..... | 2,742,383 | 1,485,438 | 7,685,931 | 11,913,752 |
| 1878..... | 5,376,195 | 2,739,486 | 8,400,242 | 16,515,903 |
| 1879..... | 6,274,640 | 2,572,675 | 8,534,667 | 17,382,982 |
| 1880..... | 5,942,042 | 2,930,955 | 10,469,663 | 19,342,660 |
| 1881..... | 2,593,820 | 2,173,108 | 12,139,803 | 16,906,731 |
| 1882..... | 5,180,335 | 2,748,988 | 16,889,763 | 24,819,086 |
| 1883..... | 5,881,488 | 2,515,955 | 10,229,628 | 18,627,071 |
| 1884..... | 812,923 | 1,025,996 | 8,667,233 | 10,506,151 |
| 1885..... | 1,966,287 | 856,530 | 9,221,646 | 11,744,463 |
| 1886..... | 3,025,864 | 1,744,960 | 10,062,135 | 14,832,959 |
| 1887..... | 4,745,138 | 2,322,144 | 9,021,577 | 16,088,859 |
| 1888..... | 1,886,470 | 1,580,019 | 8,512,811 | 11,979,300 |
| 1889..... | 471,121 | 646,068 | 8,839,045 | 9,956,234 |
| 1890..... | 388,861 | 821,383 | 7,672,922 | 8,883,166 |
| 1891..... | 1,583,084 | 1,888,578 | 6,087,211 | 9,558,873 |

* Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. † Not separated from other breadstuffs.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

| YEAR. | IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Wheat. | Flour. | Wheat and Flour. | Barley. | Maize. | All other Grain. | Other Breadstuffs. |
| | Bushels. | Barrels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Pounds. |
| 1868* | 2,734,809 | 234,589 | 3,907,754 | + | 746,976 | 1,464,292 | 8,674,993 |
| 1869. | + | 349,248 | 1,746,240 | + | 2,582,314 | 3,591,948 | 21,646,388 |
| 1870. | 4,402,773 | 326,387 | 6,034,708 | + | 666,327 | 791,502 | 14,217,411 |
| 1871. | 4,201,657 | 392,844 | 6,165,877 | + | 1,319,552 | 1,468,853 | 16,946,925 |
| 1872. | 4,168,179 | 376,772 | 6,052,039 | + | 7,328,282 | 577,599 | 42,743,632 |
| 1873. | 5,821,390 | 278,832 | 7,215,550 | + | 8,835,992 | 1,374,980 | 60,587,359 |
| 1874. | 8,405,616 | 288,056 | 9,845,896 | + | 5,331,307 | 643,982 | 54,720,921 |
| 1875. | 5,105,158 | 467,786 | 7,444,088 | + | 3,679,746 | 294,639 | 41,474,601 |
| 1876. | 5,856,656 | 376,114 | 7,736,226 | 34,099 | 3,635,528 | 681,185 | 40,146,212 |
| 1877. | 4,589,051 | 549,063 | 7,334,366 | 369,801 | 8,260,079 | 1,772,882 | 71,952,940 |
| 1878. | 5,635,411 | 314,520 | 7,208,011 | 302,147 | 7,387,507 | 2,319,615 | 56,355,562 |
| 1879. | 4,210,165 | 313,088 | 5,775,605 | 43,233 | 6,184,237 | 2,116,769 | 54,887,045 |
| 1880. | 10,176 | 101,799 | 519,171 | 14,009 | 1,677,445 | 87,934 | 46,804,141 |
| 1881. | 76,052 | 197,581 | 1,064,557 | 16,933 | 2,043,309 | 81,914 | 52,057,493 |
| 1882. | 345,909 | 172,517 | 1,208,494 | 9,491 | 1,812,552 | 92,487 | 51,186,398 |
| 1883. | 44,097 | 264,936 | 1,368,877 | 16,465 | 1,595,725 | 243,742 | 49,936,500 |
| 1884. | 298,660 | 531,188 | 2,954,600 | 28,003 | 2,290,289 | 61,817 | 51,883,355 |
| 1885. | 373,101 | 540,108 | 3,073,641 | 14,573 | 1,498,463 | 269,910 | 62,387,360 |
| 1886. | 66,084 | 201,327 | 1,072,719 | 8,212 | 1,823,383 | 109,880 | 51,121,881 |
| 1887. | 22,040 | 169,629 | 870,685 | 5,053 | 2,029,061 | 36,872 | 58,374,378 |
| 1888. | 12,042 | 62,482 | 324,452 | 6,856 | 2,311,757 | 121,105 | 53,641,884 |
| 1889. | 15,167 | 258,813 | 1,179,825 | 6,852 | 2,894,838 | 186,775 | 61,040,815 |
| 1890. | 188,934 | 169,869 | 953,344 | 12,550 | 3,242,391 | 369,288 | 81,499,100 |
| 1891. | 147,521 | 57,489 | 406,222 | 190 | 2,788,622 | 98,810 | 55,030,624 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | | | | |
| 1868. | 2,284,702 | 383,344 | 4,201,422 | + 4,055,872 | 10,057 | 3,545,598 | 14,577,964 |
| 1869. | 2,809,208 | 375,219 | 4,685,303 | + 4,630,069 | 6,093 | 1,847,722 | 9,279,975 |
| 1870. | 3,557,101 | 382,177 | 5,467,986 | + 6,633,877 | 14,604 | 3,701,065 | 19,992,520 |
| 1871. | 1,748,977 | 306,387 | 3,280,912 | + 4,832,909 | 23,954 | 1,737,899 | 19,973,070 |
| 1872. | 2,993,129 | 453,158 | 5,258,919 | + 5,606,438 | 102,243 | 1,989,917 | 12,847,420 |
| 1873. | 4,379,741 | 474,202 | 6,750,751 | + 4,346,923 | 706,619 | 1,807,860 | 13,351,300 |
| 1874. | 6,581,217 | 540,317 | 9,282,802 | + 3,748,270 | 235,864 | 2,805,308 | 12,606,450 |
| 1875. | 4,383,022 | 302,783 | 5,896,937 | + 5,419,054 | 28,399 | 5,941,070 | 8,357,150 |
| 1876. | 6,070,393 | 415,504 | 8,147,913 | +10,168,176 | 9,299 | 5,688,346 | 14,547,000 |
| 1877. | 2,393,155 | 268,605 | 3,736,180 | 6,345,697 | 1,512 | 4,935,294 | 8,695,600 |
| 1878. | 4,393,535 | 476,431 | 6,775,690 | 7,267,399 | 655 | 5,252,986 | 37,961,000 |
| 1879. | 6,610,724 | 574,974 | 9,485,594 | 5,383,922 | 1,829 | 5,793,799 | 25,219,300 |
| 1880. | 5,090,505 | 544,591 | 7,813,460 | 7,329,562 | 1,569 | 9,584,929 | 30,100,600 |
| 1881. | 2,523,673 | 439,728 | 4,722,313 | 8,800,579 | 1,284 | 8,154,228 | 20,335,900 |
| 1882. | 3,845,035 | 469,739 | 6,193,730 | 11,588,446 | 49 | 9,223,501 | 16,729,206 |
| 1883. | 5,867,458 | 489,046 | 8,312,688 | 8,817,216 | 252 | 4,659,589 | 16,952,000 |
| 1884. | 745,526 | 197,389 | 1,732,471 | 7,780,262 | 11,924 | 4,567,281 | 19,061,700 |
| 1885. | 2,340,956 | 123,777 | 2,959,841 | 9,067,395 | 18,885 | 5,593,508 | 21,357,300 |
| 1886. | 3,419,168 | 386,099 | 5,349,663 | 8,554,302 | 494 | 7,785,692 | 28,461,600 |
| 1887. | 5,631,726 | 520,213 | 8,232,791 | 9,456,964 | 2,507 | 6,415,059 | 22,375,600 |
| 1888. | 2,163,734 | 350,115 | 3,914,329 | 9,370,158 | 322 | 2,816,202 | 12,046,800 |
| 1889. | 490,905 | 131,181 | 1,081,219 | 9,948,207 | 465 | 2,694,471 | 22,626,500 |
| 1890. | 422,274 | 115,099 | 940,219 | 9,975,908 | 507 | 4,160,349 | 30,227,600 |
| 1891. | 2,108,216 | 296,784 | 3,443,744 | 4,892,327 | 180 | 3,759,295 | 22,247,400 |

*Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. †Not separated from other grain. ‡Rye included. Rye flour included in imports of flour up to 1876, inclusive.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA
OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | IMPORTS. | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Wheat. | Flour. | Other Breadstuffs. | Total. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868* | 3,946,624 | 1,850,444 | 2,045,374 | 7,842,442 |
| 1869. | 4,453,341 | 2,079,315 | 5,421,895 | 7,501,210 |
| 1870. | 5,523,194 | 1,756,176 | 1,241,820 | 8,521,190 |
| 1871. | 11,216,003 | 2,700,111 | 2,004,690 | 16,010,804 |
| 1872. | 4,453,341 | 2,164,091 | 4,971,634 | 11,589,066 |
| 1873. | 6,894,504 | 1,842,969 | 5,883,741 | 14,621,214 |
| 1874. | 9,910,551 | 1,739,377 | 4,052,778 | 15,702,706 |
| 1875. | 6,657,652 | 2,462,618 | 3,571,041 | 12,691,311 |
| 1876. | 6,090,074 | 1,906,298 | 3,424,164 | 11,420,536 |
| 1877. | 4,846,824 | 2,964,273 | 6,372,998 | 14,174,095 |
| 1878. | 6,510,148 | 1,866,161 | 5,325,230 | 13,701,479 |
| 1879. | 4,469,796 | 1,486,661 | 4,636,238 | 10,652,695 |
| 1880. | 8,079,073 | 590,342 | 3,819,581 | 12,488,996 |
| 1881. | 7,801,593 | 1,112,964 | 4,535,150 | 13,449,707 |
| 1882. | 3,358,571 | 1,084,029 | 3,432,430 | 7,875,030 |
| 1883. | 5,912,181 | 1,518,296 | 2,765,892 | 10,196,369 |
| 1884. | 3,876,132 | 2,602,548 | 4,639,070 | 11,117,750 |
| 1885. | 3,162,422 | 2,273,355 | 3,133,913 | 8,569,690 |
| 1886. | 2,229,792 | 844,300 | 3,035,530 | 6,109,612 |
| 1887. | 3,152,478 | 657,194 | 3,301,741 | 7,111,413 |
| 1888. | 4,668,582 | 254,097 | 2,776,006 | 7,698,685 |
| 1889. | 1,677,178 | 1,093,718 | 4,515,188 | 7,286,084 |
| 1890. | 2,582,709 | 672,715 | 5,719,184 | 8,974,608 |
| 1891. | 2,643,879 | 269,508 | 4,268,344 | 7,181,731 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | |
| 1868† | 3,648,081 | 2,629,540 | 5,026,441 | 12,204,062 |
| 1869† | 3,183,383 | 1,048,696 | 6,390,760 | 11,722,839 |
| 1870† | 3,705,173 | 2,302,149 | 7,036,172 | 13,043,494 |
| 1871† | 1,981,917 | 1,609,849 | 4,920,446 | 8,512,212 |
| 1872† | 3,900,582 | 2,671,914 | 5,229,760 | 11,802,256 |
| 1873. | 8,944,139 | 2,958,662 | 8,452,818 | 20,355,619 |
| 1874. | 15,046,712 | 3,274,130 | 8,136,162 | 26,457,004 |
| 1875. | 8,420,785 | 1,583,284 | 11,398,934 | 21,403,003 |
| 1876. | 10,416,636 | 2,205,467 | 12,383,291 | 25,005,394 |
| 1877. | 4,102,210 | 1,525,230 | 10,850,898 | 16,478,338 |
| 1878. | 11,631,128 | 2,757,688 | 11,372,470 | 25,761,286 |
| 1879. | 9,748,795 | 2,603,118 | 11,342,865 | 23,694,778 |
| 1880. | 13,549,876 | 3,019,717 | 12,715,136 | 29,284,729 |
| 1881. | 9,636,505 | 2,469,900 | 14,765,712 | 26,872,117 |
| 1882. | 8,153,610 | 2,941,740 | 18,250,340 | 29,345,690 |
| 1883. | 11,703,374 | 2,703,078 | 10,860,760 | 35,267,212 |
| 1884. | 3,359,192 | 1,440,675 | 11,279,561 | 16,079,428 |
| 1885. | 5,061,005 | 716,739 | 10,533,283 | 16,311,027 |
| 1886. | 5,190,424 | 1,875,979 | 11,525,527 | 18,591,930 |
| 1887. | 7,859,538 | 2,366,472 | 10,683,501 | 20,909,511 |
| 1888. | 6,416,954 | 1,603,712 | 9,314,275 | 17,334,941 |
| 1889. | 1,744,957 | 769,478 | 11,109,338 | 13,623,773 |
| 1890. | 2,394,130 | 661,072 | 10,788,862 | 13,844,064 |
| 1891. | 4,102,734 | 1,460,300 | 7,948,014 | 13,511,048 |

* Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick. † Not separated from other breadstuffs. ‡ The value of produce of Canada only.

QUANTITIES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | Wheat. | Flour. | Total Wheat and Flour. | Barley. | Maize. | All other Grain. | Other Bread- stuffs. |
| | Bush. | Brls. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Lbs. |
| 1868*..... | 2,734,809 | 272,875 | 4,099,184 | ..+.. | 715,424 | 1,660,929 | 6,662,828 |
| 1869..... | ..+.. | 349,248 | 1,746,240 | ..+.. | 2,561,240 | 3,591,948 | 21,648,233 |
| 1870..... | 6,168,454 | 343,769 | 7,887,299 | ..+.. | 606,327 | 791,774 | 14,768,957 |
| 1871..... | 10,950,547 | 485,093 | 13,376,012 | ..+.. | 1,319,552 | 1,632,053 | 16,744,139 |
| 1872..... | 4,168,681 | 376,421 | 6,050,786 | ..+.. | 7,328,282 | 577,447 | 43,569,232 |
| 1873..... | 5,804,630 | 276,048 | 7,184,870 | ..+.. | 8,834,225 | 1,374,910 | 60,774,356 |
| 1874..... | 8,390,443 | 288,156 | 9,831,223 | ..+.. | 5,331,307 | 643,982 | 53,611,410 |
| 1875..... | 5,165,158 | 467,786 | 7,444,088 | ..+.. | 3,679,746 | 294,623 | 42,217,317 |
| 1876..... | 5,858,136 | 376,114 | 7,738,706 | 34,069 | 3,635,528 | 681,218 | 40,299,165 |
| 1877..... | 4,589,051 | 549,063 | 7,334,366 | 369,801 | 8,260,079 | 1,772,892 | 72,859, 85 |
| 1878..... | 5,635,411 | 314,520 | 7,208,011 | 302,147 | 7,387,507 | 2,319,654 | 55,101,907 |
| 1879..... | 4,768,733 | 315,044 | 6,343,953 | 43,233 | 7,617,421 | 2,154,347 | 57,226,269 |
| 1880..... | 7,521,594 | 113,035 | 8,086,769 | 15,635 | 6,377,387 | 205,068 | 47,126,315 |
| 1881..... | 7,339,689 | 236,433 | 8,521,854 | 16,933 | 7,454,892 | 95,541 | 53,570,224 |
| 1882..... | 2,931,220 | 200,716 | 3,934,800 | 9,491 | 3,918,031 | 90,924 | 55,822,523 |
| 1883..... | 4,061,374 | 301,455 | 6,468,649 | 16,465 | 2,425,668 | 294,227 | 51,226,147 |
| 1884..... | 3,604,442 | 565,277 | 6,430,827 | 28,093 | 5,906,412 | 299,333 | 52,301,746 |
| 1885..... | 3,128,143 | 565,562 | 5,955,953 | 14,717 | 3,508,529 | 349,894 | 64,361,925 |
| 1886..... | 2,373,230 | 215,391 | 3,450,185 | 8,212 | 4,528,878 | 231,580 | 51,529,526 |
| 1887..... | 3,550,844 | 174,353 | 4,422,609 | 5,053 | 5,304,639 | 59,929 | 57,028,263 |
| 1888..... | 5,321,717 | 65,187 | 5,647,652 | 6,806 | 3,491,916 | 148,607 | 54,678,474 |
| 1889..... | 1,724,985 | 279,371 | 2,982,154 | 6,852 | 7,349,729 | 553,852 | 63,377,530 |
| 1890..... | 2,844,955 | 185,458 | 3,679,516 | 12,550 | 9,959,815 | 1,055,094 | 79,544,952 |
| 1891..... | 2,571,493 | 65,884 | 2,867,971 | 197 | 6,253,565 | 193,077 | 58,674,104 |
| EXPORTS. | | | | | | | |
| 1868*..... | 2,284,702 | 383,344 | 4,201,422 | 4,055,872 | 10,057 | 3,545,598 | 14,577,964 |
| 1869..... | 2,869,208 | 375,219 | 4,685,303 | 4,630,069 | 6,093 | 1,847,722 | 9,279,975 |
| 1870..... | 3,557,101 | 382,177 | 5,407,986 | 6,663,877 | 14,644 | 3,701,065 | 19,992,520 |
| 1871..... | 1,748,977 | 306,387 | 3,280,912 | 4,832,999 | 23,954 | 1,737,899 | 19,973,070 |
| 1872..... | 2,993,129 | 453,158 | 5,258,919 | 5,606,438 | 102,243 | 1,989,917 | 12,847,420 |
| 1873..... | 6,405,693 | 483,713 | 8,824,258 | 4,346,923 | 6,949,595 | 1,823,111 | 13,458,004 |
| 1874..... | 12,011,059 | 554,341 | 14,782,764 | 3,748,270 | 2,680,668 | 2,805,325 | 13,162,576 |
| 1875..... | 7,053,544 | 308,981 | 8,598,449 | 5,419,054 | 2,080,090 | 5,967,693 | 8,362,762 |
| 1876..... | 9,248,390 | 419,936 | 11,348,070 | 10,168,176 | 2,047,040 | 5,119,295 | 14,762,213 |
| 1877..... | 3,559,095 | 276,439 | 4,941,290 | 6,587,180 | 4,083,174 | 5,968,688 | 8,817,361 |
| 1878..... | 8,509,243 | 479,245 | 10,905,468 | 7,543,342 | 3,987,600 | 5,380,529 | 38,200,102 |
| 1879..... | 9,767,555 | 580,776 | 12,671,435 | 5,393,212 | 5,429,350 | 5,936,158 | 25,774,391 |
| 1880..... | 12,169,493 | 561,484 | 14,976,913 | 7,241,379 | 4,547,942 | 9,622,605 | 32,458,482 |
| 1881..... | 9,092,279 | 501,455 | 11,599,554 | 8,800,579 | 5,257,604 | 8,154,302 | 20,893,576 |
| 1882..... | 6,433,533 | 508,120 | 8,974,133 | 11,588,446 | 2,229,900 | 9,235,442 | 17,096,649 |
| 1883..... | 10,733,535 | 526,340 | 13,365,255 | 8,817,216 | 819,605 | 4,704,899 | 17,661,368 |
| 1884..... | 3,021,188 | 284,504 | 4,443,708 | 7,780,262 | 3,806,474 | 4,736,319 | 20,354,942 |
| 1885..... | 5,423,805 | 161,054 | 6,229,075 | 9,067,395 | 2,007,074 | 5,619,799 | 22,127,128 |
| 1886..... | 5,705,874 | 415,397 | 7,782,859 | 8,554,302 | 2,667,401 | 7,851,134 | 29,624,279 |
| 1887..... | 9,127,045 | 531,132 | 11,782,805 | 9,456,964 | 3,373,764 | 6,415,208 | 23,289,317 |
| 1888..... | 7,299,694 | 355,893 | 9,079,109 | 9,370,158 | 1,203,195 | 2,816,353 | 12,386,668 |
| 1889..... | 1,785,349 | 156,360 | 2,428,605 | 9,948,217 | 4,386,259 | 2,775,403 | 26,493,108 |
| 1890..... | 2,580,801 | 149,959 | 3,255,616 | 9,975,911 | 6,624,746 | 4,313,537 | 34,520,737 |
| 1891..... | 4,539,393 | 313,280 | 5,949,123 | 4,892,334 | 3,554,255 | 3,884,737 | 22,938,209 |

* Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. † Not separated from other grain. ‡ Rye included. § The produce of Canada only.

Effect of
the National
Policy.

382. The very marked effect which the imposition in 1879 of a small duty upon wheat and flour had upon the imports of the same will be visible at once on examining the first two of the preceding tables, and it may be estimated that in consequence of the adoption of that policy upwards of \$5,000,000 have been annually retained in the country which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of foreigners, while prices have been much better maintained than they otherwise would have been.

Price of
wheat.

383. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5d. per quarter, or 86 cents per bushel; and the steady fall of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average export price in New York in each year since 1871:—

| LONDON. | | | | NEW YORK. | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Year. | Price. | Year. | Price. | Year. | Price. | Year. | Price. |
| | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. |
| 1871..... | 1 73 | 1882..... | 1 37 | 1871..... | 1 31 | 1882..... | 1 18 |
| 1872..... | 1 73 | 1883..... | 1 26 | 1872..... | 1 47 | 1883..... | 1 12 |
| 1873..... | 1 78 | 1884..... | 1 09 | 1873..... | 1 31 | 1884..... | 1 06 |
| 1874..... | 1 70 | 1885..... | 0 99 | 1874..... | 1 42 | 1885..... | 0 86 |
| 1875..... | 1 37 | 1886..... | 0 94 | 1875..... | 1 12 | 1886..... | 0 87 |
| 1876..... | 1 40 | 1887..... | 0 99 | 1876..... | 1 24 | 1887..... | 0 89 |
| 1877..... | 1 73 | 1888..... | 0 96 | 1877..... | 1 16 | 1888..... | 0 85 |
| 1878..... | 1 41 | 1889..... | 0 90 | 1878..... | 1 33 | 1889..... | 0 89 |
| 1879..... | 1 33 | 1890..... | 0 97 | 1879..... | 1 06 | 1890..... | 0 83 |
| 1880..... | 1 35 | 1891..... | 1 15 | 1880..... | 1 24 | 1891..... | 0 93 |
| 1881..... | 1 28 | | | 1881..... | 1 11 | | |

Reduction in
freight
rates, etc.

384. This decline in price has been brought about by increased production, heavy reduction in freight rates and an enormous increase in transportation facilities, all these causes operating at the same time. Freight rates from Chicago to New York are 50 per cent less than 20 years ago, while grain has been carried across the Atlantic for from 4 and 5 cents per bushel. There was, it will be seen, an advance in price in 1891, due to bad harvests and other causes.

Wheat
crop in
principal
exporting
countries,
1891.

385. The principal wheat-exporting countries at the present time are the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian colonies, and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countries in 1891:—

| | Bushels. |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| United States..... | 611,780,000 |
| Russia..... | 169,108,708 |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 167,412,500 |
| British India..... | 255,434,667 |
| Argentine Republic..... | 33,069,000 |
| Australasian colonies..... | 33,874,606 |

The wheat crop of 1891 in the United States was not less than 212,518,000 bushels in excess of 1890, while in the other five countries named the yield was, in the aggregate, 75,154,800 bushels less than in the previous year.

386. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of wheat, and the British demand has a most important effect on the price of wheat almost all over the world. The following table, taken from the report on the foreign commerce of the United States, 1891, shows the share of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United Kingdom, during the years 1871 to 1890, inclusive :—

Share of
principal
countries
in impor
of wheat
into the
United
Kingdom
1871-1890

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871-1890.

| Year. | IMPORTED FROM. | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Russia. | Germany | British North America. | United States. | Chili. | British India. | Australasia. | Other Countries. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 1871.... | 35.37 | 9.60 | 8.52 | 35.22 | 1.33 | 0.50 | 0.84 | 8.62 |
| 1872.... | 37.70 | 10.87 | 4.53 | 20.23 | 3.52 | 0.34 | 1.17 | 21.64 |
| 1873.... | 18.78 | 5.85 | 8.36 | 42.17 | 3.56 | 1.43 | 4.05 | 15.86 |
| 1874.... | 11.76 | 8.13 | 8.71 | 55.16 | 4.47 | 2.18 | 2.35 | 7.24 |
| 1875.... | 17.06 | 11.11 | 6.83 | 44.29 | 1.51 | 2.24 | 2.13 | 14.85 |
| 1876.... | 17.17 | 6.72 | 5.35 | 42.81 | 1.95 | 6.35 | 5.48 | 14.17 |
| 1877.... | 17.33 | 11.03 | 5.14 | 37.16 | 1.28 | 9.62 | 0.71 | 17.73 |
| 1878.... | 15.32 | 10.91 | 5.03 | 56.27 | 0.69 | 3.04 | 2.62 | 6.72 |
| 1879.... | 11.12 | 6.52 | 7.33 | 61.12 | 2.04 | 1.22 | 3.15 | 7.50 |
| 1880.... | 4.23 | 4.12 | 6.63 | 65.42 | 2.12 | 4.72 | 6.74 | 5.92 |
| 1881.... | 4.75 | 4.34 | 4.49 | 64.05 | 1.64 | 10.29 | 4.64 | 4.80 |
| 1882.... | 12.01 | 6.91 | 3.87 | 55.72 | 2.13 | 10.51 | 3.83 | 5.02 |
| 1883.... | 15.91 | 6.25 | 2.87 | 47.57 | 2.72 | 13.30 | 3.30 | 8.08 |
| 1884.... | 8.34 | 4.95 | 3.96 | 53.74 | 1.60 | 12.06 | 8.11 | 7.24 |
| 1885.... | 14.86 | 4.61 | 2.58 | 47.90 | 2.06 | 14.98 | 6.69 | 6.38 |
| 1886.... | 6.03 | 4.43 | 6.20 | 58.05 | 2.74 | 17.75 | 1.31 | 4.49 |
| 1887.... | 7.51 | 2.90 | 6.67 | 61.45 | 2.99 | 11.52 | 1.83 | 5.13 |
| 1888.... | 29.22 | 5.91 | 2.53 | 36.69 | 2.00 | 11.01 | 3.15 | 9.49 |
| 1889.... | 28.09 | 5.18 | 3.42 | 38.45 | 0.75 | 11.99 | 1.88 | 10.24 |
| 1890.... | 25.69 | 2.62 | 2.70 | 38.34 | 0.03 | 11.95 | 4.18 | 14.49 |

United States and Russia's share of exports.

387. The United States share of exports, which had averaged 57·12 per cent during the ten years, 1878-87, fell to an average of 37·82 during 1888, 1889 and 1890, while that of Russia, which during the same ten years had only averaged 10·01 per cent, rose during the last three years to an average of 27·70 per cent.

Wheat crop of United States.

388. While the advance in the price of wheat was considerable as compared with prices prevailing for a number of years previous to 1891, yet the appreciation of value was not as great as was expected. This was owing to reports of deficient harvests turning out to be much exaggerated, and also to the extraordinarily bountiful harvest in North America, both of which circumstances tended to reduce the anticipated shortage. The wheat crop in the United States was the largest and most valuable in the history of the country, as the following table shows :—

PRODUCTION AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1891.

| Year. | Production. | Area. | Value. |
|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Bushels. | Acres. | £ |
| 1880..... | 498,549,868 | 37,986,717 | 474,201,850 |
| 1881..... | 383,280,090 | 37,709,020 | 456,880,427 |
| 1882..... | 504,185,470 | 37,067,194 | 444,602,125 |
| 1883..... | 421,086,160 | 36,455,593 | 383,649,272 |
| 1884..... | 512,765,000 | 39,475,885 | 330,862,260 |
| 1885..... | 357,112,000 | 34,189,246 | 275,320,390 |
| 1886..... | 457,218,000 | 36,806,184 | 314,226,020 |
| 1887..... | 456,329,000 | 37,641,783 | 310,612,960 |
| 1888..... | 415,868,000 | 37,336,138 | 385,248,030 |
| 1889..... | 490,560,000 | 38,123,859 | 342,491,707 |
| 1890..... | 399,262,000 | 36,087,154 | 334,773,678 |
| 1891..... | 611,780,000 | 39,916,897 | 513,472,711 |
| Total .. | 5,507,995,588 | 448,795,670 | 4,566,341,430 |
| Average .. | 458,999,632 | 37,399,640 | 380,528,452 |

Average wheat yield in United States.

389. The average yield is only small ; in the ten years, 1880-89, it only amounted to 12·1 bushels per acre. In 1891 there was a considerable increase, the average having been 15·3 per acre ; but it is doubtful if this increase is likely to be permanent, as it was more probably the result of a remarkably favourable season than of any decided improvement in the system of cultivation.

Future value of wheat.

390. It is true that the area under wheat in the United States last year was the largest on record, but at the same time the possibility of that country being able, without any special exertions, and under what

may be called the ordinary circumstances of a favourable season, to produce such an enormous crop, must, for a time at any rate, defer the anticipated period when the home demand will consume all the wheat the country can produce. How long the present advance in price will be maintained it is impossible to predict, as it remains to be seen what effect the prolific harvest in North America, and the better prices prevalent the world over, will have on the area under cultivation in 1892, the probability being that it will be very largely increased; and that as a consequence it will not be long before the supply is more than equal to the demand, and prices will naturally fall to a lower, and what it is likely time will prove to be, a more normal level, as nothing but an extraordinary combination of untoward events can ever restore the market value of wheat to the regular prices of twenty years ago.

391. It has been pointed out in previous issues why there is reason to believe that India has reached the limit of its wheat-exporting capacity, and the figures for 1891 only tend to confirm that view, the exports having amounted to 26,731,593 bushels—being 3,982,925 bushels below the average of 11 years. The general failure of the grain crop in Russia in 1891 was so serious that the export of wheat from that country has, for the present, been entirely prohibited.

Wheat crop in India and Russia.

392. The area available for wheat in Canada is very large, but, except under unusual circumstances, such as, for instance, those at present prevailing, it does not appear probable that the quantity for export can assume very large dimensions, until the population of the great wheat-growing area has been most considerably increased, as the area under wheat cultivation in the older provinces is decreasing, and the home demand, therefore, absorbs, to a large extent, the surplus of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The opinion, frequently expressed in these pages, is still maintained, that a good system of mixed farming will, year by year, be found to yield the most satisfactory results to the farmer.

Future of Canada, as a wheat-exporting country.

393. According to the returns of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average value of wheat per acre in that country in 1890 was \$9.28, and the average for the preceding ten years was \$9.97; and according to the Ontario reports for the same year the value per acre in that province of fall wheat was \$18.66, and of spring wheat \$11.66, while the average of nine years was \$15.46.

Value of wheat per acre in United States and Ontario.

394. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, 1889 and 1890, and the countries from whence supplied.

Imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, 1888, 1889, 1890.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

| COUNTRIES. | Bushels. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| United States..... | 56,638,161 | 59,872,616 | 62,41 |
| Russia..... | 40,583,248 | 40,440,328 | 36,68 |
| British India..... | 15,243,674 | 17,207,314 | 17,00 |
| Germany..... | 8,700,981 | 7,968,386 | 4,30 |
| Austrian territories..... | 4,778,011 | 6,020,897 | 3,43 |
| Australasia..... | 4,441,670 | 2,717,781 | 5,90 |
| Canada..... | 3,865,760 | 5,456,643 | 4,45 |
| Chili..... | 2,773,607 | 1,069,512 | ... |
| Roumania..... | 2,646,379 | 5,301,514 | 8,71 |
| Egypt..... | 1,375,845 | 608,080 | 79 |
| Bulgaria..... | 547,249 | 1,184,312 | 65 |
| Denmark..... | 448,801 | 316,639 | 15 |
| Turkey..... | 300,487 | 1,247,449 | 1,68 |
| France..... | 268,288 | 489,737 | 23 |
| Argentine Republic..... | 816 | ... | 5,31 |
| Spain..... | 93 | ... | ... |
| Other countries..... | 3,732,502 | 477,476 | 72 |
| Total..... | 146,345,572 | 150,378,684 | 152,63 |

Wheat
crop of the
world,
1889, 1890
and 1891.

395. The figures given below of the wheat crop of the world in 1890 and 1891 are, with the exception of those for Canada, from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture,* and are partly official and partly estimated.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| COUNTRIES. | Winchester Bushels. | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| North America— | | | |
| United States..... | 490,560,000 | 399,262,000 | 611,78 |
| Canada..... | 30,871,656 | 40,527,562 | 61,59 |
| South America— | | | |
| Argentine Republic..... | 11,350,000 | 41,703,683 | 33,00 |
| Chili..... | 12,768,750 | 18,567,360 | 14,18 |
| Europe— | | | |
| Austria..... | 42,000,000 | 51,440,667 | 41,14 |
| Hungary..... | 94,020,333 | 165,345,000 | 126,20 |
| Belgium..... | 19,000,000 | 19,573,075 | 14,18 |
| Bulgaria..... | ... | ... | 40,02 |
| Denmark..... | 5,000,000 | 5,776,512 | 3,71 |
| France..... | 316,268,369 | 338,902,124 | 232,36 |
| Germany..... | 82,000,000 | 94,899,840 | 126,25 |
| Great Britain..... | 75,576,383 | 75,666,617 | 74,40 |

* March, 1890; April, 1891; March, 1892.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

| COUNTRIES. | Winchester Bushels. | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| <i>Europe—Concluded.</i> | | | |
| Ireland | 2,680,838 | 2,639,399 | 2,615,437 |
| Greece | 5,000,000 | 12,378,240 | 5,675,000 |
| Italy | 103,832,354 | 126,640,746 | 126,801,916 |
| Netherlands | 5,675,000 | 6,180,120 | 3,713,472 |
| Portugal | 8,512,500 | 8,252,160 | 8,252,160 |
| Roumania | 44,784,853 | 63,954,240 | 53,073,684 |
| Russia, exclusive of Finland | 188,535,989 | + 197,739,200 | + 169,108,798 |
| Poland | | 22,343,125 | 12,680,920 |
| Servia | 5,000,000 | 10,315,200 | 7,945,000 |
| Spain | 75,622,213 | 70,143,360 | 71,349,094 |
| Sweden | 3,708,045 | 3,956,043 | 4,551,350 |
| Norway | 283,750 | 412,608 | 412,608 |
| Switzerland | 2,270,000 | 2,475,648 | 4,041,766 |
| Turkey | 39,725,000 | 37,134,728 | 33,008,640 |
| <i>Asia—</i> | | | |
| India | 243,076,549 | 235,345,600 | 255,434,667 |
| Asia Minor | 36,887,500 | 37,134,729 | 37,029,375 |
| Caucasus | | | 74,269,440 |
| Persia | 22,500,000 | 22,693,440 | 20,630,400 |
| Syria | 12,768,750 | 12,378,240 | 12,343,125 |
| <i>Africa—</i> | | | |
| Algeria | 22,500,000 | 22,693,440 | 21,281,250 |
| Egypt | 7,945,000 | 8,252,160 | 11,140,416 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 3,800,000 | 3,713,472 | 4,126,080 |
| Tunis | | 4,256,250 | 4,256,250 |
| <i>Australasia—</i> | | | |
| ..... | 26,205,957 | 42,480,131 | 33,874,606 |
| Total | 2,040,729,789 | 2,205,185,702 | 2,356,696,747 |

+ Exclusive of Poland.

396. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada was formerly about 28,000,000 bushels; but owing to the reduced market in the United States and to the uncertainty prevailing concerning the profitable opening of the English market, the area under cultivation in 1891 was considerably reduced, especially in Ontario, the principal barley-growing province, and it is doubtful if the total crop last year amounted to 25,000,000 bushels. The first shipments of any magnitude to Great Britain of this grain were made during 1891, and though the result in some cases was not what was hoped for, yet it was more in consequence of inexperience, which can be remedied, than of fault in the grain itself. During the season of navigation some 200,000 bushels of two-rowed barley were shipped to Great Britain *via* Montreal, and some of it was sold at a good remunerative price; but unfortunately a large part of it had not been properly graded, and consequently, where good and bad grain were mixed together, the value only of the bad grain could be obtained.

Experiments with two-rowed barley.

Six-rowed
barley.

397. One good result has, however, already been obtained, and that is that the attention of English buyers has been attracted to the excellence of Canadian six-rowed barley. Formerly, the only kind sent over was refuse barley, hardly saleable even for feed, and this was taken as representing the quality of Canadian barley; but when the better kinds arrived their good points were noticed immediately, and all the grain sent over sold readily at good prices. It is highly probable that so soon as English maltsters understand how to handle Canadian six-rowed barley, a constant demand for this grain will be created, and a permanent and profitable market established. Over 500,000 bushels of six-rowed barley were shipped to England *via* Montreal during the season of navigation in 1891.

Barley
production
of the
world.

398. The total production of barley in the world is, it has been stated, about 825,000,000 bushels, of which Europe contributes about 640,000,000 bushels; and the following table shows the average production of the principal barley-growing countries:—

AVERAGE BARLEY PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

| Country. | Bushels. | Country. | Bushels. |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|
| Russia..... | 129,250,000 | Canada..... | 25,000,000 |
| Germany..... | 93,500,000 | Norway and Sweden..... | 22,000,000 |
| Great Britain..... | 90,750,000 | Denmark..... | 20,650,000 |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 88,500,000 | Roumania..... | 19,250,000 |
| Spain..... | 77,000,000 | Bulgaria..... | 15,125,000 |
| Algeria..... | 66,500,000 | Turkey..... | 13,750,000 |
| United States..... | 55,750,000 | Holland..... | 4,400,000 |
| France..... | 49,500,000 | Belgium..... | 3,665,700 |
| Egypt..... | 27,500,000 | | |

Imports of
stock from
Europe.

399. The importation of stock from Europe for breeding purposes was, with the exception of sheep, less than in 1890, as shown by the following figures:—

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE—1884-1891.

| YEAR. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|-----------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1884..... | 1,607 | 473 | 26 |
| 1885..... | 1,366 | 255 | 37 |
| 1886..... | 601 | 328 | 16 |
| 1887..... | 162 | 488 | 19 |
| 1888..... | 229 | 2,016 | 86 |
| 1889..... | 150 | 609 | 70 |
| 1890..... | 15 | 1,902 | 68 |
| 1891..... | 14 | 3,023 | 10 |

Of the above number, 1 head of cattle, 2,085 sheep and 6 pigs were for the United States, and all others for Canada. The particulars of the breeds are not yet available

400. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock into Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 show that there has been a considerable increase, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories :—

| | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Horses..... | 412 | 846 | 2,041 | 1,694 | 3,507 |
| Cattle..... | 549 | 454 | 3,984 | 1,386 | 3,473 |
| Sheep..... | 6,539 | 30,626 | 34,036 | 30,551 | 40,467 |
| Pigs..... | 262 | 2,468 | 2,132 | 1,324 | 381 |

Out of the above numbers in 1891, 33,197 sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States.

401. There was a falling off in the number of horses and sheep exported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891, and an increase in the number of cattle, as appears by the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874 :—

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 1874 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | HORSES. | | CATTLE. | | SHEEP. | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1874..... | 5,339 | 570,544 | 39,623 | 951,269 | 252,081 | 702,564 |
| 1875..... | 4,382 | 460,672 | 38,968 | 823,522 | 242,438 | 637,561 |
| 1876..... | 4,290 | 442,338 | 25,357 | 601,148 | 141,187 | 507,538 |
| 1877..... | 8,306 | 779,222 | 22,656 | 715,750 | 209,899 | 583,020 |
| 1878..... | 14,179 | 1,273,728 | 29,925 | 1,152,334 | 242,969 | 699,337 |
| 1879..... | 16,629 | 1,376,794 | 46,569 | 2,096,696 | 308,063 | 988,045 |
| 1880..... | 21,393 | 1,880,379 | 54,944 | 2,764,437 | 308,746 | 1,422,830 |
| 1881..... | 21,993 | 2,094,037 | 62,277 | 3,464,871 | 354,155 | 1,372,127 |
| 1882..... | 20,920 | 2,326,637 | 62,106 | 3,266,330 | 311,669 | 1,228,957 |
| 1883..... | 13,019 | 1,633,291 | 66,396 | 3,898,028 | 308,474 | 1,388,056 |
| 1884..... | 11,595 | 1,617,829 | 89,263 | 5,681,082 | 304,403 | 1,544,695 |
| 1885..... | 11,978 | 1,554,629 | 143,093 | 7,377,777 | 335,943 | 1,261,971 |
| 1886..... | 16,525 | 2,147,584 | 91,865 | 5,825,188 | 359,407 | 1,182,241 |
| 1887..... | 18,779 | 2,268,833 | 116,274 | 6,486,718 | 443,495 | 1,592,167 |
| 1888..... | 20,307 | 2,458,231 | 190,747 | 5,612,713 | 365,074 | 1,276,046 |
| 1889..... | 17,767 | 2,170,722 | 162,919 | 5,708,126 | 360,131 | 1,263,125 |
| 1890..... | 16,559 | 1,936,073 | 81,454 | 6,949,417 | 315,931 | 1,274,347 |
| 1891..... | 11,658 | 1,417,244 | 117,761 | 8,772,499 | 269,247 | 1,146,465 |
| Total... | 255,708 | 28,408,787 | 1,292,108 | 71,537,905 | 5,582,562 | 20,070,102 |

402. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported.

ported during the last 18 years has reached the sum of \$120,016,791, and, as the above table shows, the dimensions of the trade are, subject to fluctuation, continually increasing.

Export of
live cattle
to Great
Britain.

403. Previous to 1872 no meat, either live or dead, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year—the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built, specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerative one.

Exports of
live cattle
to Great
Britain
and
United
States,
1874-1891.

404. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially selected, are as a rule shipped to England, while the cattle sent across the line include a large number of calves for immediate consumption.

EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1891.

| YEAR. | CATTLE EXPORTED TO | | | |
|------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Great Britain. | | United States. | |
| | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1874..... | 63 | 142,280 | 36,671 | 724,254 |
| 1875..... | 455 | 33,471 | 34,651 | 672,060 |
| 1876..... | 638 | 83,250 | 20,809 | 404,381 |
| 1877..... | 4,007 | 315,230 | 13,851 | 268,317 |
| 1878..... | 7,433 | 686,700 | 17,657 | 330,562 |
| 1879..... | 20,587 | 1,571,211 | 21,316 | 402,799 |
| 1880..... | 32,680 | 2,292,161 | 16,044 | 287,667 |
| 1881..... | 49,409 | 3,157,009 | 7,323 | 134,851 |
| 1882..... | 41,519 | 2,706,051 | 15,914 | 423,807 |
| 1883..... | 37,894 | 3,209,176 | 23,280 | 516,383 |
| 1884..... | 53,962 | 4,631,767 | 30,593 | 803,759 |
| 1885..... | 69,446 | 5,752,248 | 67,758 | 1,411,642 |
| 1886..... | 60,549 | 4,998,327 | 25,338 | 633,094 |
| 1887..... | 63,622 | 5,344,375 | 45,765 | 887,750 |
| 1888..... | 54,248 | 4,123,873 | 40,047 | 648,178 |
| 1889..... | 60,000 | 4,992,161 | 37,360 | 488,266 |
| 1890..... | 66,965 | 6,565,315 | 7,840 | 104,623 |
| 1891..... | 107,689 | 8,425,396 | 2,763 | 26,975 |
| Total..... | 731,166 | 59,030,001 | 464,980 | 9,278,906 |

As regards value, the same remarks, substituting lambs for sheep, apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of exports of sheep to Great Britain and United States during the period :—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—1874-1891.

| YEAR. | SHEEP EXPORTED TO | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| | Great Britain. | | United States. | |
| | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ |
| ..... |  |  | 248,208 | 689,888 |
| ..... |  |  | 236,808 | 617,632 |
| ..... |  |  | 135,514 | 487,000 |
| ..... | 3,170 | 21,968 | 198,820 | 536,648 |
| ..... | 11,985 | 68,402 | 223,822 | 600,103 |
| ..... | 54,421 | 333,531 | 246,573 | 630,174 |
| ..... | 109,506 | 623,232 | 279,202 | 771,128 |
| ..... | 80,222 | 594,596 | 264,812 | 748,945 |
| ..... | 71,556 | 510,152 | 233,602 | 700,564 |
| ..... | 72,038 | 632,386 | 228,541 | 723,655 |
| ..... | 105,661 | 919,495 | 192,244 | 596,724 |
| ..... | 51,355 | 456,136 | 274,962 | 773,491 |
| ..... | 36,411 | 317,987 | 313,291 | 829,884 |
| ..... | 68,545 | 568,433 | 363,046 | 974,482 |
| ..... | 30,421 | 211,881 | 353,999 | 1,027,410 |
| ..... | 43,477 | 303,009 | 307,775 | 918,334 |
| ..... | 57,006 | 486,299 | 251,640 | 761,565 |
| ..... | 40,732 | 344,405 | 244,996 | 759,061 |
| Total..... | 836,506 | 6,393,912 | 4,597,765 | 13,155,708 |

The figures in the three preceding tables are taken, in order to be made comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal year ended 30th June; but the returns made by the Montreal Board of Trade of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since

Exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain. (calendar year.)

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT
BRITAIN, 1882-1891 (CALENDAR YEAR).

| YEAR. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| | No. | No. |
| 1882..... | 35,378 | 75,900 |
| 1883..... | 55,625 | 114,369 |
| 1884..... | 61,843 | 67,197 |
| 1885..... | 69,158 | 88,534 |
| 1886..... | 64,555 | 94,297 |
| 1887..... | 64,621 | 36,473 |
| 1888..... | 60,828 | 46,167 |
| 1889..... | 83,679 | 58,983 |
| 1890..... | 123,136 | 43,780 |
| 1891..... | 109,150 | 32,137 |

Decrease
in export
of cattle.

407. It will be seen that there was a decrease of 13,986 in the number of cattle exported to the United Kingdom as compared with 1890. There were several reasons for this falling off. Farmers in the spring held out for too high prices, the offerings of English and Irish cattle were very large, and the "stockers" exported in 1890 came into direct competition with the Canadian fat cattle exported in 1891. A large number of these "stockers" or "store cattle" were again shipped out of the country during the season of 1891, and this is much to be regretted. It would be well if this trade could be stopped altogether, for while it may put a few dollars in the pocket of the seller, for the time being, the country suffers a distinct loss with every store beast

Export of

astonishing rapidity. In 1882 the total quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at \$94,117, while in 1889 there were exported 874,102 carcasses of sheep, 132,645 carcasses of lambs and 7,941,657 lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at \$3,582,431, and in addition \$721,333 worth of preserved and salted meat were exported. The total quantity of frozen mutton imported into the United Kingdom from Australasia in 1889 was 612,578 cwt., in 1890, 897,148 cwt., and in 1891, 1,063,457 cwt. These figures show how rapidly the quantity is increasing.

409. The following table of the number of live animals for food imported into the United Kingdom in 1889, 1890 and 1891, shows what a large market that country offers to the farmer:—

Imports of live animals for food into Great Britain in 1889, 1890 and 1891.

IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| ANIMALS. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Oxen and bulls..... | 441,811 | 536,518 | 440,503 |
| Cows..... | 60,366 | 49,146 | 25,314 |
| Calves..... | 53,044 | 56,729 | 41,590 |
| Sheep and lambs..... | 678,058 | 358,458 | 344,504 |
| Pigs..... | 25,324 | 4,036 | 542 |
| Total..... | 1,258,603 | 1,004,887 | 852,453 |

410. The shipment of cattle bred on the ranches of Alberta to Great Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.

Shipment of cattle from Alberta.

411. Attention having been called to the heavy losses sometimes incurred on steamships carrying live cattle across the Atlantic, an inquiry was held in Montreal into the methods of treatment of cattle while on board, the result being that it was found that in most cases the trade was carried on in a careful and safe manner, and that the heavy losses which happened were always to be found to have been incurred on vessels commonly known as "ocean tramps," which were not properly provided with adequate fittings and appliances. In consequence of this inquiry an Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1891, regulating the fitting up and providing for the inspection of vessels engaged in the transatlantic cattle trade, thereby, it is hoped, removing any causes which might lead to loss, injury or ill-treatment of cattle or cattlemen on board ship. The Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1891.

Inquiry into comfort of cattle on board.

412. The following figures show with what comparative immunity from loss animals can be carried across the Atlantic in vessels that

Transportation

across the Atlantic. are properly equipped for this special traffic. The figures are for the trade from Montreal only :—

| STEAMSHIP LINES. | NO. OF ANIMALS CARRIED, 1891. | | | NO. DIED ON BOARD, 1891. | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Horses. |
| Allan line..... | 27,691 | 8,506 | 619 | 84 | 80 | ..... |
| Dominion line..... | 14,476 | 5,448 | 114 | 82 | 77 | ..... |
| Beaver line..... | 12,758 | 6,810 | ..... | 30 | 86 | ..... |
| Donaldson line..... | 14,855 | ..... | 256 | 25 | ..... | 3 |

PERCENTAGE OF LOSS.

| | p. c. | p. c. | p. c. | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Allan line..... | 0.42 | 0.81 | 1.16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dominion line..... | 0.47 | 1.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beaver line..... | 0.23 | 1.11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Donaldson line..... | 0.17 | ..... | 1.17 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Freedom of Canada from contagious diseases of cattle.

413. Canada has for so long enjoyed a complete freedom from contagious diseases of live stock that she is now the only country allowed to land cattle alive in England and send them, if desired, into the interior, or, as the case may be, keep them in the yards until a suitable time arrives for sale or slaughter. This privilege is worth from \$2.50 to \$5 per head to the Canadian shipper. Cattle coming from any ports, other than Canadian, have to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and may not leave the lairages during that time. Over 3,000 head of Canadian cattle were shipped during 1891 *via* Boston, and are not included in the export figures given above. On being landed in England, they were of course subject to the restrictions placed on United States cattle.

Export of provisions from Canada, 1891.

414. Successful as the live and dead meat export trade has proved, there are other articles of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great Britain, which, though this country is well adapted to produce them, the following tables, giving the quantities and values of provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the principal countries to which they were sent, show that, with one or two exceptions, articles which could be produced here in large quantities are only being exported to a small extent.

AGRICULTURE.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1891.

| YEAR. | Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard. | Beef. | Other Meats. | Cheese. | Butter. | Eggs. |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Doz. |
| 1874... | 33,607,465 | 6,610,016 | + | 24,050,982 | 12,233,046 | 4,407,534 |
| 1875... | 13,344,384 | 2,066,400 | + | 32,342,030 | 9,268,044 | 3,521,068 |
| 1876... | 12,598,381 | 1,761,984 | + | 35,024,090 | 12,250,066 | 3,880,813 |
| 1877... | 19,297,586 | *5,420,800 | + | 35,930,524 | 14,691,789 | 5,025,953 |
| 1878... | 6,867,841 | 5,134,244 | 1,643,937 | 38,054,294 | 13,006,626 | 5,262,920 |
| 1879... | 5,457,887 | 2,030,672 | 712,519 | 46,414,035 | 11,307,977 | 5,440,822 |
| 1880... | 11,352,413 | 692,842 | 1,337,146 | 40,368,678 | 18,535,362 | 6,452,580 |
| 1881... | 12,142,534 | 1,372,809 | 1,290,317 | 49,255,523 | 17,649,491 | 9,090,135 |
| 1882... | 11,100,201 | 749,742 | 1,701,209 | 50,807,049 | 15,161,839 | 10,499,082 |
| 1883... | 5,112,406 | 628,728 | 2,212,175 | 58,041,387 | 8,106,447 | 13,451,410 |
| 1884... | 8,963,712 | 423,915 | 1,978,250 | 69,755,423 | 8,075,537 | 11,490,855 |
| 1885... | 8,771,082 | 542,209 | 961,061 | 79,655,367 | 7,330,788 | 11,542,703 |
| 1886... | 9,008,385 | 533,353 | 1,431,710 | 78,112,927 | 4,668,741 | 12,758,532 |
| 1887... | 12,202,325 | 450,706 | 1,790,022 | 73,604,448 | 5,485,500 | 12,045,326 |
| 1888... | 7,389,128 | 550,630 | 3,868,274 | 84,173,267 | 4,415,381 | 14,170,859 |
| 1889... | 4,443,381 | 449,158 | 1,554,504 | 88,534,837 | 1,789,765 | 14,028,893 |
| 1890... | 7,813,415 | 251,934 | 2,187,617 | 94,260,187 | 1,951,585 | 12,839,660 |
| 1891... | 7,669,658 | 309,791 | 3,219,866 | 106,202,140 | 3,768,101 | 8,022,935 |

VALUE.

| YEAR. | Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard. | Beef. | Other Meats. | Cheese. | Butter. | Eggs. |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1874... | 2,120,770 | 270,308 | 3,868 | 3,523,201 | 2,620,305 | 587,599 |
| 1875... | 1,114,967 | 133,747 | 3,760 | 3,886,226 | 2,337,324 | 434,273 |
| 1876... | 1,133,686 | 140,108 | 99,855 | 3,751,268 | 2,540,894 | 508,425 |
| 1877... | 1,535,475 | 375,974 | 185,328 | 3,748,575 | 3,073,409 | 534,891 |
| 1878... | 564,879 | 451,876 | 246,685 | 3,997,521 | 2,382,237 | 646,574 |
| 1879... | 332,462 | 148,587 | 106,393 | 3,790,300 | 2,101,897 | 574,093 |
| 1880... | 632,543 | 41,948 | 134,549 | 3,893,366 | 3,058,069 | 740,665 |
| 1881... | 891,910 | 93,738 | 117,232 | 5,519,443 | 3,573,034 | 1,103,812 |
| 1882... | 1,179,348 | 49,798 | 150,145 | 5,500,868 | 2,936,156 | 1,643,709 |
| 1883... | 575,082 | 40,722 | 205,355 | 6,451,870 | 1,805,817 | 2,256,586 |
| 1884... | 850,745 | 27,469 | 171,728 | 7,251,989 | 1,612,481 | 1,960,197 |
| 1885... | 758,015 | 34,517 | 67,194 | 8,265,240 | 1,439,906 | 1,830,632 |
| 1886... | 679,485 | 28,745 | 121,579 | 6,754,626 | 832,455 | 1,728,082 |
| 1887... | 955,362 | 22,146 | 129,002 | 7,108,978 | 979,126 | 1,825,559 |
| 1888... | 686,661 | 24,065 | 335,564 | 8,928,242 | 798,673 | 2,122,293 |
| 1889... | 407,884 | 27,970 | 163,145 | 8,915,684 | 331,958 | 2,159,510 |
| 1890... | 651,432 | 15,128 | 185,949 | 9,372,212 | 349,131 | 1,795,214 |
| 1891... | 635,732 | 16,951 | 311,435 | 9,508,899 | 602,175 | 1,160,359 |

* Mutton included. + Not given.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1891, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

| YEAR. | TOTAL. | | VALUE EXPORTED TO | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Great Britain. | United States. | New-foundland. | Other Countries. |
| | Lbs. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1874.... | 83,126,412 | 9,126,051 | 7,084,349 | 1,741,948 | 246,273 | 53,481 |
| 1875.... | 62,302,460 | 7,910,297 | 6,204,786 | 1,186,121 | 344,278 | 80,112 |
| 1876.... | 67,455,740 | 8,174,236 | 6,685,036 | 1,111,428 | 313,548 | 64,224 |
| 1877.... | 82,879,628 | 9,453,652 | 7,493,805 | 1,524,770 | 338,205 | 96,872 |
| 1878.... | 72,601,322 | 8,289,772 | 7,036,345 | 984,901 | 218,886 | 49,640 |
| 1879.... | 77,104,323 | 7,053,732 | 6,019,827 | 811,011 | 180,180 | 42,714 |
| 1880.... | 81,965,311 | 8,501,140 | 7,270,871 | 993,665 | 204,156 | 32,448 |
| 1881.... | 95,345,876 | 11,280,169 | 9,839,842 | 1,196,205 | 203,730 | 40,392 |
| 1882.... | 95,358,663 | 11,460,024 | 9,023,552 | 2,153,527 | 233,949 | 48,996 |
| 1883.... | 94,278,258 | 11,235,432 | 8,432,643 | 2,536,264 | 222,657 | 43,868 |
| 1884.... | 106,433,119 | 11,883,609 | 9,598,004 | 2,038,230 | 223,662 | 23,713 |
| 1885.... | 114,574,561 | 12,386,413 | 10,164,414 | 1,941,736 | 233,866 | 46,397 |
| 1886.... | 112,892,414 | 10,144,863 | 8,086,742 | 1,836,834 | 194,647 | 26,640 |
| 1887.... | 112,950,999 | 11,020,173 | 8,796,001 | 1,943,973 | 244,439 | 32,760 |
| 1888.... | 121,652,069 | 12,895,938 | 10,380,015 | 2,284,300 | 197,700 | 33,923 |
| 1889.... | 117,805,984 | 11,946,151 | 9,480,580 | 2,253,680 | 178,634 | 33,257 |
| 1890.... | 125,724,228 | 12,360,066 | 10,312,902 | 1,845,460 | 163,829 | 37,875 |
| 1891.... | 133,203,958 | 12,234,552 | 10,913,360 | 1,122,427 | 135,801 | 62,964 |

Exports principally to Great Britain.

415. The quantity of provisions exported in 1891 was greater than in any previous year, but the value had been exceeded in the three previous years. It will be seen that almost the whole trade is with Great Britain; out of a total value exported during the period of \$187,356,270, the exports to the United Kingdom are represented by \$152,921,084, being 81 per cent. The proportion in 1891 was 89 per cent.

Supply of pork in Canada.

416. The exports of hog products, as pork, bacon, hams and lard, are nothing to what they ought to be, and do not yet show any signs of increase. In order to encourage farmers to pay more attention to this branch of farming, the Dominion Government, in 1890, placed an additional import duty upon pork, and sufficient time has hardly elapsed to allow the results of this to be appreciable. There undoubtedly is a wide scope here for the farmer, if he will only give the matter attention. As it is, Canadian bacon will always bring from one to one and a-half cents per pound more than that from the United States, and this difference can easily be increased by improving the quality. Denmark, with a population little more than that of Ontario, exported in 1891 to Great Britain no less than 65,057,216 lbs. of bacon.

417. The butter exported, while nearly double the quantity of 1890, Butter. showed a sad falling off as compared with the figures of 1880. While the decrease in the manufacture of butter may be, to a certain extent, due to the establishment of cheese factories, which absorb the new milk, yet there is no doubt that the decline is principally due to carelessness of the farmers in allowing deterioration in quality, in not paying sufficient attention to the preferences of foreign consumers and in not providing sufficient protection against damage in transit. A special shipment of creamery butter was made to England during the winter of 1891-92, and though full particulars had not been received at the time of going to press, yet it is believed that the price realized will net 24 and 25 cents per pound at the point of shipment in Ontario. The quality gave great satisfaction, and the prospects for a large increase in the butter trade are very good. It is probable that next winter a number of cheese factories will be altered into winter creameries, for making butter during those months when cheese is not made.

418. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries report, 32 Creameries in operation in the province in 1890 made 1,147,555 lbs. of butter and 310,438 lbs. of cheese. The average price of butter per lb. was 19½ cents. Creameries in Ontario.

419. There are a large number of creameries in Quebec, but no returns of their product are available. In Quebec.

420. The total quantity of butter imported into Great Britain in 1891, according to British Customs returns, was 239,187,984 lbs., and of this quantity only 5,181,904 lbs. came from Canada. The Australasian colonies, particularly New Zealand, are turning attention to shipping butter and cheese to England, and are meeting with considerable success, and it is evident that if these colonies can make this trade remunerative, much more so can Canada, when the gain in distance, and consequently in freight charges, is considered, as well as the cooler temperature on the voyage. Imports of butter into Great Britain.

421. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and in 1891 were nearly 300 per cent more than in 1874. It almost all goes to the United Kingdom, and according to the British returns for 1891, more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else, the quantity having been 106,078,192 lbs., as compared with 86,788,016 lbs. from the United States, the next largest exporter. Cheese.

422. The pre-eminence of Canadian cheese in the English market has been won by careful attention to the requirements of that market and by shipping only first-class matter. It is most important, in order that this position should not be endangered, that the greatest care should be used in maintaining the high standard of quality; hence Importance of maintaining the quality.

the danger of letting a bad shipment leave the country, as one or two of such might undo the work of years.

Cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec. 423. There were 817 cheese factories in operation in Ontario in 1890, which manufactured 79,364,713 lbs. of cheese, from 836,387,516 lbs. of milk, given by 304,584 cows. The value of cheese made was \$7,189,957. A large quantity of cheese is made in the Province of Quebec, where there are upwards of 670 factories, but no statistics are available.

The egg trade. 424. Considerable progress was made during 1891 in the establishment of a profitable trade in eggs with Great Britain, to take the place of the United States market, from which Canada has been practically shut out by the high tariff. The total number exported from Montreal during the season of navigation was 2,233,757 dozen, and the greater number of these sold at satisfactory prices. Some consignments, however, did not realize as well as was expected, owing generally to both ignorance of and carelessness in the mode of packing and carelessness also in selection. As a result of the year's experience, however, it seems tolerably certain that, with proper attention to packing, quality and selection, England will provide a remunerative market for all the eggs this country can send over.

Beet sugar 425. Considerable attention has been attracted of late to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and in order to encourage the industry the Government at present pays a bounty on all beet sugar produced; but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear at present to be understood in this country.

Exports of Canadian agricultural produce compared, 1890 and 1891. 426. The following table is a statement of the principal exports of the agricultural produce of Canada in 1891, compared, as to quantity and value, with those of 1890. There was an actual increase in total value of \$2,681,720, the whole of which, it will be seen, was due to increased quantities, for while there was a general appreciation in value of the large majority of the articles named, the decline in price of cattle and cheese was so heavy as to more than counterbalance it. This system of comparison shows how misleading deductions as to the state of trade, when based solely on values, must often be, and it is satisfactory to be able to show that in spite of a falling market as regards the two principal articles of export, there was an actual increase of nearly \$3,000,000, due entirely to increase in the volume of trade.

AGRICULTURE.

EXPORTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF CANADA IN 1891, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1890.

| ARTICLES. | VALUE. | | INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE. | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | Actual in 1891. | At Prices of 1890. | Due to Variation in | | Actually more or less than 1890. | |
| | | | Quantity. | Price. | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Horses | 1,417,244 | 1,364,000 | - 572,000 | + 53,000 | - | 518,829 |
| Cattle | 8,772,499 | 10,047,000 | + 3,097,000 | - 1,274,000 | + | 1,823,082 |
| Sheep | 1,146,465 | 1,207,000 | - 67,000 | - 61,000 | - | 127,882 |
| Pork | 1,954 | 2,000 | - 2,000 | ..... | - | 1,198 |
| Mutton | 23,993 | 20,000 | + 16,000 | + 4,000 | + | 19,803 |
| Pork | 4,089 | 4,000 | - 10,000 | ..... | - | 10,192 |
| Bacon | 500,852 | 605,000 | - 3,000 | - 14,000 | - | 16,643 |
| Hams | 37,617 | 37,000 | + 13,000 | + 1,000 | + | 14,033 |
| Beef | 16,051 | 19,000 | - 4,000 | - 3,000 | - | 923 |
| Meats, canned | 271,184 | 258,000 | + 150,000 | + 13,000 | + | 163,162 |
| " all other | 16,258 | 12,000 | - 61,000 | + 4,000 | - | 57,479 |
| Lard | 3,174 | 3,000 | - 3,000 | ..... | - | 2,898 |
| Tallow | 2,809 | 2,000 | ..... | - 1,000 | - | 1,001 |
| Butter | 602,175 | 657,000 | + 317,000 | - 55,000 | + | 262,044 |
| Cheese | 9,508,800 | 10,560,000 | + 1,188,000 | - 1,051,000 | + | 136,588 |
| Eggs | 1,160,359 | 1,122,000 | - 673,000 | + 38,000 | - | 634,855 |
| Wheat | 1,583,084 | 1,941,000 | + 1,552,000 | - 358,000 | + | 1,194,223 |
| Barley | 2,929,873 | 2,256,000 | - 2,345,000 | + 674,000 | - | 1,670,536 |
| " malt | 88,174 | 70,000 | - 80,000 | + 18,000 | - | 62,206 |
| Oats | 129,917 | 89,000 | - 167,000 | + 41,000 | - | 126,239 |
| Peas, whole | 1,858,319 | 1,769,000 | + 55,000 | + 89,000 | + | 143,686 |
| " split | 174,282 | 133,000 | - 37,000 | + 41,000 | + | 4,003 |
| Rye | 226,470 | 171,000 | - 50,000 | + 56,000 | + | 5,709 |
| Beans | 495,768 | 426,000 | + 176,000 | + 70,000 | + | 245,724 |
| Brans | 162,324 | 153,000 | + 67,000 | + 9,000 | + | 76,099 |
| Flour, wheat | 1,388,578 | 1,344,000 | + 822,000 | + 45,000 | + | 867,195 |
| " oatmeal | 45,195 | 43,000 | - 211,000 | + 2,000 | - | 209,462 |
| Potatoes | 1,693,671 | 1,247,000 | + 751,000 | + 447,000 | + | 1,197,926 |
| Hay | 19,589 | 14,000 | + 14,000 | + 6,000 | + | 19,527 |
| Flax | 559,489 | 604,000 | - 464,000 | - 45,000 | - | 509,065 |
| Apples, dried | 181,386 | 181,000 | + 6,000 | ..... | + | 5,823 |
| " green | 49,029 | 43,000 | + 38,000 | + 6,000 | + | 44,270 |
| Wool | 1,389,714 | 1,183,000 | + 190,000 | + 207,000 | + | 396,551 |
| " | 245,503 | 249,000 | + 13,000 | - 3,000 | + | 9,834 |
| Total | 36,795,888 | 37,835,000 | + 3,724,000 | - 1,041,000 | + | 2,681,720 |

427. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports and exports of farm produce into and from Canada in 1891, showing the total amounts imported and exported, and also the trade in the same articles between Canada and Great Britain and the United States.

| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | V |
|-----------------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | | | \$ | | |
| Horses..... | No. | 2,625 | 117,559 | 27 | |
| Cattle..... | " | 802 | 16,736 | | |
| Sheep..... | " | 43,157 | 100,122 | | |
| Swine..... | " | | 8,843 | | |
| Other animals..... | " | | 14,972 | | |
| Mutton..... | Lbs. | 6,388 | 534 | 66 | |
| Pork..... | " | 11,132,625 | 597,786 | 25,837 | |
| * Bacon & hams..... | " | 2,570,412 | 208,173 | 6,312 | |
| Beef..... | " | 2,715,101 | 98,843 | 15,396 | |
| Meats, all other..... | " | 1,921,425 | 186,726 | 30,354 | |
| Lard..... | " | 391,655 | 69,174 | 2,576 | |
| Tallow..... | " | 687,117 | 33,185 | 24,057 | |
| Hides..... | " | | 2,004,449 | | |
| Wool..... | Lbs. | 7,848,802 | 1,398,746 | 2,503,339 | |
| Butter..... | " | 324,681 | 75,923 | 2,859 | |
| Cheese..... | " | 106,385 | 20,189 | 20,459 | |
| Poultry..... | " | | 14,586 | | |
| Eggs..... | Doz. | 602,533 | 96,916 | 131 | |
| Wheat..... | Bush. | 147,521 | 128,857 | | |
| Barley..... | " | 190 | 181 | 48 | |
| Oats..... | " | 79,184 | 30,182 | 7,703 | |
| Pease..... | " | 8,592 | 11,139 | 338 | |
| Beans..... | " | 10,320 | 18,572 | 74 | |
| Rye..... | " | 630 | 462 | | |
| Corn..... | " | 2,768,622 | 1,512,503 | | |
| Cornmeal..... | Brls. | 124,545 | 321,710 | 2 | |
| Oatmeal..... | Lbs. | 289,100 | 9,709 | 82,702 | |
| Flour, wheat, Brls. | | 57,489 | 234,313 | 2,498 | |
| Brn, mill feed, &c. | | | 95,462 | | |
| Potatoes..... | Bush. | 33,468 | 31,254 | 23 | |
| Hay..... | Tons | 533 | 1,959 | | |
| Hops..... | Lbs. | 606,464 | 237,539 | 114,928 | |
| Seed, flax..... | Bush. | 133,203 | 160,616 | 25 | |
| " all other..... | " | | 264,755 | | |
| Hemp, un- | | | | | |
| dressed..... | Cwt. | 128,748 | 864,597 | 86,446 | |
| Trees and plants, | | | | | |

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, &c.—Continued.

| ARTICLES. | IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION. | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Total. | | From Great Britain. | | From United States. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| Currents ... Qts. | 627 | 83 | | | 627 | 83 |
| Cherries..... | 65,212 | 12,369 | | | 65,212 | 12,369 |
| Grapes..... Lbs. | 1,081,792 | 79,452 | 307,424 | 32,847 | 682,368 | 46,413 |
| Peaches..... | 395,748 | 32,039 | | | 394,164 | 32,027 |
| Plums..... Bush. | 5,013 | 21,219 | | | 5,013 | 21,219 |
| Berries, all kinds..... Lbs. | 649,565 | 63,180 | | | 648,027 | 63,117 |
| All other articles..... | | 370,399 | | 34,700 | | 330,427 |
| Total..... | | 11,407,265 | | 1,408,239 | | 9,395,747 |

NOTE.—Animals for improvement of stock not included.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1891 OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Exports of Agricultural Produce, 1891.

| ARTICLES. | EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Total. | | To Great Britain. | | To United States. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| Horses..... No. | 11,658 | 1,417,244 | 1,222 | 156,254 | 9,957 | 1,215,022 |
| Cattle..... | 117,761 | 8,772,499 | 107,680 | 8,425,396 | 2,763 | 25,975 |
| Sheep..... | 299,347 | 1,146,465 | 40,732 | 344,405 | 244,906 | 759,081 |
| Swine..... | 334 | 1,964 | 3 | 75 | 88 | 898 |
| Other animals and poultry..... | | 60,753 | | 4,826 | | 53,510 |
| Mutton..... Lbs. | 291,991 | 23,963 | 75,798 | 8,096 | 174,118 | 13,807 |
| Pork..... | 67,687 | 4,089 | 550 | 40 | 3,700 | 198 |
| Bacon..... | 7,150,756 | 590,852 | 7,137,596 | 590,569 | 968 | 118 |
| Hams..... | 403,481 | 37,617 | 391,943 | 36,308 | 461 | 57 |
| Beef..... | 369,791 | 16,051 | 8,700 | 740 | 9,440 | 669 |
| Meats, canned..... | 2,767,080 | 271,184 | 2,736,150 | 267,959 | 30,186 | 3,155 |
| Lard..... | 47,734 | 3,174 | 28,700 | 1,862 | 14,700 | 970 |
| Tallow..... | 49,893 | 2,809 | | | | |
| Hides, horns and skins..... | | 489,004 | | 13,455 | | 472,561 |

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1891 OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT
BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Total. | | To Great Britain. | | To United States. | |
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | |
| Wool.....Lbs. | 1,108,286 | 245,503 | | | 1,107,560 | 245,503 |
| Butter....." | 3,768,101 | 602,175 | 2,758,855 | 440,060 | 68,008 | 10,912 |
| Cheese....." | 106,202,140 | 9,508,800 | 105,942,677 | 9,481,373 | 128,256 | 11,225 |
| Poultry....." | | 26,179 | | 1,002 | | |
| Eggs.....Doz. | 8,022,935 | 1,160,359 | 640,476 | 83,589 | 7,354,235 | 1,076,770 |
| Wheat.....Bush. | 2,108,216 | 1,583,084 | 1,015,954 | 969,134 | 1,092,100 | 813,950 |
| Barley....." | 4,892,327 | 2,929,873 | 132,650 | 75,225 | 4,759,677 | 2,854,648 |
| Oats....." | 260,569 | 129,917 | 16,528 | 5,954 | 2,204 | 1,000 |
| *Pease....." | 2,754,285 | 2,032,601 | 2,149,203 | 1,485,348 | 500,978 | 447,253 |
| Beans....." | 323,729 | 495,768 | | | 321,898 | 493,814 |
| Rye....." | 339,964 | 226,470 | 103,623 | 68,484 | 150,330 | 100,986 |
| Corn....." | 180 | 114 | | | 90 | 57 |
| Cornmeal.....Brls. | 503 | 1,393 | | | | |
| Oatmeal....." | 11,748 | 45,195 | 9,304 | 35,455 | 576 | 2,184 |
| Flour (wheat)....." | 296,784 | 1,388,578 | 181,543 | 851,912 | 12,439 | 59,667 |
| Bran.....Cwt. | 188,835 | 162,324 | 100,562 | 97,872 | 80,522 | 74,452 |
| Flax....." | 21,877 | 181,386 | | | 21,877 | 181,386 |
| Potatoes.....Bush. | 3,668,725 | 1,693,671 | 2,278 | 1,400 | 3,326,546 | 1,692,271 |
| Hay.....Tons. | 65,083 | 559,489 | 11,852 | 150,291 | 50,070 | 409,198 |
| Seeds, clover and grass....." | | 318,203 | | 223,093 | | 155,110 |
| Apples, dried.....Lbs. | 800,650 | 49,029 | 67,168 | 7,353 | 611,475 | 31,676 |
| Apples, green or ripe.....Brls. | 450,836 | 1,389,714 | 390,169 | 1,235,247 | 58,308 | 184,467 |
| Berries, all kinds....." | | 64,849 | | | | |
| Fruits, canned or preserved....." | | 30,772 | | 9,500 | | |
| Fruits, all other....." | | 32,773 | | 3,097 | | |
| All other articles..... | | 509,463 | | | | |
| Total..... | | 38,205,370 | | 25,074,464 | | 10,912,906 |

* Including split pease.

Analysis
of trade
with Great
Britain
and the
United
States.

428. Out of \$9,395,747 worth of produce imported from the States, \$6,583,577, or 70 per cent, represented imports of hides, wool, raw tobacco and pork and bacon. The hides and wool imported principally the products of foreign countries bought at second-hand in the States, or shipped by agents, through that country, direct from place of production. Tobacco and corn are two articles that cannot be produced in any quantity in this country. The large imports of wool and bacon are due entirely to the apathy of the Canadian farmer, who prefers to buy the inferior products of the western States to producing, at less cost, a superior article for himself. With the exception of wool, imports from Great Britain are nominal. As regards exports

the United States took \$10,917,357 worth, of which \$6,616,630, or 61 per cent, comprised exports of horses, eggs, barley and potatoes. The trade in horses with that country is falling off very much, owing to an increase in the home supply as well as to a great reduction in the demand. It is very probable that this will result greatly to the advantage of the Canadian breeder, for while buyers in the States will always give a good price for a good animal, there was a ready market, principally for horse-car service, for all kinds of animals, without reference to soundness or quality, which has induced a large amount of careless breeding among farmers, in Canada, and the country is now filled with a lot of unsound animals that are practically unsaleable. The trade with Great Britain has increased rapidly during the last 18 months, and if farmers will only pay more attention to quality, and breed only from sound stock, they will soon find in England an infinitely more profitable market than the United States could ever offer them. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 328,122; 315,436 have gone to the United States, 6,700 to Great Britain and 5,986 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 42,255. Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but it is made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. Though, owing to the jealousy of British agriculturists, the Imperial Government has discontinued, for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, there is not much doubt that the demand will be ultimately revived, and it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will employ the interval in profiting by the advice and remarks of the officers sent out to purchase, with reference to the style of animal required, so that when the time does come again, as it inevitably will, a far larger supply will be found available than was the case in the first instance; and even if the animals thus produced are not required for the army, they will be found greatly improved for general purposes. The market is sure to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of the trade. The exports of eggs and barley to the States are falling off, and, as already mentioned, the trade in these articles is being gradually transferred to Great Britain. The exports of potatoes during 1890-91 were very large, owing to the failure of the crop on the other side, but there is no permanent demand for this vegetable, the imports of potatoes into the States having ranged during the last five years from 8,200,000 bushels to 880,000 bushels. The duty would appear to have checked the export of hay, which is a matter for congratulation, as the export of hay is as injudicious and harmful as the export of store cattle. There was an increase of \$3,988,343 in the value of exports of farm produce to Great Britain.

The horse trade.

Horse breeding.

Eggs and barley.

Potatoes.

Hay.

Exports of agricultural produce from Canada and United States, 1891.

429. The following table gives the exports of agricultural produce from Canada and the United States, respectively, in 1891 :—

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (DOMESTIC) FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES, 1891.

| ARTICLES. | EXPORTS FROM | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Canada. | United States. |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Horses | 1,417,244 | 784,908 |
| Cattle | 8,772,499 | 30,445,249 |
| Sheep | 1,146,465 | 261,109 |
| Swine | 1,954 | 1,146,630 |
| Other animals and poultry | 60,753 | 18,532 |
| Mutton | 23,993 | 18,959 |
| Pork | 4,089 | 4,843,701 |
| Bacon | 590,852 | 37,404,989 |
| Hams | 37,617 | 8,245,685 |
| Beef | 16,051 | 20,518,300 |
| Meats, canned | 271,184 | 9,068,906 |
| Lard | 3,174 | 34,414,323 |
| Tallow | 2,809 | 5,501,049 |
| Hides, horns and skins | 489,004 | 1,333,655 |
| Wool | 245,503 | 39,423 |
| Butter | 602,175 | 2,197,106 |
| Cheese | 9,508,800 | 7,405,376 |
| Poultry | 26,179 | 15,808 |
| Eggs | 1,160,359 | 64,259 |
| Wheat | 1,583,084 | 51,420,272 |
| Barley | 2,929,873 | 669,203 |
| Oats | 129,917 | 405,708 |
| Pease | 2,032,601 | 473,006 |
| Beans | 495,768 | |
| Rye | 226,470 | 212,161 |
| Corn | 114 | 17,652,687 |
| Commensal | 1,393 | 946,977 |
| Oatmeal | 45,195 | 221,316 |
| Flour (wheat) | 1,388,578 | 54,705,616 |
| Bran | 162,324 | Not specified. |
| Flax | 181,386 | do |
| Potatoes | 1,693,671 | 316,482 |
| Hay | 559,489 | 470,228 |
| Seeds, clover and grass | 318,203 | 1,945,190 |
| Fruits, viz. :— | | |
| Apples, dried | 49,029 | 409,605 |
| do green | 1,389,714 | 476,897 |
| Berries, all kinds | 64,849 | * |
| Fruits, canned or preserved | 30,772 | 797,876 |
| do all other | 32,773 | 750,415 |
| All other articles | 509,463 | †29,089,756 |
| Total | 38,205,370 | 324,691,422 |

* Included in all other fruits. † \$20,710,911 tobacco leaf included.

430. In issues of this work previous to 1890, tables were given showing the quantities of certain articles of food and agricultural produce imported annually into Great Britain, the figures in which were taken correctly from the British returns; but it was found that these returns did not accurately represent the true facts, inasmuch as articles were credited to the country in which the port of shipment was situated, *e.g.*, articles of United States produce, shipped at the port of Montreal, were credited in the British customs returns to British North America. This practice still prevails, and as the British returns are for the calendar year, and the Canadian and the United States returns are for the fiscal year, it was decided to take a period of three years, and strike an average, which has accordingly been done in the following table, the figures for Canada and the United States being taken from the returns of each country, and those of British possessions and other foreign countries from British returns. It must not be forgotten that in many cases—such, for instance, as cattle and cheese—the Canadian exports are rapidly increasing, and that therefore these average figures do not fairly represent the extent of the present trade in those articles, but they give a general idea of the proportion contributed by Canada to the food supply of England. Enormous as is the quantity of food from other countries annually required by the people of the United Kingdom, yet that quantity is continually increasing, and the figures show what a very small proportion of the whole amount is contributed by Canada, and on the other hand what large proportions of many articles are sent from the United States. Canada is just as well, if not better, able to supply these articles, as far as extent of area, climate and natural facilities go, but she lacks the other essential quality of population, and it is evident that energetic steps must be taken towards settling up the great North-West, if Canada's contribution to the food supply of the mother country is ever to become an important factor of consideration.

Average
imports of
agricultural
produce into
Great
Britain.

AVERAGE IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN
DURING THE YEARS 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

| ARTICLES. | TOTAL. | IMPORTED FROM | | | PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS FROM | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | United States. | Canada. | Other British Possessions. | Other Foreign Countries. | United States. Canada. |
| Horses | 14,874 | 210 | 179 | 65 | 14,395 | 1 41 1 20 |
| Cattle | 524,969 | 226,106 | 60,404 | 2,519 | 159,363 | 43 07 11 51 |
| Sheep | 664,269 | 8,085 | 43,635 | 1,037 | 607,639 | 1 22 6 56 |
| Mutton, fresh..... | 144,460,848 | 102,148 | 2,784 | 70,769,803 | 67,302,774 | 0 11 |
| Pork | 43,969,936 | 15,339,649 | 7,667 | 13,440 | 22,933,568 | 34 98 0 02 |
| Bacon and hams .. | 488,257,577 | 386,913,265 | 4,555 | 4,555 | 83,639,920 | 79 24 1 26 |
| Beef, salted | 28,527,781 | 40,519,714 | 6,170,490 | 48,048 | 122,304 | .. .. |
| " fresh | 159,211,483 | 133,925,284 | 18,556 | 9,381,045 | 1,644,496 | 87 99 0 01 |
| Meats, all other .. | 80,393,955 | 41,745,779 | 1,424,676 | 11,909,445 | 17,402,853 | 51 92 1 77 |
| Lard | 128,101,237 | 120,999,967 | 80,317 | 32,144 | 827,135 | 96 72 0 06 |
| Tallow and stearine.. | 141,212,608 | 40,706,769 | 347,731 | 60,290,453 | 30,613,936 | 28 87 0 03 |
| Butter | 216,974,368 | 8,839,161 | 1,091,675 | 3,266,107 | 196,888,533 | 4 22 0 52 |
| Cheese | 222,868,389 | 77,293,039 | 88,490,241 | 2,364,059 | 43,576,139 | 34 67 39 70 |
| Poultry * | 2,229,885 | 12,065 | 1,500 | 1,059 | 2,263,997 | 0 54 0 07 |
| Eggs | 97,045,627 | 260 | 1,849 | 139,467 | 96,849,293 | .. .. |
| Wheat | 169,689,996 | 37,047,119 | 746,088 | 20,741,634 | 56,442,067 | 33 77 0 68 |
| Barley | 43,076,638 | 986,429 | 11,711 | 118,049 | 42,287,565 | 2 29 0 03 |
| Oats | 52,144,168 | 2,308,063 | 211,284 | 209,433 | 49,399,245 | 4 42 0 41 |
| Pease | 3,715,938 | 718,012 | 1,780,481 | 649,578 | 1,197,701 | 0 48 47 91 |
| Flour | 8,839,762 | 6,421,941 | 131,976 | 41,336 | 1,795,763 | 78 30 1 49 |
| Potatoes | 3,850,518 | 629 | 935 | 2,376,083 | 1,474,435 | 0 02 0 02 |
| Onions | 3,736,879 | 4,088 | .. | 114,792 | 3,619,873 | 0 11 .. |
| Apples, green | 3,327,955 | 1,680,384 | 1,150,920 | 55,252 | 1,390,974 | 50 49 34 58 |
| Flax seed | 17,963,200 | .. | .. | 10,647,624 | 7,315,576 | .. .. |
| Flax, dressed and undressed..... | 177,827,813 | .. | .. | 3,249,157 | 174,578,656 | .. .. |
| Wool | 653,397,127 | 3,400 | 2,800 | 550,357,896 | 101,980,602 | .. .. |

431. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities, there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

Principal articles imported from Canada.

432. The following table gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in 1889 and 1890, without reference to the countries from whence they came :—

Imports of articles of food into Great Britain, 1889 and 1890.

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889-90.

| ARTICLES. | | QUANTITY. | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 1889. | 1890. |
| Horses..... | No. | 13,832 | 19,280 |
| Cattle..... | " | 555,222 | 642,596 |
| Sheep..... | " | 677,958 | 358,458 |
| Mutton..... | Lbs. | 137,206,496 | 185,518,928 |
| Pork..... | " | 43,310,400 | 33,611,872 |
| Bacon and hams..... | " | 502,220,096 | 560,001,792 |
| Beef, salted..... | " | 29,396,416 | 30,769,312 |
| " fresh..... | " | 155,204,234 | 207,714,416 |
| Meats, canned..... | " | 71,870,960 | 82,298,832 |
| " all other..... | " | 9,280,544 | 11,634,366 |
| Lard..... | " | 133,577,248 | 144,250,512 |
| Tallow and stearine..... | " | 139,331,472 | 154,962,416 |
| Butter..... | " | 215,918,304 | 227,164,304 |
| Cheese..... | " | 213,695,898 | 240,196,880 |
| *Poultry..... | § | 2,302,872 | 2,422,904 |
| Eggs..... | Doz. | 94,325,030 | 102,912,460 |
| Wheat..... | Bush. | 109,296,855 | 112,885,136 |
| Barley..... | " | 40,602,125 | 38,915,305 |
| Oats..... | " | 52,674,809 | 41,924,848 |
| Pease..... | " | 3,164,334 | 3,439,311 |
| Flour..... | Brls. | 8,216,360 | 8,833,068 |
| Potatoes..... | Bush. | 3,480,262 | 3,621,520 |
| Onions..... | " | 3,854,453 | 3,871,195 |
| Apples..... | " | 3,612,316 | 2,574,957 |
| Flax seed..... | " | 18,155,960 | 15,465,320 |
| Flax, dressed and undressed..... | Lbs. | 177,791,264 | 177,167,088 |
| Wool..... | " | 696,011,487 | 629,236,209 |

*Value only.

433. The fertile plains of the North-West, particularly in the district of Alberta, are admirably adapted for stock-raising, and in 1891 there were 129 ranches in operation in the grazing districts. According to

Ranches and stock in N. W.

to the census returns of 1891, the following number of live stock were then in the three districts :—

| | Alberta. | Assiniboia. | Saskatchewan. |
|--------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| Horses | 31,970 | 23,449 | 5,220 |
| Cattle | 145,658 | 69,420 | 16,144 |
| Sheep | 16,057 | 44,376 | 4,487 |
| Swine | 5,103 | 10,020 | 1,098 |

These figures, when compared with the figures for the same district, as given in the census returns of 1885, show increases as follow :—

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Horses | 36,514 |
| Cattle | 144,086 |
| Sheep | 45,512 |

while swine show a decrease of 6,321. In 1881 the whole of the North-West Territories only contained 18,763 head of live stock, while in 1891, in the three provisional districts alone, there were 373,002 head. There seems good reason to believe that at the end of the present decade the increase will be found, both actually and proportionately, to be infinitely larger.

The experimental farms.

434. There is no space to go into any details of all the work that was done on the several experimental farms during the year; they must be obtained, if required, from the Director's report, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. However, much useful work was done at all the stations in testing new varieties of agricultural products, fruit and forest trees, and in making numerous experiments of various kinds with a view of benefiting the position of the farmers generally. As evidence of the amount of work done and of the interest taken by the farmers, it may be stated that during the year 12,360 bags of grain, 1,316 packages of seedling forest trees and small fruit, and 563 bags of tree seed were distributed; 2,152 samples of grain were received for report; the total number of bulletins and reports sent out was 218,129, and the farmers who have, by request, been placed on the list to receive bulletins, etc., now number 24,609. The expenditure during the year on the several farms was as follows :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Central Farm, Ottawa | \$44,802 |
| Farm, Nappan, N.S. | 6,984 |
| do Brandon, Man. | 10,479 |
| do Indian Head, N.W.T. | 7,666 |
| do Agassiz, B.C. | 9,297 |
| Total | <u>\$79,148</u> |

CHAPTER VII.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

433. There is hardly a mineral of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its mineral wealth is to all intents at present an unknown quantity, many parts of the country where minerals are known to exist being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited:—

Classified
list of the
minerals
of Canada

(1.) *Metals and their Ores*.—Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.

(2.) *Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light*.—Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, Peat.

(3.) *Materials applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures and their Products*.—Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, &c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.

(4.) *Mineral Manures*.—Gypsum, shell-marl.

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents*.—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines and Mineral Waters*.—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction*.—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, Labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick clays.

(8.) *Refractory Materials, Pottery Clays and Pottery*.—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), and pottery clay.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing.*—Stone for manufacture of grinding whetstones, hones, bath-brick, Tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

(10.) *Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and Jewellery.*—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomeration, amethystine quartz, agates, amber, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous.*—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

Draw-
backs to
mineral
develop-
ment.

436. The principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been want of capital, and the fact that a number of the enterprises that have been started have been purely of a speculative character, which has thrown suspicion on genuine undertakings, and driven investors to place their funds elsewhere; but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are making better known the extent and locality of minerals, and the fiscal policy of the Government is calculated to stimulate production, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mining resources.

Visit of
the British
Iron and
Steel Asso-
ciation.

437. A large number of members of the British Iron and Steel Association visited the United States in the autumn of 1890, and many of them inspected the copper and nickel mines of Sudbury, and expressed themselves as being astonished at the evidence of great mineral wealth they met with. It is hoped that as a means of calling attention to the mineral resources of this country their visit will have a beneficial result.

Mineral
resources
of Ontario.

438. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a commission to enquire into the mineral resources of that province and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario:—In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena, and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James' Bay, prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior, localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the

explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of great richness. Beyond this district, to the north-west, are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermilion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will, in time, be developed an iron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Woods, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil and salt deposits in western Ontario, which are of great value.

439. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario and some parts of the North-West Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, but no metalliferous ores have at present been discovered there, and though a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

Mining districts of the Dominion.

440. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken almost entirely from the statistical report on the minerals of Canada for 1890 published by the Geological Survey. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been taken partly from official and partly from other sources, notably the publications of the American Iron and Steel Association.

Sources of information.

441. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1890 and 1891, will give some idea of the present value of an industry which is still in its infancy. The figures for 1891 are subject to revision.

Mineral production of Canada, 1890 and 1891.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| PRODUCT. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Antimony ore. Tons. | 26½ | \$ 625 | 10 | \$ 60 |
| Arsenic. " | 25 | 1,500 | 20 | 1,000 |
| Asbestos. " | 9,860 | 1,260,240 | 9,000 | 1,000,000 |
| * Bricks. 1,000 | 211,727 | 1,266,982 | 173,808 | 1,947,311 |
| * Building stone. Cub. yds. | 382,563 | 964,783 | 187,685 | 708,702 |
| Cement. Brls. | 102,216 | 92,405 | 93,779 | 109,086 |
| Coal. Tons. | 3,117,661 | 6,496,110 | * 3,400,479 | 7,792,175 |
| Coke. " | 56,450 | 166,238 | 57,984 | 175,592 |
| Copper. Lbs. | 6,013,671 | 962,050 | 9,529,076 | 1,238,780 |
| Feldspar. Tons. | 700 | 3,500 | 685 | 3,425 |
| Fertilizers. " | 1,203 | 31,889 | | |
| Fire clay. " | | | 250 | 750 |

* Incomplete.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891—*Continued*

| PRODUCT. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Flagstone.....Sq. ft. | 17,865 | 8 | 27,300 | |
| Glass and glassware..... | | 537,130 | | |
| Gold.....Oz. | 64,046 | 1,149,776 | 51,040 | 92 |
| Granite.....Tons. | 13,307 | 65,985 | 10,995 | |
| Graphite....." | 175 | 5,200 | 260 | |
| Grindstones....." | 4,884 | 42,340 | 4,479 | |
| Gypsum....." | 226,509 | 194,033 | 203,545 | 11 |
| Iron ore....." | 76,511 | 155,380 | 68,979 | 11 |
| Lead (fine, contained in ore) Lbs. | 113,000 | 5,085 | 588,665 | |
| * Lime.....Bush. | 2,501,070 | 412,308 | 1,829,894 | 22 |
| Limestone for iron flux..Tons. | 18,478 | 18,361 | 11,376 | |
| Manganese....." | 1,328 | 32,650 | 274 | |
| Marble....." | 780 | 10,776 | | |
| Mica.....Lbs. | 770,959 | 68,074 | | |
| Mineral paint.....Tons. | 2,117 | 12,668 | 900 | |
| Mineral water.....Galls. | 561,165 | 66,031 | 427,485 | |
| Moulding sand.....Tons. | 320 | 1,410 | 230 | |
| Nickel.....Lbs. | 1,435,742 | 933,232 | 4,026,027 | 2,77 |
| Petroleum. (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.) | 765,029 | 902,734 | 755,298 | 1,06 |
| Phosphate.....Tons. | 31,753 | 361,045 | 23,588 | 11 |
| Pig iron....." | 21,772 | 331,688 | 23,891 | 31 |
| Platinum.....Oz. | | 4,500 | | |
| Potters' ware....." | | 195,242 | | * 2 |
| Precious stones....." | | 700 | | |
| Pyrites.....Tons. | 49,227 | 123,068 | 65,362 | 11 |
| Quartz....." | 200 | 1,000 | | |
| Roofing cement....." | 1,171 | 6,502 | 900 | |
| Salt....." | 43,754 | 198,897 | 45,021 | 11 |
| Sands and gravel (exports) " | 342,158 | 65,518 | 243,724 | |
| Sewer pipes....." | | 348,000 | | 22 |
| Silver.....Ozs. | 400,687 | 420,662 | 415,493 | 41 |
| Slate.....Tons. | 6,368 | 100,250 | | |
| Soapstone....." | 917 | 1,239 | 575 | |
| Sulphuric acid.....Lbs. | 11,118,779 | 145,235 | | |
| Terra cotta....." | | 90,000 | | 11 |
| * Tiles.....1,000 | 10,521 | 140,877 | 11,779 | 11 |
| Whiting.....Brls. | 500 | 500 | | |
| Estimated value of mineral products not returned..... | | 995,667 | | 51 |
| Total..... | | 19,331,688 | | 20,51 |

* Incomplete.

Mineral production almost stationary. 442. It would appear from the foregoing table that mineral production in Canada is, at present, not increasing to any great extent, the value having remained practically stationary for the last few years, though this may be in a large measure due to sluggish markets and a consequently reduced demand for some of the principal articles.

Exports of minerals, 1888, 1889 and 1890. 443. The total value of the exports of minerals and mineral products mined or manufactured in Canada in 1890 was \$5,807,541,

\$769,392 more than in 1889. The values of the principal articles exported in the last three years were as follow :—

| | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Asbestos..... | \$ 277,742 | \$ 360,144 | \$ 528,530 |
| Coal..... | 1,974,731 | 2,334,905 | 2,436,906 |
| Copper ore..... | 257,287 | 168,457 | 398,497 |
| Gold..... | 628,158 | 609,250 | 706,792 |
| Gypsum..... | 121,389 | 195,176 | 192,359 |
| Iron and steel (about)..... | 350,000 | 310,000 | 275,000 |
| Phosphates..... | 298,609 | 394,768 | 499,369 |
| Silver..... | 219,008 | 212,163 | 294,142 |
| Stone and marble..... | 78,119 | *49,578 | *65,336 |
| Iron ore..... | 55,177 | 39,887 | 40,690 |
| Other articles..... | 478,590 | 363,821 | 459,920 |
| Total..... | <u>\$4,738,810</u> | <u>\$5,038,149</u> | <u>\$5,807,541</u> |

And the countries to which they were principally exported were :—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| United States..... | \$3,341,308 | \$3,753,351 | \$3,963,257 |
| United Kingdom..... | 478,260 | 422,355 | 630,815 |
| Other British possessions..... | 150,703 | 158,143 | 189,973 |
| Germany..... | 46,053 | 15,856 | 17,067 |
| Japan..... | 40,180 | 4,000 | 7,200 |
| St. Pierre..... | 16,312 | 16,564 | 19,905 |
| China..... | 12,950 | ..... | ..... |
| Mexico..... | 10,570 | 10,118 | ..... |
| Other countries..... | 14,541 | 38,783 | 27,540 |
| Total..... | <u>\$4,110,937</u> | <u>\$4,419,170</u> | <u>\$4,855,757</u> |

The difference in amounts is owing to the total values being given for the calendar year and the export values for the fiscal year. It will be seen that, in 1890, 81 per cent of the exports went to the United States, and 17 per cent to the United Kingdom and British possessions, as compared with 84 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, in 1889.

444. The total value of imports of minerals and products chiefly manufactured therefrom, in 1890, was \$24,472,327, of which amount \$8,154,504 was for coal and \$8,473,741 for iron and steel, the two forming 68 per cent of the whole sum. Value of imports, 1890.

445. The most important mineral, in point of value, produced in Canada in 1890, was coal, the quantity being 3,117,661 tons, valued at the point of production at \$6,496,110, being an increase over 1889 of 398,183 tons. In the former year the quantity produced was 2,719,478 tons. Production of coal, 1890.

446. Almost all the coal at present is produced in the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the North-West Territories are capable of extensive development, and the output Coal-producing regions of Canada.

*Stone only.

can be very materially increased. These deposits are apparently inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains large deposits of anthracite have been found, beds of which are being worked near Banff, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west is now exclusively the product of Canada; and as there is a constant demand for anthracite coal in the San Francisco market, and as the Banff mines are nearer to that city than any of the United States anthracite coal fields, it is possible they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. The importance, from an Imperial point of view, of having large deposits of smokeless coal within two days' journey of the principal naval stations on the Pacific coast, can hardly be over-estimated. Anthracite has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but though a considerable sum has been spent in prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished. A small quantity of coal is annually raised in the Province of New Brunswick, but the work is only done in a very desultory manner, being carried on principally by farmers when other work is slack.

Production of coal in Canada, 1889 and 1890.

447. The following table gives the production of coal in Canada, by provinces, during the last two years :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

| PROVINCE. | 1889. | | 1890. | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Tons of 2,000 lbs. | Value. | Tons of 2,000 lbs. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ |
| Nova Scotia. | 1,967,032 | 3,073,489 | 2,222,081 | 3,571,202 |
| British Columbia. | 649,409 | 2,319,320 | 759,517 | 2,712,560 |
| North-West Territories. | 97,364 | 179,640 | 128,953 | 198,438 |
| New Brunswick. | 5,673 | 11,733 | 7,110 | 13,850 |
| Total. | 2,719,478 | 5,584,182 | 3,117,661 | 6,496,110 |

Coal fields of Nova Scotia.

448. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are estimated to occupy an area of 685 square miles, and, as at present known, are five in number, viz., three in Cape Breton and two in the province proper. The coal is bituminous, and for gas, cooking and steam purposes equals any in the world.

443. The placing of an import duty upon bituminous coal in 1879 has had the effect of very largely increasing the production of coal in this province, as is apparent from the figures in a subsequent table, and has also been the means of developing a large and increasing interprovincial trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec, particulars of which are here given :—

SALES OF NOVA SCOTIAN COAL TO QUEBEC.

| YEAR. | Long Tons. | YEAR. | Long Tons. |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1877..... | 95,118 | 1885..... | 493,917 |
| 1878..... | 83,710 | 1886..... | 538,762 |
| 1879..... | 154,118 | 1887..... | 650,858 |
| 1880..... | 239,091 | 1888..... | 678,321 |
| 1881..... | 268,628 | 1889..... | 631,796 |
| 1882..... | 343,031 | 1890..... | 751,931 |
| 1883..... | 410,605 | 1891..... | 775,286 |
| 1884..... | 396,782 | | |

450. The following table shows the production and disposal of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, in 1891 :—

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1891.

| Counties. | Coal Raised. | Sold for Home Consumption. | Sold for Export. |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | Tons.* | Tons.* | Tons.* |
| Cumberland..... | 521,978 | 116,156 | 346,111 |
| Pictou..... | 448,169 | 265,098 | 139,998 |
| Cape Breton..... | 1,074,321 | 258,293 | 734,099 |
| Other counties..... | 316 | 190 | ..... |
| Total..... | 2,044,784 | 639,737 | 1,210,208 |

The quantity raised in 1890 was 1,984,001 tons, and the quantity sold 1,786,111 tons. The figures in the two foregoing tables have been given in long tons of 2,240 lbs. each, in order that they may agree with the Nova Scotian Government returns, in which the long ton is used.

451. While indications of coal are to be found in many places on the mainland of British Columbia, the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and

Coal in
British
Columbia

* Long tons, 2,240 lbs.

Comox. The collieries are four in number, and their operations, in 1891, resulted as follow :—

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1891.

| Collieries. | Coal Raised. | *Home Consumption. | Sold for Export. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Nanaimo | 527,457 | ..... | 383,896 |
| Wellington | 345,182 | ..... | 282,452 |
| East Wellington | 41,666 | ..... | 36,181 |
| Union | 114,792 | ..... | 103,900 |
| Total | 1,029,097 | 202,697 | 806,479 |

* Including coal used in the collieries.

The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any American coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coals were given as : Wellington, 1,407 ; Nanaimo, 1,335 ; and Seattle 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344.)

Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 1874-1890.

452. The next table shows the production of coal in the Province of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874 :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1890.

| YEAR. | Nova Scotia. | British Columbia. | Total. |
|-------|--------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | |

With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not available (the quantity in 1890 was 7,110 tons) and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-West, the above figures, to all intent, represent the coal production of Canada during the period named.

453. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-West during the last four years:—

| | |
|-------|---------|
| 1887 | 74,152 |
| 1888 | 115,124 |
| 1889 | 97,364 |
| 1890 | 128,953 |
| Total | 415,593 |

Coal in the
North-
West Ter-
ritories.

The output from these mines is expected to be largely increased as the workings are developed.

454. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1890, inclusive:—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-1890.

| YEAR. | Nova Scotia. | British Columbia. | New Brunswick. | Total. |
|-------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1874 | 252,124 | 51,001 | 7,606 | 310,731 |
| 1875 | 179,626 | 65,842 | 4,527 | 249,995 |
| 1876 | 156,520 | 116,910 | 4,946 | 248,376 |
| 1877 | 173,389 | 118,252 | 9,609 | 301,310 |
| 1878 | 154,114 | 165,734 | 7,969 | 327,817 |
| 1879 | 113,742 | 186,694 | 6,622 | 306,458 |
| 1880 | 199,562 | 219,878 | 12,350 | 431,790 |
| 1881 | 193,081 | 187,791 | 14,219 | 395,091 |
| 1882 | 216,954 | 179,562 | 15,606 | 412,112 |
| 1883 | 192,796 | 271,214 | 15,641 | 479,650 |
| 1884 | 222,700 | 245,478 | 1,767 | 469,944 |
| 1885 | 176,287 | 250,191 | 1,260 | 427,738 |
| 1886 | 240,450 | 274,466 | 17 | 514,942 |
| 1887 | 207,491 | 356,657 | 1,341 | 565,489 |
| 1888 | 165,863 | 405,071 | 3 | 570,937 |
| 1889 | 186,608 | 470,643 | 710 | 658,061 |
| 1890 | 302,387 | 568,882 | 37 | 711,306 |
| Total | 3,293,701 | 4,073,606 | 104,290 | 7,381,687 |

These exports are given by provinces, because there is reason to believe that the coal was produced in the province whence exported,

with the exception that coal raised in the Territories and exported to the United States, would be included in the exports from British Columbia. The coal from Nova Scotia goes principally to Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, while that from British Columbia goes almost entirely to the United States.

Imports of coal, 1888-1891. 455. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last four years, the figures being taken from the Customs returns :—

IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—1888-1891.

| PROVINCES. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Ontario | 2,888,874 | 1,986,504 | 2,109,770 | 2,441,874 |
| Quebec | 401,031 | 457,985 | 400,781 | 449,542 |
| Nova Scotia | 25,298 | 27,982 | 30,033 | 33,174 |
| New Brunswick | 47,208 | 63,967 | 53,099 | 54,896 |
| Manitoba | 2,220 | 5,256 | 14,245 | 16,012 |
| British Columbia | 936 | 774 | 855 | 1,099 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3,132 | 2,195 | 1,934 | 2,243 |
| North-West Territories | | | | 159 |
| Total..... | 3,368,699 | 2,534,663 | 2,610,617 | 2,998,969 |

Coal production of the world. 456. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures :—

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

| COUNTRY. | Year. | Quantity. |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|
| | | Tons. |
| Great Britain..... | 1891 | 185,479,126 |
| United States | 1890 | 140,874,729 |
| Germany | 1891 | 84,347,156 |
| France | 1891 | 26,199,745 |
| Austria | 1889 | 8,592,876 |
| Belgium | 1891 | 19,865,345 |
| Russia | 1889 | 6,207,890 |
| Australasia | 1889 | 4,562,480 |
| Canada | 1891 | 3,500,000 |
| Spain | 1891 | 1,314,147 |
| Italy | 1888 | 366,794 |
| Sweden | 1889 | 300,000 |
| Other countries..... | | 10,000,000 |
| Total..... | | 491,610,198 |

Long tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Australasia, Canada and Russia, and the metric ton of 2,204 pounds for continental countries.

457. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and it has also been obtained from some parts of Ontario. It may be that when the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be discovered, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicomachen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter province has been \$9,877,693. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced \$53,113,127, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.

458. The following table gives the value of the gold production in the Dominion in 1888, 1889 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

| PROVINCES. | Value. | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| British Columbia..... | 616,731 | 588,923 | 494,436 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 436,939 | 510,029 | 474,990 |
| North-West Territories, including Yukon district..... | 41,200 | 195,000 | 179,000 |
| Quebec..... | 3,740 | 1,207 | 1,350 |
| Total.. | 1,098,610 | 1,295,159 | 1,149,776 |

459. The total number of ounces produced was 64,046, at an average value of \$17.95 per ounce. The product in 1889 was 72,328 ounces, valued at \$1,295,159, or an average value of \$17.90 per ounce. This is below what is generally taken as the average value per ounce, viz., \$19.50, or £4 sterling. It will be seen that there was a decrease in value of \$145,383, and in quantity of 8,282 ounces, as compared with 1889—the decrease being chiefly in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Production of
gold in
Canada,
1862-1890.

160. The value of the gold production in the three principal gold-producing provinces since 1862 is shown below :—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC, 1862-1890.

| YEAR. | British Columbia. | Nova Scotia. | Quebec. | Total. |
|-------|----------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1862 | 4,246,266 | 141,871 | | 4,660,585 |
| 1863 | 3,735,850 | 272,448 | | 4,126,199 |
| 1864 | 3,401,203 | 496,337 | | 3,987,540 |
| 1865 | 2,662,106 | 491,491 | | 3,153,597 |
| 1866 | 2,480,868 | 532,563 | | 3,013,431 |
| 1867 | 2,372,972 | 400,555 | | 2,773,527 |
| 1868 | 1,774,978 | 348,427 | | 2,123,405 |
| 1869 | 1,336,956 | 387,392 | | 1,724,348 |
| 1870 | 1,799,440 | 374,972 | | 2,174,412 |
| 1871 | 1,610,972 | 255,349 | | 1,866,321 |
| 1872 | 1,305,749 | 231,122 | | 1,536,871 |
| 1873 | 1,844,618 | 178,244 | | 2,022,862 |
| 1874 | 2,474,904 | 218,629 | | 2,693,533 |
| 1875 | 1,786,648 | 233,585 | | 2,020,233 |
| 1876 | 1,608,182 | 329,205 | 12,057 | 1,949,444 |
| 1877 | 1,275,204 | 245,253 | 17,937 | 1,538,394 |
| 1878 | 1,290,058 | 268,328 | 32,972 | 1,591,358 |
| 1879 | 1,013,827 | 257,823 | 53,174 | 1,364,824 |
| 1880 | 1,046,737 | 209,755 | 56,661 | 1,313,153 |

MINERAL STATISTICS.

315

| COUNTRIES. | 1898. | | 1899. | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| United States..... | \$ 33,175,000 | \$ 59,195,000 | \$ 32,800,000 | \$ 64,646,000 |
| Australasia..... | 28,560,660 | 5,000,000 | 33,086,700 | 6,000,000 |
| Mexico..... | 974,000 | 41,373,000 | 700,000 | 55,517,000 |
| European countries— | | | | |
| Russia..... | 21,302,000 | 694,000 | 23,173,000 | 598,000 |
| Germany..... | 1,190,963 | 1,332,022 | 1,301,286 | 1,331,576 |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 1,209,572 | 2,166,449 | 1,461,000 | 2,188,000 |
| Sweden..... | 50,000 | 193,000 | 48,000 | 177,400 |
| Norway..... | ..... | 214,000 | ..... | 214,000 |
| Italy..... | 98,000 | 1,454 | 98,000 | 1,454 |
| Spain..... | ..... | 2,140,400 | ..... | 2,140,400 |
| Turkey..... | 7,000 | 55,000 | 7,000 | 55,000 |
| France..... | 146,000 | 2,053,000 | 266,000 | 3,363,950 |
| Great Britain..... | ..... | 376,000 | 64,370 | 33,000 |
| Canada..... | 1,111,959 | 385,000 | 1,495,000 | 395,600 |
| South American countries— | | | | |
| Argentine Republic..... | 31,000 | 425,000 | 82,000 | 610,150 |
| Colombia..... | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,430,000 | 3,695,000 |
| Bolivia..... | 50,800 | 9,578,000 | 59,800 | 30,800 |
| Chili..... | 1,962,430 | 7,723,957 | 1,436,600 | 5,140,764 |
| Brazil..... | 445,300 | ..... | 445,300 | 445,300 |
| Venezuela..... | 1,415,598 | ..... | 1,838,000 | 1,158,000 |
| British Guiana..... | 299,070 | ..... | 586,177 | 1,125,000 |
| Dutch..... | 324,000 | 324,000 | 324,000 | 541,000 |
| Peru..... | 105,000 | 3,128,000 | 93,044 | 69,000 |
| Central American States..... | 159,000 | 2,000,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Japan..... | 403,000 | 1,763,140 | 403,000 | 254,000 |
| Africa..... | 4,500,000 | 8,586,632 | ..... | 9,887,000 |
| China..... | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | ..... | 5,330,000 |
| India, British..... | 676,563 | 1,502,690 | 1,502,690 | 2,000,000 |
| Total..... | 110,196,915 | 140,706,413 | 122,438,409 | 159,678,168 |
| | | | 116,008,900 | 166,677,233 |

COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1888, 1889, 1890.

| COUNTRIES. | 1888. | | 1889. | | 1890. | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| | § | § | § | § | § | § |
| United States... | 31,380,808 | 33,025,006 | 21,413,931 | 35,496,683 | 20,467,182 | 39,202,908 |
| Great Britain... | 9,893,375 | 3,681,886 | 36,502,536 | 10,827,602 | 37,375,479 | 8,332,332 |
| Mexico..... | 300,480 | 26,658,964 | 319,907 | 25,294,726 | 284,859 | 24,081,192 |
| Australasia.... | 24,415,230 | | 29,325,529 | | 25,702,600 | |
| India..... | 108,216 | 36,297,132 | 110,328 | 37,937,814 | | 57,931,323 |
| Canada..... | | 247,174 | | 16,585 | | 38,000 |
| France..... | 106,949 | 1,112,379 | 3,373,215 | 71 | 3,976,340 | |
| China..... | | 1,100,518 | | 1,302,581 | | |
| Italy..... | 469,750 | | | 60,208 | 263,329 | 1,091 |
| Switzerland.... | 16,984 | | 386,000 | 217,125 | 482,500 | 279,850 |
| Spain..... | | 4,436,804 | 3,378,631 | 4,716,029 | 9,049,569 | 1,479,152 |
| Portugal..... | 102,600 | 1,533,600 | 96,120 | 680,400 | 407,160 | 540,000 |
| Netherlands.... | 143,051 | | 823,943 | 132,090 | | 198,990 |
| Germany..... | 34,340,722 | 989,127 | 48,166,245 | 177,079 | 23,835,512 | |
| Austria-Hungary | 2,747,633 | 5,516,190 | 3,294,987 | 4,528,259 | 2,818,750 | 3,857,118 |
| Norway..... | | 53,600 | | 53,600 | | 120,600 |
| Sweden..... | | 16,714 | 1,080,040 | 142,253 | 833,432 | 253,367 |
| Denmark..... | | 62,483 | | 27,607 | 547,931 | |
| Russia..... | 20,460,491 | 1,163,126 | 18,855,097 | 1,153,651 | 21,726,239 | 1,614,422 |
| Turkey..... | 66,000 | 74,448 | | | 44,040 | |
| Egypt..... | 257,154 | 8,483 | | | | |
| Siam..... | | | | 1,446,626 | | |
| Japan..... | 974,335 | 10,222,108 | 1,775,010 | 9,516,359 | 1,194,050 | 7,296,645 |
| Chili..... | 42,170 | 122,375 | | | | |
| Haiti..... | | | | | | 300,000 |
| Argentine Re- public..... | 8,316,325 | | | | | |
| Peru..... | | 3,258,000 | | 2,842,531 | | 2,842,530 |
| Colombia..... | | 690,443 | | 216,136 | | |
| Venezuela..... | 660,500 | 272,000 | | | | |
| Straits Settle- ment..... | | 244,000 | | 300,000 | | |
| Brazil..... | 26,082 | 883,555 | | | | |
| Hong Kong..... | | 1,105,000 | | 1,100,000 | | 430,000 |
| Costa Rica..... | | | | 258,010 | | |
| Great Comoro.... | | | | | | 1,978 |
| French colonies.. | | | | | | 6,436 |
| Ecuador..... | | 473,177 | | | | |
| Bolivia..... | | 1,763,452 | | | | |
| Eritrea (Italian colony)..... | | | | | | 567,814 |
| British Africa.... | | | | | | 28,351 |
| Total..... | 134,828,855 | 134,922,314 | 168,901,519 | 138,444,595 | 149,009,772 | 149,405,099 |

461. The preceding tables, taken from the report for 1891, of the Director of the United States Mint, give the production and coinage of gold and silver in the different countries of the world in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. These tables should, strictly, be included in the chapter on banking, but Canada having no mint of her own, it has been thought best to insert them here, in connection with the production of the precious metals, in which this country takes part.

Production and coinage of gold and silver in the world in 1888, 1889 and 1890.

462. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1890, the director of the United States mint gives it at \$116,009,000, and another authority* at \$110,747,424. The total monetary stock of gold in the world is estimated at about \$3,627,613,000; and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about \$64,200,000.

World's production of gold.

463. The gold produce in Australasia in 1889 was 1,730,078 ounces (Victorian Year Book, 1889-90, part II, p. 352), which, if valued at £4 per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of \$33,678,852. The gold produce in the United States in 1890 was 1,588,880 ounces, valued at \$32,845,000. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian colonies from 1851 (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1889 has been 85,774,255 ounces, which may be valued at \$1,669,755,497, and according to the director of the mint, the total coining value of the gold produce of the United States since 1792 has been \$1,871,206,769. From 1792 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at \$24,536,769.

Production of gold in Australasia and the United States.

464. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all the provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba, particularly in Nova Scotia and Ontario; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise and capital, it has nowhere been mined to any great extent. Even in Nova Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the only province in the Dominion where flux, fuel and ore are to be found in close proximity, the production is at present practically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry.

Iron ore.

465. In 1891 there were five furnaces in blast—two at Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., and one at Radnor Forges, Que. This latter furnace was blown in in 1891, and takes the place of the old St. Maurice furnaces, one of which was the oldest furnace on the continent of America, having been built in 1737, and having been almost continually in operation from that date until 1883, when the furnaces were abandoned. Two furnaces, one at Ferrona, and one at Bridgeville, both in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, are being built and will probably be blown in during the present year. There are twelve rolling mills and steel works in Canada, viz.: 3 in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, 4 in Quebec, all at Montreal, and 3 in Ontario.

Furnaces in blast.

* Hazell's Annual, 1892.

Production of
iron ore in
Canada,
1888-1890.

466. The total production of iron ore in Canada in 1890 was 76,511 tons, valued at the mines at \$155,380, and was produced as follows:— the figures for 1888 and 1889 being given for comparison:—

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN CANADA, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

| PROVINCES. | 1888. | | 1889. | | 1890. | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| Nova Scotia..... | 42,611 | 74,509 | 54,161 | 97,807 | 49,206 | 101,684 |
| Ontario..... | 16,894 | 37,710 | | | 5,000 | 12,500 |
| Quebec..... | 10,710 | 24,899 | 14,533 | 33,091 | 22,305 | 41,196 |
| British Columbia..... | 8,372 | 14,950 | 15,487 | 20,742 | | |
| Total..... | 78,587 | 152,068 | 84,181 | 151,640 | 76,511 | 155,380 |

There was a decrease, as compared with 1889, of 7,670 tons in quantity, but an increase of \$3,740 in value, due to the fact that the Nova Scotia ores brought a much higher price than in 1889. The decrease in quantity was owing to the Puget Sound Iron Company, B.C., having ceased operations in 1890.

Exports of
iron ore,
1867-1890.

467. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867:—

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1890.

| YEAR. | Quantity. | Value. | YEAR. | Quantity. | Value. |
|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Tons. | \$ | | Tons. | \$ |
| 1867..... | 4,194 | 12,798 | 1880..... | 48,682 | 124,180 |
| 1868..... | 25,312 | 54,723 | 1881..... | 42,227 | 122,622 |
| 1869..... | 27,848 | 60,298 | 1882..... | 56,648 | 177,689 |
| 1870..... | 15,232 | 34,927 | 1883..... | 25,591 | 71,279 |
| 1871..... | 26,826 | 58,068 | 1884..... | 52,811 | 122,408 |
| 1872..... | 26,175 | 64,904 | 1885..... | 15,628 | 46,307 |
| 1873..... | 56,447 | 130,583 | 1886..... | 19,164 | 58,410 |
| 1874..... | 37,388 | 86,417 | 1887..... | 13,692 | 42,634 |
| 1875..... | 13,338 | 28,665 | 1888..... | 20,471 | 65,177 |
| 1876..... | 9,455 | 18,397 | 1889..... | 17,443 | 39,887 |
| 1877..... | 3,785 | 10,528 | 1890..... | 18,754 | 40,690 |
| 1878..... | 4,315 | 8,846 | | | |
| 1879..... | 9,467 | 20,974 | Total..... | 590,892 | 1,491,311 |

Home
consumption
of
iron ore.

468. The quantity of ore consumed in the country was 57,304 tons, out of which 21,772 tons of pig iron were made, as compared with

25,921 tons in 1889 produced from 65,670 tons of ore. The number of furnaces in blast during 1890 was four, and the entire production of pig iron was used in the country, none being exported.

469. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods manufactured in Canada, in 1890, was :—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Scrap iron..... | \$ 22,625 |
| Iron stoves..... | 3,740 |
| do castings..... | 8,335 |
| do and hardware..... | 70,945 |
| Steel and manufactures of..... | 28,079 |

\$133,724

Value of
exports of
iron and
steel man-
ufactures,
1890.

The total value of the iron and steel manufactures of Canada cannot be ascertained.

470. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, in 1891, was \$13,835,493, and the duty collected on the same \$2,721,109.

471. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1891. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

| COUNTRIES. | Pig Iron. | Steel. |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| Great Britain..... | 7,229,496 | 3,819,219 |
| United States..... | 8,279,870 | 3,904,246 |
| Germany and Luxemburg..... | 4,524,816 | 2,352,674 |
| France..... | 1,919,185 | 765,290 |
| Belgium..... | 698,056 | 243,729 |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 925,308 | 499,600 |
| Russia..... | 745,872 | 263,719 |
| Sweden..... | 456,162 | 169,296 |
| Spain..... | 243,366 | 63,011 |
| Italy..... | 13,473 | 157,899 |
| Other countries (estimated)..... | 100,000 | 30,000 |
| Total..... | 25,124,544 | 12,268,667 |

472. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 62 per cent of the total quantity of pig iron, and 63 per cent of the total quantity of steel, produced in the world. Great Britain no longer maintains her supremacy as the largest manufacturer of iron and steel, the United States having wonderfully increased their production during the last twelve years. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45 per cent and 36 per cent of the total production of iron and steel respectively,

Production of
iron and
steel in
United
Kingdom
and
United
States.

and the United States 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively, while in 1891 Great Britain produced 28 per cent and 31 per cent respectively, and the United States 33 per cent and 31½ per cent respectively.

Increase
in use of
steel.

473. The world's production of pig iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to 25,124,544 tons in 1891, an increase of 78 per cent, and the production of steel from 3,021,093 to 12,268,067 tons in the same time, an increase of 305 per cent. These figures are very significant, as showing how rapidly the use of steel has grown, in spite of the increased use of manufactured iron.

Copper.

474. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, and in New Brunswick. There have hitherto been no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores have been exported for treatment abroad, but smelting works have been established at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world have been recently discovered. Two furnaces are in operation and others are being built.

Production of
copper,
1890.

475. The production in 1890 was 6,013,671 lbs. of fine copper, valued at \$902,050. There was a decrease in quantity of 796,081 lbs., as compared with 1889, and an increase in value of \$16,626.

Exports of
copper,
1879-1890.

476. During the years 1860 to 1869, inclusive, copper ore to the value of \$1,593,978 was exported from Quebec, and of \$2,498,008 from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two provinces since 1860 has been \$8,593,325. The exports from the other provinces have been too small to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table gives the exports of copper for the twelve years, 1879-1890:—

EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1879 TO 1890.

| YEAR. | Quantity. | Value. | YEAR. | Quantity. | Value. |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Lbs. | \$ | | Lbs. | \$ |
| 1879..... | 408,869 | 47,817 | 1885..... | 2,626,000 | 262,600 |
| 1880..... | 1,434,700 | 192,171 | 1886..... | 2,403,040 | 249,259 |
| 1881..... | 1,244,780 | 125,753 | 1887..... | 2,589,660 | 137,966 |
| 1882..... | 1,864,170 | 182,502 | 1888..... | | 257,260 |
| 1883..... | 1,400,300 | 148,709 | 1889..... | | 168,457 |
| 1884..... | 2,714,400 | 273,422 | 1890..... | | 398,497 |

In 1886 copper to the value of \$16,404, and in 1887 of \$3,416 was exported from Ontario. With that exception, the whole quantity during the period went from the Province of Quebec.

477. The following table gives the estimated total production of copper in the world in 1889 :—

World's
production
of copper,
1889.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER, 1889.

| COUNTRY. | Quantity. | COUNTRY. | Quantity. |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Long Tons. | | Long Tons. |
| United States..... | 105,774 | Venezuela..... | 5,563 |
| Spain and Portugal..... | 57,000 | Russia..... | 4,070 |
| Chili..... | 24,250 | Mexico..... | 3,780 |
| Germany..... | 17,356 | Italy..... | 3,500 |
| Japan..... | 15,000 | Other countries..... | 8,497 |
| Australia..... | 8,300 | | |
| Cape Colony..... | 7,700 | Total..... | 263,290 |
| Canada..... | 2,500 | | |

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased ; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development.

478. In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, though the first discoveries were very much exaggerated, about twenty promising deposits have been discovered in the district, and there is no doubt that this ore is present in large quantities. Operations at present have only been carried on by three companies, viz :—The Canadian Copper Company, H. H. Vivian & Co., and the Dominion Mineral Company. The ore, which contains on an average about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows :—Copper, 26·91 ; nickel, 14·14 ; iron, 31·335 ; sulphur, 26·95 ; and cobalt, ·935. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1890, was 1,435,742 pounds, which, at 65 cents per pound, was worth \$933,232. The world's consumption of nickel has been estimated at about 800 tons, and previous to these discoveries, the supply came almost entirely from the French colony of New Caledonia. The consumption of nickel, however, is likely to be very materially increased

Nickel.

by the use of it in alloy with steel to increase the strength and quality of the latter. Experiments have been made in France and Germany, which have all been successful, and some very important experiments have also been made at Annapolis, U.S., more particularly with reference to the use of nickel steel for cannon and armour plate, which seem to have successfully established the superiority of nickel steel for these purposes. Further tests made at Pittsburg showed that the elasticity and tensile strength of nickel steel were almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler plate steel, and the new metal seems likely to be used, not only for armour plate, but for hulls and engines of ships, and indeed for all purposes where a high grade of steel is now used. It is also said to be much freer from both corrosion and fouling, for hulls of ships. As a result of the experiments, the United States Government have decided to make use of nickel steel armour plates, and the contract for their manufacture has been awarded, so that the prospects for this industry round Sudbury are very promising, and a market should grow up for this metal at remunerative prices.

Petroleum.

479. Petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-West Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, but it is in the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been and is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea, in the township of Enniskillen, being the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth from 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 19th of February, 1862, and before October in the same year, there were no less than thirty-five flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a frightful amount of waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than five million barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighbouring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.

Number of refineries.

480. There were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890, employing about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells pumped.

Production of petroleum, 1890.

481. Exact figures of the total production of oil cannot be obtained, but, as far as returns are available, it would appear that in 1890 the amount approximated very closely to 695,000 barrels, of a calculated value of \$820,100, while the value of the production of the 12 refineries was \$1,638,420.

Production of oil in Canada, 1881-1890.

482. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not

Give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil, used as such, is not included :—

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1890.

| YEAR. | Refined Oils. | Crude equivalent calculated. |
|-------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | Imp. galls. | Imp. galls. |
| 1881 | 6,406,783 | 12,813,566 |
| 1882 | 5,910,787 | 13,134,993 |
| 1883 | 6,970,550 | 15,490,111 |
| 1884 | 7,656,011 | 19,140,027 |
| 1885 | 7,661,617 | 19,154,042 |
| 1886 | 8,149,472 | 21,445,979 |
| 1887 | 8,243,962 | 21,694,637 |
| 1888 | 9,545,895 | 25,120,776 |
| 1889 | 9,462,834 | 24,902,195 |
| 1890 | 10,121,210 | 26,634,763 |

483. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refineries in 1889 and 1890 was as follows :—

Production of refineries in Canada, 1889 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

| ARTICLES. | 1889. | | 1890. | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Galls. | \$ | Galls. | \$ |
| Illuminating oils | 9,479,917 | 1,084,829 | 11,129,277 | 1,264,677 |
| Benzine and naphtha | 409,135 | 34,861 | 636,247 | 37,026 |
| Paraffine oils | 703,025 | 87,936 | 446,888 | 64,713 |
| Gas oils | 2,917,346 | 65,954 | 4,246,447 | 84,752 |
| Lubricating oils and tar | 2,191,881 | 96,407 | 2,877,388 | 130,349 |
| Total gallons | 15,701,304 | 1,369,987 | 19,336,247 | 1,581,517 |
| Paraffine wax (lbs.) | 561,820 | 44,197 | 913,730 | 56,903 |
| Total value | | 1,414,184 | | 1,638,420 |

484. The average price of crude oil on the Petroleum Oil Exchange in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 was 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, 78 cents, \$1.02 $\frac{2}{3}$, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and \$1.18 per barrel, respectively.

Average price of oil.

485. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum since 1881 :—

Exports of petroleum, 1881-1890.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1890.

| YEAR. | Quantity. | Value. |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | Galls. | \$ |
| 1881..... | 501 | 99 |
| 1882..... | 1,119 | 286 |
| 1883..... | 1,328 | 710 |
| 1884..... | 1,088,090 | 30,168 |
| 1885..... | 337,967 | 10,562 |
| 1886..... | 241,716 | 9,855 |
| 1887..... | 473,559 | 13,831 |
| 1888..... | 196,602 | 74,542 |
| 1889..... | 235,855 | 10,777 |
| 1890..... | 420,492 | 18,134 |

Consumption of oil in Canada, 1882-1890. 486. The following table gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882, showing the total quantity of refined oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption:—

| YEAR. | Canadian Oil. | American Oil. | Total. |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. |
| 1882..... | 6,169,353 | 3,026,186 | 9,195,539 |
| 1883..... | 7,135,580 | 3,088,414 | 10,223,994 |
| 1884..... | 7,836,949 | 3,148,920 | 10,985,869 |
| 1885..... | 7,843,033 | 3,813,379 | 11,656,412 |
| 1886..... | 8,341,203 | 3,803,724 | 12,144,927 |
| 1887..... | 8,436,938 | 4,309,307 | 12,746,245 |
| 1888..... | 9,760,265 | 4,493,924 | 14,254,189 |
| 1889..... | 9,684,336 | 4,723,698 | 14,408,034 |
| 1890..... | 9,236,621 | 5,075,650 | 14,312,271 |

Petroleum in United States. 487. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then to the end of 1889 has amounted to 408,009,412 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 368,283,514 barrels of that quantity. The total production in the United States in 1890 was 45,000,000 barrels, and notwithstanding the competition of Russian petroleum, American production has steadily gone on increasing, the exports in 1888 having been 456,427,221 gallons, in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons, in 1890, 523,295,090 gallons, and in 1891, 571,119,805 gallons.

488. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia com-
mence in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of
years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the
Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipments of
petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1890, have been :—

| | Galls. |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1883..... | 145,180,705 |
| 1884..... | 262,621,710 |
| 1885..... | 300,149,775 |
| 1886..... | 377,006,120 |
| 1887..... | 389,816,630 |
| 1888..... | 609,428,571 |
| 1889..... | 806,399,909 |
| 1890..... | 842,742,074 |

It is expected that the shipments in 1891 will show an increase of
from 16 to 20 per cent over those of 1890.

489. The petroleum industry in Burmah is not, at present, in a
flourishing condition. In
Burmah.

490. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many
years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until
July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which
gas was utilized in the following August. Since then numerous wells
have been sunk, but the two most productive gas fields so far discov-
ered, are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland,
the daily flow of gas in the latter county being 30,895,000 cubic feet.
A pipe line connection has been made from these wells with the city
of Buffalo. In Essex County, one well has a daily flow of 7,000,000
cubic feet, which gas is utilized in lighting the streets of Kingsville.
Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the North-
West Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas
in Ontario in January, 1891, was 50,000,000 cubic feet.

491. Natural gas has been found in very large quantities in the
United States, and has been very largely utilized. It is impossible for
many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but mea-
sured by the displacement of coal it appears that in 1888 the consump-
tion of natural gas in the United States was 14,063,830 tons, repre-
senting a value of \$22,629,875, being an increase in consumption, as
compared with 1887, of 4,204,830 tons, or 42½ per cent. Natural
gas in
United
States.

492. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured
in Ontario, the largest number of wells being situated in the county
of Huron, while a few are being operated in the counties of Lambton
on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west. A small
quantity of salt is produced annually in New Brunswick, but the out-
put, which is a fine quality of dairy salt, is all sold locally.

Production of
salt, 1886-
1890.

493. The total production in 1890 was 43,754 tons, of the value of \$198,897. This was an increase, as compared with 1889, of 10,922 tons in quantity and of \$70,350 in value. The production of salt had been steadily decreasing, as shown by the following figures; and the revival in 1890 was due to the formation of a trust by the various manufacturers under the name of the "Canada Salt Association":—

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-1890.

| YEAR. | Tons. | Value. |
|------------|--------|---------|
| | | \$ |
| 1886 | 62,350 | 227,195 |
| 1887 | 60,173 | 166,394 |
| 1888 | 59,070 | 185,460 |
| 1889 | 32,832 | 128,547 |
| 1890 | 43,754 | 198,897 |

There were 16 producers in 1890 employing about 250 hands, as compared with 13 producers employing 210 hands in 1889.

Exports of
salt, 1875-
1890.

494. The exports of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manufactured in Ontario, have been since 1875 as follow:—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1890.

| YEAR. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Other Provinces. | Total. | Value. |
|------------|----------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | \$ |
| 1875 | 541,669 | 1,089 | 42 | 542,800 | 66,834 |
| 1876 | 905,522 | 3,833 | ..... | 909,355 | 84,154 |
| 1877 | 702,494 | 2,150 | ..... | 704,644 | 60,677 |
| 1878 | 403,798 | 3,297 | ..... | 407,095 | 37,027 |
| 1879 | 587,805 | 2,616 | 345 | 590,766 | 49,367 |
| 1880 | 464,661 | 1,887 | 1,093 | 467,641 | 46,211 |
| 1881 | 336,608 | 6,600 | ..... | 343,208 | 44,627 |
| 1882 | 181,007 | 751 | ..... | 181,758 | 18,350 |
| 1883 | 199,733 | ..... | ..... | 199,733 | 19,492 |
| 1884 | 167,029 | ..... | ..... | 167,029 | 15,291 |
| 1885 | 246,584 | 210 | ..... | 246,794 | 18,756 |
| 1886 | 224,595 | ..... | 348 | 224,943 | 16,886 |
| 1887 | 153,475 | ..... | 570 | 154,045 | 11,526 |
| 1888 | 14,968 | 133 | 150 | 15,251 | 3,987 |
| 1889 | 8,350 | 75 | 132 | 8,557 | 2,390 |
| 1890 | 5,830 | 25 | 216 | 6,071 | 1,522 |

Salt in
United
States.

495. The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was 10,000,000 barrels, valued at \$5,000,000; and in 1890, 8,683,943 barrels, valued at \$4,707,869.

496. The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400,687 ounces, valued at \$420,722, the quantity being produced from the argentiferous provinces in the following proportions:—

| | Ozs. | Value. | Ozs. | Value. |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Ontario..... | 181,609 | \$162,300 | 158,715 | \$166,652 |
| Quebec..... | 148,517 | 133,666 | 171,545 | 180,122 |
| British Columbia..... | 53,192 | 47,873 | 70,427 | 73,948 |

Production of silver in Canada, 1890.

These figures show an increase, as compared with 1889, of \$76,814, due to an increase of production in all the provinces, but particularly in Quebec and British Columbia. The silver produce of Quebec is calculated as usual from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines.

497. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1873 to 1890, exclusive of the production of the Capelton mines:—

Exports of silver, 1873-1890.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1890.

| YEAR. | Value. | YEAR. | Value. |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | \$ | | \$ |
| 1873..... | 1,243,758 | 1883..... | 8,620 |
| 1874..... | 493,463 | 1884..... | 13,300 |
| 1875..... | 472,992 | 1885..... | 29,176 |
| 1876..... | 354,178 | 1886..... | 25,957 |
| 1877..... | 42,848 | 1887..... | 206,284 |
| 1878..... | 665,715 | 1888..... | 219,008 |
| 1879..... | 154,273 | 1889..... | 212,163 |
| 1880..... | 68,205 | 1890..... | 204,142 |
| 1881..... | 15,115 | | |
| 1882..... | 6,705 | Total..... | 4,435,902 |

498. The total value of the production of silver in the United States since 1848 has been \$1,020,133,247. In 1890 the estimated value was \$70,465,000.

Silver in United States.

499. The world's production of silver in 1890 was \$166,677,233. The present monetary stock of silver in the world is placed at \$3,705,480,000.

World's production of silver.

500. The total quantity of phosphate (apatite) mined in Canada during 1890 was 31,753 tons, valued at \$361,045 which was an increase of 765 tons in quantity and of \$44,383 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the results of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two

Phosphate.

places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa county, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two districts in the following proportions:—Ottawa county mines, 27,172 tons; and Ontario mines, 4,581 tons.

Exports of phosphate, 1890. 501. The quantity exported was 28,457 tons, valued at \$499,369, being a decrease, as compared with 1889, of 1,530 tons in quantity, but an increase in value of \$94,401. It is seen that almost the entire production is sent out of the country, by far the greater proportion going to Great Britain.

Exports of phosphate, 1878-1890. 502. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the progress that this industry has made during the last 13 years. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario, but shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the Province of Quebec.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 1878-1890.

| YEAR. | ONTARIO. | | QUEBEC. | | TOTAL. | |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1878..... | 824 | 12,278 | 9,919 | 195,831 | 10,743 | 208,109 |
| 1879..... | 1,842 | 20,565 | 6,604 | 101,470 | 8,446 | 122,035 |
| 1880..... | 1,387 | 14,422 | 11,673 | 175,664 | 13,060 | 190,086 |
| 1881..... | 2,471 | 36,117 | 9,497 | 182,339 | 11,968 | 218,456 |
| 1882..... | 568 | 6,338 | 16,585 | 302,019 | 17,153 | 308,357 |
| 1883..... | 50 | 500 | 19,666 | 427,168 | 19,716 | 427,668 |
| 1884..... | 763 | 8,890 | 20,946 | 415,350 | 21,709 | 424,240 |
| 1885..... | 434 | 5,962 | 28,535 | 490,331 | 28,969 | 496,293 |
| 1886..... | 644 | 5,816 | 19,796 | 337,191 | 20,440 | 343,007 |
| 1887..... | 705 | 8,277 | 22,447 | 424,940 | 23,152 | 433,217 |
| 1888..... | 2,643 | 30,247 | 16,133 | 268,362 | 18,776 | 298,609 |
| 1889..... | 3,547 | 38,833 | 26,440 | 355,935 | 29,987 | 394,768 |
| 1890..... | 1,866 | 21,329 | 26,591 | 478,040 | 28,457 | 499,369 |
| Total | 17,744 | 209,574 | 234,832 | 4,154,640 | 252,576 | 4,364,214 |

Shipments of phosphate, 1891. 503. The shipments of phosphates from Montreal during the season of 1891 amounted to 15,135 tons, of which quantity 14,475 tons went to the United Kingdom and 660 tons to Germany. There was a decrease in the quantity exported, as compared with 1890, of 8,353 tons.

Imports of phosphate into Great Britain, 1882-1890. 504. That there is plenty of room in England for all the phosphate Canada is likely to produce is shown by the following table, the figures in which are taken from British returns, except the percentages, which are calculated in this office:—

IMPORTS OF PHOSPHATE INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1890.

| YEAR. | IMPORTS FROM CANADA. | | TOTAL IMPORTS. | | Percent- age of Imports from Canada. |
|------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | |
| | | \$ | | \$ | |
| 1882 | 9,169 | 193,942 | 223,394 | 2,984,230 | 4.1 |
| 1883 | 18,514 | 324,674 | 276,578 | 3,960,615 | 6.7 |
| 1884 | 17,603 | 254,867 | 245,532 | 3,133,408 | 7.1 |
| 1885 | 24,062 | 370,847 | 272,200 | 3,056,397 | 8.1 |
| 1886 | 20,237 | 308,985 | 249,884 | 2,564,173 | 8.1 |
| 1887 | 21,497 | 321,073 | 317,424 | 2,988,562 | 6.7 |
| 1888 | 13,913 | 205,817 | 288,832 | 2,651,939 | 4.8 |
| 1889 | 25,898 | 345,713 | 341,547 | 3,424,692 | 7.5 |
| 1890 | 23,619 | 318,377 | 384,721 | 4,133,999 | 6.1 |

505. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1890, principally in the Carolinas, was 510,499 tons of 2,240 lbs., valued at \$3,213,795. Phosphate in United States.

506. Phosphate is a comparatively scarce mineral, and the demand for it is steadily increasing; and in view of these facts, and of the one that Canada possesses the highest quality, the future of this industry must be a prosperous one, as means are devised for developing the deposits. Though the fact has not yet been thoroughly established, the results of experiments, so far, go to show that phosphate does not need to be necessarily treated with sulphuric acid in order to make it available as plant food, but that crude phosphate finely pulverized has an excellent effect as a fertilizer. This fact must necessarily enhance the value of the mineral, and will also bring its use well within the power of small farmers, who cannot afford to buy the high-priced fertilizers. Increasing value of phosphate.

507. There are at present only three manufacturers of fertilizers in Canada—in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, respectively—and the amount of material returned as manufactured in 1890 was 1,203 tons, valued at \$31,889. Fertilizers.

508. The mineral which is produced in Canada under the head of asbestos is in reality a form of serpentine called chrysotile, and is found in certain portions of the serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, as well as in some parts of Ottawa County, Quebec. Though its existence was known for a number of years, no attempt to work the mineral was made until 1878, when 50 tons were taken out, since which time the industry has developed rapidly, and in 1890, 9,860 tons were taken out, the value of which was \$1,260,240. The Asbestos.

mining is practically confined to two sections, one at Thetford and the other at Black Lake, the two sections being about four miles apart. The mineral, while not suitable for millboard and steam-packing, answers admirably for cements, paints, &c.

Shipments of asbestos, 1879-1890. 509. The following table, made up from returns furnished by the producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments from 1879 to 1887, after which the amount of production is given. It is believed, however, that, in some of the earlier years, the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway the aggregate quantity is too high:—

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS IN CANADA,
1879 TO 1890.

| YEAR. | Quantity. | Value. | YEAR. | Quantity. | Value. |
|------------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Tons. | \$ | | Tons. | \$ |
| 1879. | 300 | 19,500 | 1885. | 2,440 | 142,441 |
| 1880. | 380 | 24,700 | 1886. | 3,458 | 206,251 |
| 1881. | 540 | 35,100 | 1887. | 4,619 | 226,976 |
| 1882. | 810 | 52,650 | 1888. | 4,404 | 233,007 |
| 1883. | 955 | 68,750 | 1889. | 6,113 | 426,554 |
| 1884. | 1,141 | 75,097 | 1890. | 9,860 | 1,260,240 |
| | | | Total | 35,020 | 2,793,266 |

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE GYPSUM, 1886-1890.

| YEAR. | PRODUCTION. | | EXPORTS. | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Tons. | \$ | Tons. | \$ |
| 1886..... | 162,000 | 178,742 | 142,833 | 155,213 |
| 1887..... | 154,008 | 157,277 | 132,724 | 146,542 |
| 1888..... | 175,887 | 179,393 | 125,508 | 121,389 |
| 1889..... | 213,273 | 205,108 | 178,182 | 194,404 |
| 1890..... | 226,509 | 194,033 | 175,691 | 192,254 |

512. The production of building stone in Canada during the past five years has been :—

| | Cub. yda. | Value. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1886..... | 165,777 | \$642,509 |
| 1887..... | 262,592 | 552,267 |
| 1888..... | 411,570 | 641,712 |
| 1889..... | 341,337 | 913,691 |
| 1890..... | 382,563 | 964,783 |

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.

513. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral production in 1890 and 1891 will be some guide to their annual value. Minor minerals.

CHAPTER VIII.

MERCANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PART I.—MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Marine Department.

514. The special object of the Marine Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts; it is, therefore, of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

Number of light-houses, etc., 1868-1891.

515. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light-stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1891, inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures :—

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER. | Light Stations. | Light-houses. | Fog-Whistles. | Automatic Fog-Horns. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1868 | 198 | 227 | 2 | |
| 1869 | 219 | 233 | 2 | |
| 1870 | 240 | 278 | 4 | |
| 1871 | 264 | 297 | 8 | |
| 1872 | 280 | 314 | 13 | |
| 1873 | 316 | 363 | 17 | |
| 1874 | 342 | 384 | 18 | |
| 1875 | 377 | 444 | 22 | |
| 1876 | 407 | 488 | 24 | |
| 1877 | 416 | 509 | 25 | 2 |
| 1878 | 427 | 518 | 25 | 4 |
| 1879 | 443 | 542 | 23 | 6 |
| 1880 | 452 | 551 | 22 | 7 |
| 1881 | 462 | 553 | 23 | 9 |
| 1882 | 470 | 562 | 23 | 9 |
| 1883 | 484 | 578 | 23 | 9 |
| 1884 | 507 | 597 | 23 | 10 |
| 1885 | 526 | 617 | 23 | 12 |
| 1886 | 534 | 625 | 23 | 16 |
| 1887 | 561 | 658 | 23 | 24 |
| 1888 | 569 | 664 | 23 | 27 |
| 1889 | 579 | 675 | 24 | 29 |
| 1890 | 599 | 705 | 23 | 32 |
| 1891 | 605 | 710 | 23 | 31 |

516. It will be seen that there were no less than 407 light stations, 483 lighthouses, 21 fog-whistles and 31 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then. Increase in number.

517. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on 1st December, 1891, was 605; of lights shown, 710; of steam fog-whistles and automatic fog-horns, 54; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 670; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,434. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow :— Number of lights, etc., 1891.

518. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 203 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 425 buoys and 20 beacons. Ten new lights, including six on the Murray Canal, and several buoys and beacons, were added during the year. The lights were supplied by the SS. "Canada," chartered for the purpose. Ontario division.

519. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 151 lights, 10 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 11 steam fog-whistles, 8 fog-guns, 2 explosive bomb stations, 116 buoys, of which 8 were gas-buoys, 59 beacons and 10 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Druid" and "Alert." Two new lights and two fog-signals were added during the year. Quebec division.

520. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 175 lighthouses, showing 188 lights, 1 lightship, 16 steam fog-alarms, 1 hand fog-alarm, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal-bomb station, 13 automatic signal-buoys, 9 bell-buoys, 110 iron can-buoys, 660 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Newfield" and "Lansdowne." No new lights were added during the year, but a number of additional buoys were laid down and various improvements made. Nova Scotia division.

521. In the New Brunswick division there were 112 lighthouses, 1 lightship and 12 fog-alarms, 1 signal gun, 4 automatic signal-buoys, 3 bell-buoys and 480 other buoys. One new light was established during 1891. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne." New Brunswick division.

522. Prince Edward Island division contained 52 lights and 1 fog-alarm, 1 automatic buoy, 1 bell-buoy. No new lights were added during the year, but a number of improvements were made. The schooner Prince Edward Island division.

"Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British
Columbia
division.

523. British Columbia division contained 13 lighthouses, 2 lights on buoys, 4 fog-alarms and 4 fog-bells, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." Three new lights were added during the year. The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, fog-whistles, &c., in Canada, in 1891, was \$455,254.

Cape Race
light-
house.

524. On the 1st July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of \$100,151, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The expenditure since the transfer has amounted to \$21,234, which sum, however, includes expenditure for several important improvements and repairs. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about \$1,200 annually.

Government
steamers.

525. The department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin" employed at Quebec in connection with the river police force. A new steamer, the "Quadra," was built, in 1891, in Scotland, at a first cost of \$73,701, for the purpose of taking the place of the "Sir James Douglas" (superannuated) on the coast of British Columbia. The "Quadra" left Greenock on 15th October, 1891, and arrived at Esquimalt, B.C., on 5th January, 1892, having proved herself on the voyage to be an excellent sea boat. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1891, after deducting receipts, was \$94,706.

Communi-
cation
with
Prince
Edward
Island.

526. The new steel steamer "Stanley," built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the main land, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1890-91, and the service generally gave satisfaction. During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.

Harbour
police.

527. A police force was established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure of which a tax of 3 cents per ton was levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The Montreal Board of Trade, however, having, in the interest of trade, on several occasions urged the abolition of dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the harbour police force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded.

on the 30th November, 1889. The force at Quebec was still maintained, but in a reduced condition, and in 1891 consisted of 18 men. The number of arrests made was 29. There was an excess of receipts over expenditure of \$349, but during the past 22 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by \$214,739. There is a general feeling among steamboat owners and agents of vessels trading to the St. Lawrence, that this force should be abolished altogether, and a Bill to that effect is now before the Dominion Parliament.

528. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of \$500 is made to each of the general hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame hospitals, at Quebec at the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, and marine hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, Richibucto, Bathurst and Sackville, in New Brunswick; at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia. Seamen are also cared for at the Provincial and City Hospital, Halifax, and the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown hospitals, Prince Edward Island. The total amount received from dues in 1891 was \$43,831, being a decrease of \$4,051 as compared with 1890. The total expenditure was \$35,155, being \$8,676 less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-three years has been \$6,690. The Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, was closed on 31st December, 1890, the Government having found the building to be too large and expensive to maintain, but sick mariners are now cared for at the Jeffery Hale and Hotel Dieu hospitals. The hospital property has since been sold to the asylum of the Good Shepherds of Quebec.

Provision for sick and distressed mariners.

529. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 1,433, with a gross tonnage of 221,679 tons; 86 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 7,583 tons. The expenditure on account of the steamboat inspection fund during the last 22 years has exceeded the receipts by \$24,764. During the year 1891 the receipts amounted to \$21,645 and the expenditure to \$22,184, being an excess of expenditure of \$539.

Steamers and steamboat inspection fund.

530. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,791 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,204 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 947 have been issued for masters and 380 for mates. The receipts from

Masters' and mates' certificates

fees amounted to \$2,586, and the expenditure to \$4,255. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$44,295.

Inland
and
coasting
certifi-
cates.

531. During the calendar year, 63 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 9 mates' certificates of service, while 120 obtained masters' and 63 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

Wrecks
and casu-
alties,
1891.

532. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters, during the 12 months ended 30th November, 1891, as reported to the department, was 260; the tonnage involved was 72,360, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, \$694,653. The number of lives lost is not yet known. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 14, involving 11,414 tons, and causing loss to the extent of \$44,169. There were no lives reported as lost. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1890 with those of previous years, as the department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report.

Number of
wrecks etc.,
1870-1891.

533. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES,
1870 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER. | Casual- ties. | Tonnage. | Lives Lost. | Damage. |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|---------|
|---------------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|---------|

534. In view of the largely increased and increasing efficiency of the Marine Protective Service it would be disheartening if the figures in the above table did not show some reduction in latter years over those earlier in the period, and it is pleasant to note that the figures of late years are markedly smaller than they used to be, while it must be remembered that the volume of shipping is constantly on the increase.

Reduction
in number
of casual-
ties.

535. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships, are given on p. 12.

Meteorological
Service.

536. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890 and 1891. There was an increase in 1891 of \$66,715, due to the exceptional expenditure for the construction of the steamer "Quadra."

Expendi-
ture of
Marine
Depart-
ment,
1889-1891.

EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|
| Departmental salaries \$ | 34,549 | \$ 42,836 | \$ 43,254 |
| Maintenance of lights | 478,514 | 437,235 | 455,254 |
| Construction | 31,753 | 23,863 | 32,242 |
| Dominion steamers | 270,225 | 114,959 | 111,437 |
| Construction of str. "Quadra" | | | 54,773 |
| Examination of masters and mates | 4,381 | 4,118 | 4,255 |
| Marine hospitals | 52,332 | 41,729 | 35,155 |
| Meteorological service | 59,477 | 58,452 | 62,457 |
| Signal service | 5,092 | 4,977 | 4,701 |
| Rewards for saving life | 5,503 | 8,151 | 4,952 |
| Georgian Bay survey | 17,808 | 17,969 | 17,677 |
| Water police | 31,647 | 21,788 | 7,874 |
| Steamboat inspection | 22,313 | 20,990 | 22,184 |
| Winter mail service, P.E.I. | 1,842 | 2,753 | 7,013 |
| Miscellaneous | 13,453 | 7,598 | 10,906 |
| Total | \$ 1,023,801 | \$ 807,418 | \$ 874,134 |

537. The revenue for the same year amounted to \$104,248, made up of the following items:—

Revenue
of Marine
Depart-
ment,
1889-1891.

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| Earnings of Dominion steamers. \$ | 16,367 | \$ 10,560 | \$ 15,589 |
| Examination of masters and mates | 2,582 | 2,186 | 2,586 |
| Fines and forfeitures | 250 | | 130 |
| Harbours and piers | 5,598 | 8,798 | 6,999 |
| Harbour police | 19,688 | 17,817 | 7,649 |
| Improvements of harbours | 10 | 4 | 9 |
| Sick mariners' fund | 39,306 | 47,882 | 43,831 |
| Steamboat inspection | 12,624 | 19,289 | 20,891 |
| Marine hospitals | 2,124 | 355 | |
| Casual revenue | 1,391 | 6,849 | 4,474 |
| Miscellaneous | | 1,767 | 2,090 |
| Total | \$ 99,940 | \$ 115,507 | \$ 104,248 |

Revenue and expenditure of Marine Department, 1868-1891. 538. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation :—

| YEAR. | Revenue. | Expenditure | YEAR. | Revenue. | Expenditure |
|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | | \$ | \$ |
| 1868. | 71,811 | 371,071 | 1881. | 108,304 | 761,731 |
| 1869. | 75,351 | 360,900 | 1882. | 109,125 | 774,832 |
| 1870. | 71,490 | 367,129 | 1883. | 104,383 | 824,911 |
| 1871. | 70,254 | 389,537 | 1884. | 118,080 | 927,242 |
| 1872. | 79,324 | 518,958 | 1885. | 101,268 | 1,029,901 |
| 1873. | 144,756 | 706,818 | 1886. | 91,885 | 973,309 |
| 1874. | 108,350 | 845,159 | 1887. | 102,238 | 917,557 |
| 1875. | 91,235 | 844,586 | 1888. | 99,920 | 883,251 |
| 1876. | 107,984 | 979,146 | 1889. | 99,940 | 1,023,801 |
| 1877. | 105,907 | 820,054 | 1890. | 115,597 | 807,418 |
| 1878. | 100,850 | 786,156 | 1891. | 104,248 | 874,134 |
| 1879. | 84,144 | 755,359 | | | |
| 1880. | 91,942 | 723,361 | Total | 2,358,296 | 18,266,372 |

Excess of expenditure. 539. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of \$15,908,076, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which \$159,552 has been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and \$71,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

Number of vessels on register, 1891. 540. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1891. All sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included :—

NUMBER OF VESSELS, &c., ON THE REGISTRY BOOKS OF CANADA ON 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

| PROVINCES. | Number of | | Gross Tonnage, Steamers. | Total. | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | Sailing Vessels. | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels and Steamers. | Net Tonnage. |
| New Brunswick. | 872 | 97 | 8,913 | 969 | 193,193 |
| Nova Scotia. | 2,660 | 118 | 13,992 | 2,778 | 461,758 |
| Quebec. | 1,137 | 267 | 74,132 | 1,404 | 162,330 |
| Ontario. | 604 | 741 | 92,785 | 1,345 | 138,914 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 178 | 17 | 4,555 | 195 | 23,316 |
| British Columbia. | 104 | 142 | 21,540 | 246 | 19,767 |
| Manitoba. | 27 | 51 | 5,762 | 78 | 6,197 |
| Total. | 5,582 | 1,433 | 221,679 | 7,015 | 1,006,473 |

541. There was an increase, as compared with 1890, of 24 in the total number of vessels, and a decrease of 19,499 tons in the total tonnage, and assuming the average value to be \$30 a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be \$30,164,250, being a decrease in value of \$584,970. There was an increase of 69 in the number of steamers, and an increase of 14,824 tons in steamer's tonnage.

Increases
and de-
creases.

542. The next statement shows the number of vessels and of tons on the register in each year from 1873 :—

Number of
vessels on
register,
1873-1891.

VESSELS ON THE REGISTER IN CANADA, 1873-1891.

| YEAR. | Vessels. | Tons. | YEAR. | Vessels. | Tons. |
|-------|----------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|
| 1873. | 6,783 | 1,073,718 | 1883. | 7,374 | 1,276,440 |
| 1874. | 6,930 | 1,158,363 | 1884. | 7,254 | 1,253,747 |
| 1875. | 6,952 | 1,205,565 | 1885. | 7,315 | 1,231,856 |
| 1876. | 7,192 | 1,260,893 | 1886. | 7,294 | 1,217,766 |
| 1877. | 7,362 | 1,310,468 | 1887. | 7,178 | 1,130,247 |
| 1878. | 7,469 | 1,333,015 | 1888. | 7,142 | 1,089,642 |
| 1879. | 7,471 | 1,332,094 | 1889. | 7,153 | 1,040,481 |
| 1880. | 7,377 | 1,311,218 | 1890. | 6,991 | 1,024,974 |
| 1881. | 7,394 | 1,310,896 | 1891. | 7,015 | 1,005,475 |
| 1892. | 7,312 | 1,260,777 | | | |

543. The following is a list of new vessels built and registered in each province in 1891 :—

New
vessels
built, 1891.

| PROVINCES. | Number. | Tonnage. |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| New Scotia. | 130 | 35,528 |
| Ontario. | 44 | 2,662 |
| New Brunswick. | 43 | 6,269 |
| Quebec. | 46 | 4,200 |
| British Columbia. | 41 | 2,364 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 5 | 1,000 |
| Manitoba. | 3 | 122 |
| Total. | 312 | 52,145 |

There was an increase of 27 in number and a decrease in tonnage of 233 tons, as compared with the preceding year. Assuming the value of the new vessels to be \$45 per ton, the total value would be \$2,346,525.

544. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships that the demand for wooden ships is reduced to an extreme limit, in consequence of which the ship-building industry

Decrease
in demand
for wooden
ships.

in the Maritime Provinces, which used to be a flourishing one, has almost died away, and it does not seem probable that it can ever be revived, the decline having been caused by a cessation of demand owing to a change of material, and not through depression of trade or any causes consequent on the policy of the Government of the day, or within their control. There does not, however, appear to be any reason why ship-building should not again become a profitable industry, at any rate in Nova Scotia, the material used being, not wood, but iron and steel. That province is favoured with large deposits of high-class iron ore, excellent coal and adjacent flux, and it may safely be said that capital and enterprise alone are wanting to make the iron ships of Nova Scotia almost as eagerly sought after in the present market as were her wooden vessels in olden days.

Shipping
of Canada,
1890 and
1891.

545. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1890 and 1891:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1890 AND 1891.

| NATIONALITIES. | Number of Vessels. | Tons Register. | FREIGHT. | | Number of Men. |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Tons Weight. | Tons Mea- surement. | |
| 1890. | | | | | |
| British | 3,671 | 3,617,013 | 1,429,608 | 780,315 | 100,757 |
| Canadian | 38,222 | 7,709,133 | 2,200,020 | 1,366,381 | 353,975 |
| Foreign | 30,532 | 7,119,954 | 1,807,984 | 1,426,035 | 310,289 |
| Total | 72,425 | 18,446,100 | 5,437,612 | 3,572,731 | 774,021 |
| 1891. | | | | | |
| British | 3,483 | 3,523,238 | 1,330,595 | 564,770 | 107,443 |
| Canadian | 35,667 | 7,516,645 | 2,245,924 | 1,448,805 | 332,879 |
| Foreign | 30,179 | 7,763,765 | 1,952,550 | 1,345,256 | 362,051 |
| Total | 69,329 | 18,803,648 | 5,529,069 | 3,358,831 | 802,373 |

Increase in
shipping.

546. Every year the shipping of Canada continues to grow. In 1890, as compared with 1889, the increase was, in the number of vessels 7,368, of tons register 2,391,879 tons, of tons of freight 388,153 tons, and in the number of men employed 83,935; while in 1891, though there was a decrease of 3,096 in the number of vessels, there was an increase of 357,548 in tons register, of 91,457 tons in freight and 28,352 in the number of men employed.

547. The next table gives comparative particulars of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1890 and 1891 :—

Sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 1890 and 1891.

SEA-GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1890 AND 1891

| NATIONALITIES. | Number of Vessels. | Tons Register. | QUANTITY OF FREIGHT. | | Number of Men. |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Tons Weight. | Tons Mea- surement. | |
| 1890. | | | | | |
| British..... | 3,671 | 3,617,013 | 1,429,608 | 780,315 | 109,757 |
| Canadian..... | 13,695 | 1,708,939 | 783,803 | 794,324 | 86,097 |
| Foreign..... | 13,758 | 5,002,333 | 982,536 | 1,121,240 | 220,905 |
| Total | 31,124 | 10,328,285 | 3,195,947 | 2,695,879 | 416,759 |
| 1891. | | | | | |
| British..... | 3,483 | 3,523,238 | 1,330,595 | 564,770 | 107,443 |
| Canadian..... | 13,665 | 1,791,306 | 683,116 | 816,123 | 87,138 |
| Foreign..... | 14,173 | 5,380,652 | 1,116,012 | 1,112,329 | 249,778 |
| Total | 31,321 | 10,695,196 | 3,129,723 | 2,493,222 | 444,359 |

548. There was an increase of 197 in the number of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1891, as compared with 1890, and of 366,911 tons in the number of tons register, a decrease of 66,224 tons in the weight of freight, of 202,657 tons in measurement, and an increase of 27,600 in the number of men. Of the total sea-borne trade of the country, 42·51 per cent was carried in English bottoms, 21·83 per cent in Canadian, and 35·66 per cent in foreign bottoms.

Increase in number and tonnage.

549. For a statement of sea-going vessels in each year since Confederation, see following table, which shows to what extent large vessels, particularly steamers, are taking the place of the smaller vessels of a few years ago. In connection with this, it may be interesting to state that the first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers, of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1891, 37 years after, the total tonnage that arrived in Montreal was 2,058,141 tons, of which 938,657 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 631 of which were steamers and 94 sail-

Shipping at the port of Montreal.

ing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,293 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1891 the numbers respectively were 631, 11 and 15. As evidence of the increase in the coasting trade, the number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378. In 1891 the number of vessels was 305 and the tonnage 266,751.

Shipping
at principal
ports,
1891.

550. The next table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1891:—

| PORTS. | VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | British. | | Foreign. | | Total. | |
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Halifax, N.S. | 1,804 | 1,039,659 | 402 | 194,353 | 2,206 | 1,234,012 |
| Victoria, B. C. | 213 | 54,252 | 1,821 | 1,577,913 | 2,034 | 1,632,165 |
| Montreal, Que. | 668 | 1,179,716 | 66 | 82,845 | 734 | 1,262,561 |
| Quebec, Que. | 368 | 588,744 | 356 | 317,114 | 724 | 905,858 |
| St. John, N.B. | 2,870 | 500,210 | 1,044 | 646,323 | 3,914 | 1,146,533 |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | 107 | 115,232 | 944 | 744,699 | 1,051 | 859,931 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 125 | 141,560 | 497 | 427,552 | 622 | 569,112 |
| Sydney, N.S. | 556 | 225,097 | 37 | 12,693 | 593 | 237,790 |
| St. Andrews, N.B. | 674 | 31,880 | 2,542 | 213,137 | 3,216 | 245,017 |
| Yarmouth, N.S. | 565 | 210,071 | 87 | 26,820 | 652 | 236,891 |
| Chatham, N.B. | 42 | 20,027 | 143 | 85,122 | 185 | 105,149 |
| North Sydney, N.S. | 545 | 118,650 | 67 | 16,802 | 612 | 135,452 |
| Windsor, N.S. | 252 | 132,442 | 59 | 35,206 | 311 | 167,648 |
| Annapolis, N.S. | 94 | 14,415 | 69 | 58,605 | 163 | 73,020 |
| Digby, N.S. | 41 | 3,682 | 101 | 59,066 | 142 | 62,738 |
| Parrsboro', N.S. | 239 | 47,511 | 42 | 36,461 | 281 | 83,972 |
| Newcastle, N.B. | 56 | 35,539 | 75 | 43,953 | 131 | 79,492 |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 92 | 8,486 | 759 | 63,197 | 851 | 71,683 |
| Pictou, N.S. | 60 | 22,681 | 60 | 46,417 | 120 | 69,098 |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 142 | 31,132 | 55 | 40,341 | 197 | 71,473 |
| Glace Bay, N.S. | 284 | 64,543 | 28 | 17,697 | 312 | 82,240 |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | 50 | 8,138 | 95 | 43,688 | 145 | 51,826 |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 509 | 51,683 | 8 | 625 | 517 | 52,308 |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 84 | 10,964 | 550 | 45,474 | 634 | 56,438 |
| Joggins, N.S. | 100 | 10,371 | 264 | 44,030 | 364 | 54,401 |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | 5 | 628 | 48 | 34,583 | 53 | 35,211 |
| Cow Bay, N.S. | 161 | 29,052 | 9 | 1,325 | 170 | 30,377 |
| Hillsboro', N.B. | 130 | 19,818 | 77 | 17,496 | 207 | 37,314 |

The following is a statement of British and colonial shipping
 The figures are all taken from official sources :—

Shipping
in British
pos-
sessions,
1890.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.

| COLONY. | Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared. | COLONY. | Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared. |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Kingdom | 74,283,860 | Tasmania | 951,247 |
| ong | 9,771,741 | Mauritius | 679,375 |
| ..... | 9,162,094 | British Guiana | 686,621 |
| ..... | 11,488,693 | Newfoundland | 634,147 |
| ..... | 10,328,285 | Gold Coast | 643,015 |
| ettlement | 8,641,911 | Western Australia | 904,861 |
| ..... | 7,315,586 | Lagos | 555,862 |
| th Wales | 4,761,872 | Sierra Leone | 679,500 |
| ..... | 5,117,902 | Natal | 1,035,999 |
| ..... | 4,363,341 | Bermuda | 307,506 |
| nd | 910,779 | Honduras | 364,067 |
| rd Islands | 2,971,065 | Turk's Island | 215,428 |
| ustralia | 2,190,442 | Bahamas | 270,874 |
| Good Hope | 2,957,377 | Gambia | 221,686 |
| Islands | 1,487,617 | St. Helena | 79,366 |
| ..... | 1,346,107 | Fiji | 117,355 |
| land | 1,312,474 | Falkland Islands | 61,575 |
| ..... | 1,230,506 | Labuan | 56,894 |

altar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that
 fish possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger
 g trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the
 lasian colonies exceeds that of this country ; the latter figures,
 r, include the intercolonial trade.

The next table gives the tonnage of vessels trading to and
 one of the principal foreign countries. It will be seen that,
 ng the United Kingdom, Canada ranks eleventh among the
 es of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

Shipping
in foreign
countries,
1889.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1889.

| COUNTRY. | Tonnage Vessels and in |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| France..... | 27, |
| United States*..... | 26, |
| Spain..... | 24, |
| Germany..... | 20, |
| Austria..... | 15, |
| Italy..... | 13, |
| Russia in Europe..... | 13, |
| Argentine Republic..... | 12, |
| Sweden..... | 10, |
| Holland..... | 10, |
| Belgium..... | 10, |
| Portugal..... | 9, |
| Denmark..... | 7, |
| China..... | 5, |
| Norway..... | 5, |
| Chili..... | 5, |
| Uruguay..... | 4, |
| Japan..... | 2, |

* Exclusive of lake trade between the United States and Canada.

Registered
tonnage of
the world.

553. The following table shows the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book :

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

| COUNTRIES. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | A Ton |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| United Kingdom..... | 21,591 | 7,978,538 | |
| Sweden and Norway..... | 11,107 | 2,116,077 | |
| German Empire..... | 3,594 | 1,320,721 | |
| Canada..... | 7,015 | 1,005,475 | |
| United States*..... | 1,527 | 946,696 | |
| France..... | 15,194 | 932,733 | |
| Italy..... | 6,721 | 824,474 | |
| Russia..... | 2,983 | 492,030 | |
| Spain..... | 1,698 | 598,321 | |
| Australasia..... | 2,874 | 356,384 | |
| Netherlands..... | 610 | 247,058 | |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 352 | 210,983 | |
| Denmark..... | 3,407 | 289,217 | |
| Greece..... | 5,891 | 263,747 | |
| Portugal..... | 459 | 60,214 | |
| Belgium..... | 51 | 70,222 | |
| Turkey..... | 907 | 229,777 | |

* Licensed and enrolled vessels not included.

554. Canada, it will be seen, stands fourth in the list, but if the United States licensed and enrolled vessels belonging to the United States which are employed in the river and lake trade were included, that country would take second place, its total tonnage amounting to 4,684,759 tons. To such an extent has the American mercantile marine declined that, whereas in 1856, 75·2 per cent of the United States imports and exports were carried in American bottoms, in 1891 the proportion was only 11·96 per cent, the value carried having increased from \$641,604,850 to \$1,844,392,840.

PART II.—FISHERIES.

555. The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed.

556. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also of the value of the same by provinces, in 1890 and 1891 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1890-1891.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | \$ | | \$ |
| Cod | Cwt. | 857,734 | 3,433,580 | 849,838 | 3,827,708 |
| Herring, pickled | Brls. | 274,274 | 1,097,096 | 298,598 | 1,343,603 |
| do smoked | Boxes. | 1,354,161 | 340,290 | 2,386,930 | 596,732 |
| do frozen, fresh | Lbs. | 15,621,786 | 521,166 | 9,108,650 | 354,489 |
| Lobsters, preserved, in cans | " | 11,559,984 | 1,387,199 | 14,285,157 | 1,999,921 |
| do in shell, alive, &c. | Tons. | 6,748 | 261,146 | 6,321½ | 252,500 |
| Salmon, pickled | Brls. | 5,140½ | 70,652 | 2,557 | 35,500 |
| do fresh | Lbs. | 3,686,908 | 563,533 | 4,404,311 | 671,746 |
| do preserved, in cans | " | 19,910,304 | 2,380,696 | 15,266,328 | 1,522,500 |
| do smoked | " | 63,592 | 12,718 | 132,472 | 26,494 |
| Mackerel, preserved, in cans | " | 283,474 | 35,033 | 165,981 | 19,918 |
| do fresh | " | 770,090 | 46,254 | ..... | ..... |
| do pickled | Brls. | 96,246 | 1,443,690 | 130,261 | 1,949,654 |
| Haddock | Cwt. | 133,017 | 532,068 | 150,170 | 525,505 |
| Hake | " | 94,335 | 377,440 | 124,385 | 315,535 |
| Pollock | " | 68,397 | 273,548 | 81,248 | 243,744 |
| Trout | Lbs. | 5,829,466 | 584,166 | 6,287,643 | 628,764 |
| do pickled | Brls. | 4,112 | 41,120 | 3,258 | 32,580 |
| Whitefish | Lbs. | 11,176,582 | 767,658 | 11,763,841 | 791,185 |
| Smelts | " | 4,735,517 | 283,444 | 5,592,101 | 277,036 |
| Sardines | Hhds. | ..... | 115,752 | ..... | 192,937 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD, &c.—*Concluded.*

| KINDS OF FISH. | | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | \$ | | \$ |
| Oysters | Brls. | 56,676 | 171,778 | 61,032 | 183,846 |
| Hake sounds | Lbs. | 67,554 | 62,624 | 66,075 | 64,555 |
| Cod tongues and sounds | " | 321,200 | 16,060 | 1,278 | 11,443 |
| Alsewives | Brls. | 42,766 | 192,452 | 43,117 | 194,080 |
| Shad, fresh | Lbs. | 108,103 | 6,486 | | |
| do pickled | Brls. | 6,728 | 66,524 | 8,428 | 84,286 |
| Eels do | " | 7,389 | 73,890 | 4,284 | 42,840 |
| do fresh | Lbs. | 1,425,051 | 85,503 | 842,696 | 30,52 |
| Halibut | " | 1,525,130 | 120,673 | 2,713,607 | 215,403 |
| Sturgeon | " | 2,047,170 | 116,982 | 1,525,246 | 87,589 |
| Maskinongé | " | 769,846 | 46,191 | 743,030 | 44,502 |
| Bass | " | 977,470 | 58,649 | 799,324 | 47,939 |
| Pickarel | " | 3,142,189 | 173,420 | 2,990,679 | 134,130 |
| Pike | " | 1,691,702 | 62,203 | 1,811,357 | 62,832 |
| Winninich | " | 100,000 | 6,000 | 100,000 | 6,000 |
| Tom cod or frost fish | " | | 34,245 | | 21,78 |
| Flounders | " | 79,000 | 7,900 | 126,575 | 6,329 |
| Squid | Brls. | 13,138 | 52,452 | 8,348 | 33,32 |
| Dolphins | Lbs. | 114,600 | 7,780 | 281,700 | 12,36 |
| Clams | " | | 16,180 | | 16,024 |
| Fur seal skins in B. C. | No. | 44,751 | 492,261 | 52,995 | 794,923 |
| Hair do | " | 27,245 | 24,695 | 25,962 | 31,150 |
| Sea otter skins | " | 102 | 10,200 | | |
| Porpoise skins | " | 549 | 2,271 | 301 | 1,204 |
| Fish oils | Galls. | 727,020 | 315,034 | 834,347 | 358,688 |
| Coarse and mixed fish | Brls. | 40,278 | 187,942 | 39,113 | 171,076 |
| Mixed fish, B.C. | " | | 46,911 | | 46,419 |
| Fish used as bait | Brls. | 165,590 | 248,986 | 178,731 | 212,736 |
| Fish used as manure | " | 199,484 | 81,949 | 102,326 | 66,104 |

557. The last table shows that there has been a steady increase in the value of the product of fisheries, during the past four years, the increase in 1891 over 1890 amounting to \$1,263,176, and over 1888 to \$1,559,568. There was an increase in the value of the yield in each province, except in British Columbia and Ontario, the largest increase having been in New Brunswick, viz., \$871,996.

Increase
in the
value of
fisheries.

558. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1891 as compared with the catch of 1890 :—

Value of
catch of
principal
fish, 1890
and 1891.

VALUE AND CATCH OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES
IN 1891, COMPARED WITH 1890.

| FISH. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Cod..... | 3,827,708 | 394,128 | |
| Herring..... | 2,294,914 | 336,422 | |
| Salmon..... | 2,256,249 | | 780,320 |
| Lobsters..... | 2,232,421 | 604,076 | |
| Mackerel..... | 1,969,570 | 444,595 | |
| Seal skins..... | 826,084 | 309,128 | |
| Whitefish..... | 791,185 | 23,527 | |
| Trout..... | 661,344 | 36,068 | |
| Haddock..... | 525,595 | | 6,473 |
| Fish oils..... | 358,668 | 43,634 | |
| Hake..... | 315,555 | | 61,885 |
| Smelts..... | 277,035 | | 6,408 |
| Pollock..... | 243,744 | | 29,804 |
| Halibut..... | 215,469 | 94,796 | |
| Alwives..... | 194,029 | 1,578 | |
| Sardines..... | 192,936 | 77,184 | |
| Oysters..... | 183,846 | 12,068 | |
| Pickarel..... | 134,130 | | 39,290 |

559. The aggregate increase in the value of the catch of cod, herring, lobsters, mackerel and seals was \$2,088,349. The largest decrease was in the value of salmon, principally in British Columbia.

Increase
and de-
crease.

560. The following table gives the number and value of boats, nets, &c., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several provinces in 1891, according to returns published by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily to be estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of the capital invested in 1891 reached the sum of \$7,376,186 :—

Number
and value
of fishing
vessels,
etc., 1891.

VESSELS, MEN, NETS, &c., EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1891.

| PROVINCES. | Vessels and Boats. | | Men, Number | Nets. | | Other Fishing Material. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Number | Value. | | Fathoms. | Value. | |
| | | \$ | | | \$ | \$ |
| Nova Scotia..... | 13,924 | 1,524,335 | 24,376 | 2,284,906 | 592,717 | 609,180 |
| New Brunswick.... | 5,928 | 344,394 | 12,222 | 530,612 | 389,881 | 698,605 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 1,429 | 105,587 | 4,026 | 100,000 | 69,001 | 201,700 |
| Quebec..... | 6,483 | 220,668 | 12,530 | 268,823 | 158,998 | 152,644 |
| British Columbia..... | 1,988 | 673,388 | 8,666 | 285,818 | 178,257 | 827,875 |
| Ontario..... | 1,203 | 234,782 | 2,920 | 1,441,695 | 241,305 | 108,080 |
| Manitoba..... | 509 | 30,016 | 835 | 102,225 | 14,733 | ..... |
| Total.. .. | 31,464 | 3,133,170 | 65,575 | 5,014,079 | 1,644,892 | 2,598,124 |

Seal fish- 561. British Columbia employs about 700 men and 30 vessels of over
ery in 2,000 tons aggregate, in the seal fishery. The total number of seals caught
British by Canadian vessels in 1890 was 54,853, valued at \$510,111, while
Columbia. 3,768 seals caught by foreign vessels were disposed of in Vic-
toria, B.C.

Number of 562. It will be seen that upwards of 65,500 men are employed in
hands em- the fisheries proper, while no account can be given of the number of
ployed. men, women and children employed on shore in connection with them.

Fisheries 563. Five steamers, viz., the "Acadia," "La Canadienne," "Stanley,"
Protection "Dream" and "St. Nicholas" (the last two chartered), and three schooners
Service. (one Government and two chartered), were employed in the Fisheries
Protection Service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic
coast during the season of 1891, but only one seizure was made, viz.,
that of the U. S. schooner "F. D. Hodgkins," which was seized at
Fox Bay, Anticosti, by the "La Canadienne," for fishing within the
three mile limit. The master having pleaded ignorance of the law,
the vessel was subsequently released on payment of a fine of \$2,000.
The *modus vivendi*, which had been in force for four years, pending
a settlement of the fisheries question, was continued for another year.
By this arrangement United States fishing vessels are admitted to
Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of \$1.50 per ton, and
the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year,
being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This
is shown by the fact that 98 licenses were issued, as compared with 36
in 1888, and \$11,098 collected in fees, as against \$3,831 in 1888.

United 564. The United States mackerel fleet, fishing in Canadian waters
States in 1891, comprised 36 vessels, and the take amounted to 6,824 barrels,
mackerel as compared with 64 vessels in 1890 and a take of 8,443 barrels.
fleet.

565. A Fishery Intelligence Bureau was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, and continued in an extended form during 1891, at a cost of \$2,021. The service was generally appreciated by those interested in the fishing business.

566. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, the sum of \$150,000 has been annually distributed among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. The number of claims paid during the year 1890 was 18,071, and the amount paid \$158,241. The bounty was paid on the basis of \$1.50 per ton to vessels, \$3 per man to boat fishermen, and \$1 per boat to the owners, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 739, of 28,268 tons, the number of boats 17,168, and the number of fishermen 33,245. The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been \$1,411,503.

567. There were eleven Government fish hatcheries in operation in 1890, situated at Fraser River, B.C.; Sydney and Bedford, N.S.; St. John River and Miramichi, N.B.; Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadousac and Magog, Que.; and Ottawa, Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The gross output of young fish of all kinds during the year amounted to 90,213,000, of the following species, viz.: Salmon (Atlantic and Pacific), salmon and brook trout, whitefish, pickerel and black bass. The number of eggs collected in the autumn of the year for subsequent hatching was 144,613,000. A fish hatchery has been recently established at Ottawa. Details of the operations of the hatcheries in 1891 are not yet available. The great benefit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is universally acknowledged, and it is the almost unanimous opinion of those interested that the heavy runs of salmon in recent years on the Fraser River were largely due to the operations of the hatchery there.

568. A lobster hatchery has been established at Bay View, Pictou County, N.S., and though completed late and only in operation for a short time, some 7,000,000 lobster fry were hatched out and distributed. At the lobster hatchery in Newfoundland, which has been in operation for some time, no less than 551,000,000 lobster eggs were hatched. The hatchery at Bay View is the first of its kind in America.

569. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during the fiscal years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890 and 1891, was:

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | Expenditure, Fisheries Department, 1889, 1890 and 1891. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Fishery officers..... | \$ 83,684 | \$ 65,873 | \$ 71,306 | |
| Fish-breeding..... | 41,315 | 39,127 | 39,496 | |
| Fisheries protection service... | 69,694 | 64,435 | 83,050 | |
| Fishing bounty..... | 149,991 | 150,000 | 166,967 | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 10,912 | 9,314 | 13,383 | |
| Total..... | <u>\$ 355,596</u> | <u>\$ 328,749</u> | <u>\$ 374,202</u> | |

Value of
yield and
exports of
fisheries,
1868-1891.

570. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry:—

VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES
IN CANADA, 1868-1891.

| YEAR. | Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada. | Value Exported. |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| 1868..... | 3,357,510 | 3,357,510 |
| 1869..... | 4,376,526 | 3,242,710 |
| 1870..... | 6,577,391 | 3,608,549 |
| 1871..... | 7,573,199 | 3,994,275 |
| 1872..... | 9,570,116 | 4,386,214 |
| 1873..... | 10,754,997 | 4,779,277 |
| 1874..... | 11,681,886 | 5,292,368 |
| 1875..... | 10,356,385 | 5,380,527 |
| 1876..... | 11,147,590 | 5,500,989 |
| 1877..... | 12,029,957 | 5,874,360 |
| 1878..... | 13,215,678 | 6,853,975 |
| 1879..... | 13,529,254 | 6,928,871 |
| 1880..... | 14,499,979 | 6,579,656 |
| 1881..... | 15,817,162 | 6,867,715 |
| 1882..... | 16,824,092 | 7,682,079 |
| 1883..... | 16,958,192 | 8,809,118 |
| 1884..... | 17,766,404 | 8,591,654 |
| 1885..... | 17,722,973 | 7,960,001 |
| 1886..... | 18,679,288 | 6,843,398 |
| 1887..... | 18,386,103 | 6,875,810 |
| 1888..... | 17,418,510 | 7,793,183 |
| 1889..... | 17,656,256 | 7,212,208 |
| 1890..... | 17,714,902 | 8,461,906 |
| 1891..... | 18,973,078 | 9,715,401 |
| Total..... | 319,227,918 | 152,581,744 |

The yield of the fisheries in 1891 was more than four times as much as it was in 1869, but the exports were not quite three times as much as in 1868, showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately is now taken for home consumption, owing presumably to greater facilities of transportation and large increase in interprovincial trade. The proportion of exports to total value in 1869 was 77 per cent, and in 1891 51 per cent.

Indian
consump-
tion of
fish.

571. In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are annually consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-West and British Columbia, of which no account can be obtained. For the eleven years, 1879-1891, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at about \$50,000,000.

Value of
fisheries
by pro-
vinces,
1869-1891.

572. The next table gives the value of the yield by provinces in each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced during the period 47 per cent, or nearly one-half of the total yield; New Brunswick 19 per cent, and Quebec 14 per cent, the three provinces having yielded 80 per cent of the total. The fishing industry in British Columbia is yet quite in its infancy, but the opportunities for

opment are most advantageous, and the deep-sea fisheries are used in wealth and variety.

OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1860-1891.

| YEAR. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| ..... | 190,203 | 1,046,240 | 2,501,507 | 638,576 |
| ..... | 261,982 | 1,161,551 | 4,019,425 | 1,131,433 |
| ..... | 193,524 | 1,093,612 | 5,101,030 | 1,185,033 |
| ..... | 267,633 | 1,320,189 | 6,016,835 | 1,965,450 |
| ..... | 293,091 | 1,391,564 | 6,577,086 | 2,285,601 |
| ..... | 446,267 | 1,608,661 | 6,652,303 | 2,685,792 |
| ..... | 453,194 | 1,596,759 | 5,573,851 | 2,427,654 |
| ..... | 437,229 | 2,097,668 | 6,029,050 | 1,953,389 |
| ..... | 438,223 | 2,560,147 | 5,527,858 | 2,133,237 |
| ..... | 348,122 | 2,664,055 | 6,131,600 | 2,303,790 |
| ..... | 367,133 | 2,820,395 | 5,752,937 | 2,554,722 |
| ..... | 444,491 | 2,631,556 | 6,291,061 | 2,744,447 |
| ..... | 509,903 | 2,751,962 | 6,214,782 | 2,930,904 |
| ..... | 825,457 | 1,976,516 | 7,131,418 | 3,192,330 |
| ..... | 1,027,033 | 2,138,997 | 7,689,373 | 3,185,675 |
| ..... | 1,133,724 | 1,694,561 | 8,763,779 | 3,730,454 |
| ..... | 1,342,692 | 1,719,460 | 8,283,922 | 4,005,431 |
| ..... | 1,435,998 | 1,741,382 | 8,415,362 | 4,180,227 |
| ..... | 1,531,850 | 1,773,567 | 8,379,782 | 3,559,597 |
| ..... | 1,839,869 | 1,860,013 | 7,817,031 | 2,941,863 |
| ..... | 1,963,123 | 1,876,194 | 6,346,722 | 3,067,939 |
| ..... | 2,009,637 | 1,615,120 | 6,636,445 | 2,699,055 |
| ..... | 1,806,390 | 2,008,879 | 7,011,300 | 3,671,051 |
| Total..... | 19,569,768 | 43,149,048 | 148,864,459 | 61,074,738 |

| YEAR. | Manitoba and Territories. | British Columbia. | Prince Edward Island. | Total of Canada. |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| ..... |  |  |  | 4,376,526 |
| ..... |  |  |  | 6,577,391 |
| ..... |  |  |  | 7,573,199 |
| ..... |  |  |  | 9,570,116 |
| ..... |  |  | 207,595 | 10,754,997 |
| ..... |  |  | 288,863 | 11,681,886 |
| ..... |  |  | 298,927 | 10,350,385 |
| ..... | 30,590 | 104,697 | 494,967 | 11,147,590 |
| ..... | 24,023 | 583,433 | 763,036 | 12,029,957 |
| ..... |  | 925,767 | 840,344 | 13,215,678 |
| ..... |  | 631,766 | 1,402,301 | 13,529,254 |
| ..... |  | 713,335 | 1,675,089 | 14,499,979 |
| ..... |  | 1,454,321 | 1,955,290 | 15,817,162 |
| ..... |  | 1,842,675 | 1,865,687 | 16,824,092 |
| ..... |  | 1,644,646 | 1,272,468 | 16,958,192 |
| ..... |  | 1,358,267 | 1,685,619 | 17,766,404 |
| ..... |  | 1,078,038 | 1,293,430 | 17,722,973 |
| ..... | 186,980 | 1,577,348 | 1,141,991 | 18,679,288 |
| ..... | 129,084 | 1,974,887 | 1,037,426 | 18,386,103 |
| ..... | 180,677 | 1,902,195 | 876,862 | 17,418,510 |
| ..... | 167,679 | 3,348,068 | 886,431 | 17,655,256 |
| ..... | 232,104 | 3,481,432 | 1,041,109 | 17,714,902 |
| ..... | 332,969 | 3,008,755 | 1,238,734 | 18,978,078 |
| Total..... | 1,284,106 | 25,629,630 | 19,656,169 | 319,227,918 |

CANADIAN QUANTITIES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL

| YEAR. | Cod and Ling. | Haddock. | MACKEREL. | | HER. | |
|-------|---------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | Pickled. | Fresh and in Cases. | Pickled. | Smoked. |
| | Cwt. | Lbs. | Brls. | Lbs. | Brls. | Boxes. |
| 1869. | 513,358 | 483,000 | 51,011 | ..... | 301,976 | 169,879 |
| 1870. | 578,423 | 551,800 | 92,183 | ..... | 249,180 | 50,345 |
| 1871. | 674,602 | 537,500 | 240,305 | 24,228 | 385,700 | 12,435 |
| 1872. | 824,438 | 227,600 | 119,459 | 84,180 | 284,932 | 606,76 |
| 1873. | 880,842 | 1,940,626 | 150,404 | 31,892 | 314,392 | 521,06 |
| 1874. | 797,891 | 4,128,632 | 161,096 | 139,460 | 406,068 | 454,39 |
| 1875. | 748,788 | 4,768,528 | 123,654 | 61,380 | 369,658 | 642,00 |
| 1876. | 830,860 | 15,107,800 | 104,356 | 32,620 | 429,367 | 549,10 |
| 1877. | 815,068 | 11,488,114 | 163,016 | 191,030 | 327,249 | 563,26 |
| 1878. | 902,496 | 11,261,804 | 183,919 | 121,025 | 318,036 | 622,67 |
| 1879. | 1,067,484 | 14,183,550 | 191,449 | 93,514 | 349,925 | 729,96 |
| 1880. | 1,092,514 | 11,104,266 | 233,060 | 113,707 | 342,763 | 544,92 |
| 1881. | 1,075,582 | 11,798,063 | 166,772 | 390,666 | 362,364 | 1,000,06 |
| 1882. | 903,030 | 17,903,050 | 110,352 | 594,061 | 423,012 | 1,247,20 |
| 1883. | 1,070,121 | 17,334,200 | 124,093 | 702,743 | 443,611 | 1,247,60 |
| 1884. | 1,022,389 | 21,654,400 | 180,170 | 190,457 | 493,241 | 1,938,19 |
| 1885. | 1,077,393 | 19,318,200 | 145,752 | 539,734 | 477,262 | 1,461,84 |
| 1886. | 1,081,416 | 21,347,406 | 148,429 | 772,592 | 374,784 | 1,129,36 |
| 1887. | 1,078,355 | 21,600,300 | 129,610 | 508,641 | 349,909 | 1,580,58 |
| 1888. | 1,053,847 | 23,718,300 | 62,756 | 604,163 | 341,077 | 1,497,89 |
| 1889. | 904,560 | 19,565,900 | 82,237 | 738,719 | 986,672 | 9,683,10 |

FISHERIES.

KINDS OF FISH CAUGHT DURING THE YEARS 1869-1891.

| HERRING. | | SALMON. | | Lobsters. | Smelts. | Fish Oils. |
|-------------|-------------|----------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Fresh. | Frozen. | Pickled. | Smoked, Fresh and in Cans. | | | |
| Lbs. | No. | Brls. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Galls. |
| | | 7,663 | 984,164 | 61,000 | 124,000 | 192,691 |
| | | 12,613 | 1,490,392 | 591,500 | 16,400 | 534,729 |
| | | 7,676 | 2,119,825 | 1,130,000 | 555,100 | 616,364 |
| | | 8,205 | 2,104,302 | 3,565,863 | 584,000 | 696,791 |
| | | 7,722 | 3,997,238 | 4,864,996 | 810,399 | 674,155 |
| | | 7,383 | 4,578,572 | 8,117,221 | 1,156,350 | 518,234 |
| | | 5,026 | 2,419,300 | 6,514,380 | 1,451,580 | 629,752 |
| | | 5,649 | 2,274,706 | 5,373,088 | 1,990,825 | 702,017 |
| | | 7,130 | 5,772,896 | 8,086,819 | 2,266,202 | 915,667 |
| | | 9,440 | 8,405,143 | 10,714,611 | 2,718,207 | 969,179 |
| 25,000 | | 4,340 | 5,717,182 | 10,244,329 | 1,787,378 | 1,060,860 |
| | | 4,157 | 4,693,640 | 13,106,072 | 2,942,628 | 1,064,746 |
| | 16,050,000 | 6,088 | 11,149,373 | 18,576,523 | 2,324,715 | 1,278,247 |
| | 20,527,200 | 6,840 | 14,213,336 | 20,813,730 | 3,241,924 | 1,077,005 |
| 7,968 | 20,875,000 | 603 | 12,593,966 | 17,084,020 | 4,180,943 | 1,149,598 |
| 1,049,550 | 14,851,500 | 10,094 | 10,926,903 | 22,063,283 | 6,177,410 | 783,765 |
| 364,640 | 15,800,150 | 7,826 | 10,101,648 | 27,299,038 | 5,982,358 | 818,152 |
| 5,767,554 | 21,023,300 | 6,511 | 10,729,081 | 33,758,421 | 7,209,888 | 901,163 |
| 7,354,497 | 21,986,700 | 9,042 | 14,465,365 | 19,485,687 | 5,932,418 | 995,509 |
| 9,633,808 | 22,305,500 | 8,464 | 13,549,392 | 22,173,773 | 3,723,772 | 960,541 |
| 10,648,021 | 22,247,860 | 6,704 | 24,433,039 | 21,131,233 | 5,011,058 | 984,188 |
| *15,621,786 | | 5,140 | 23,660,894 | 25,055,984 | 4,735,517 | 727,020 |
| *9,108,650 | | 2,557 | 19,743,111 | 26,928,157 | 5,592,101 | 834,347 |
| 50,000,974 | 175,067,210 | 156,823 | 210,123,468 | 326,738,740 | 70,475,173 | 19,084,715 |

* Including frozen herring.

The figures in the foregoing table will probably be found interesting, as giving some idea of the enormous quantities of some kinds of fish that are taken annually, though they are almost too large to convey any really correct impression.

Quantities and values of certain kinds of fish, 1869-1891.

573. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of the same fish, taken during the same period :—

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1891.

| KINDS OF FISH. | | Quantity. | Value. |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| | | | \$ |
| Cod and ling | Cwt. | 20,706,029 | 86,879,796 |
| Haddock | Lbs. | 271,072,030 | 10,712,988 |
| Mackerel, pickled | Brls. | 3,120,079 | 32,773,523 |
| " fresh, in cans | Lbs. | 7,154,266 | |
| Herring, pickled | Brls. | 8,144,076 | 42,222,530 |
| " smoked | Boxes. | 23,085,742 | |
| " fresh | Lbs. | 59,600,974 | |
| " frozen | No. | *173,667,210 | 28,644,343 |
| Salmon, pickled | Brls. | 156,8234 | |
| " smoked and fresh and in cans | Lbs. | 210,123,468 | 37,701,982 |
| Lobsters | " | 326,738,740 | |
| Smelts | " | 70,476,173 | 3,940,156 |
| Fish oils | Galls. | 19,084,715 | 10,300,025 |

Fisheries of the great lakes.

574. The fisheries of the great lakes are the largest and most important fresh water fisheries in the world, and the great value of the Canadian portion of these fisheries is not generally appreciated. The area of fresh water belonging to Canada, in the Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, is about 72,700 square miles, and in 1890, 1,203 vessels and boats, manned by 2,920 men, using 1,441,695 fathoms of nets, were employed in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon and lake trout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel are the principal fish. According to the census returns of 1890, the fish caught on the United States sides of the lakes in that year showed an increase of 58 per cent in value, as compared with 1880, while the value of the fish caught on the Canadian sides in the same year showed an increase of more than 350 per cent over the catch of 1880.

* The quantity of frozen herring for 1890 and 1891 is included in "herring, fresh."

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE of Close Seasons in force on 31st December, 1891.

| Kinds of Fish. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick | Prince Edward Island. | Manitoba and N.W. Territories. |
|---|---------------------|--|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Salmon (net fishing). | ..... | Aug. 1 to May 1. | Aug. 15 to Mar. 1. | Aug. 15 to Mar. 1. | ..... | ..... |
| Salmon (angling). | ..... | Aug. 15 to Feb. 1. | Aug. 15 to Feb. 1. | Aug. 15 to Feb. 1. | ..... | ..... |
| Speckled trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>). | Sept. 15 to May 1. | Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. | Oct. 1 to Apr. 1. | Sept. 15 to May 1. | Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. | Oct. 1 to Jan. 1. |
| Salmon-trout. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | ..... |
| Large grey trout, huge, touladi and land-locked salmon. | ..... | Oct. 15 to Dec. 1. | Oct. 1 to Apr. 1. | Sept. 15 to May 1. | ..... | ..... |
| Mananiche. | ..... | Sept. 15 to Dec. 1. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chickarel (doré). | Apr. 15 to May 15. | Apr. 15 to May 15. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Apr. 15 to May 15. |
| Loose and maskinonge. | Apr. 15 to June 15. | Apr. 15 to June 15. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whitefish. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | Oct. 5 to Nov. 30. |
| Sturgeon. | ..... | Apr. 1 to July 1. | Apr. 1 to July 1. | Apr. 1 to July 1. | Apr. 1 to July 1. | ..... |
| Waters. | ..... | Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license. July 15 to Dec. 31. | | | | |
|  | ..... | ..... | On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sturgeon. | May 15 to July 15. | May 15 to July 15. | May 15 to July 15. | May 15 to July 15. | May 15 to July 15. | May 15 to July 15. |
| Sturgeon. | ..... | June 1 to Sept. 15. | June 1 to Sept. 15. | June 1 to Sept. 15. | June 1 to Sept. 15. | ..... |
| Fresh-water herring and ciscoes. | Oct. 15 to Nov. 30. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

The following are the close seasons in British Columbia :—

Speckled trout, October 15 to March 15.
 Salmon-trout do do
 Large grey trout, &c. do do
 Sturgeon, May 15 to July 15.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set, or seines used, so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided, in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances, for catching or killing fish, is illegal.

Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

RELIGION.

5. There is no State church in the Dominion, and no State assistance is given to any denomination; the Roman Catholic church, however, being guaranteed, in the Province of Quebec, the privileges enjoyed before the British possession. Roman Catholicism prevails very extensively in the Province of Quebec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of Protestantism is represented in some part of the country in greater or less numbers, the principal denominations being Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

6. Exact particulars concerning the number of schools, churches, &c. of the principal religious denominations in Canada, cannot be given, as some of the leading ones, notably the Roman Catholic church, many dioceses of the Church of England, have failed so completely to supply the information asked for, that no attempt was made to obtain any particulars from them for this issue. The following figures, however, which are in many cases official, are believed to represent a fair position of the leading religious bodies in this country, with a very small amount of accuracy:—

The Church of England has 19 bishops and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial bishop was appointed in 1787 to Nova Scotia; the second was appointed to Quebec in 1793, the diocese comprising Upper and Lower Canada. A coadjutor was appointed in 1836, and the first bishop of Upper Canada in 1839. A bishop of New Brunswick was appointed in 1845, and the other dioceses have been formed subsequently. The Roman Catholic church has 1 cardinal, 5 archbishops, 19 bishops and about 1,500 clergy. Under the provisions of the Quebec Act, passed in 1774, the church possesses very valuable privileges in the Province of Quebec, where it also holds a very large amount of property. The Presbyterians number about 991 clergy and 465 communicants, 2,358 churches and stations, with a seating capacity for 479,025 persons, and 14,825 Sunday-school teachers, with 310 pupils. The annual expenditure is over \$2,000,000. The Methodists have about 3,092 churches, 1,712 clergy, 241,273 members and 3 Sunday-schools, 29,205 teachers and 233,047 pupils. The total value of church property is nearly \$12,000,000. The Congregationalists have about 100 clergy, 117 churches, with seating capacity for 39 persons, 122 Sunday-schools, 1,220 teachers and 8,503 pupils.

Distribution of religions in Canada.

Statistics of certain denominations.

578. The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census. Leading denominations, 1881 and 1891.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

| RELIGIONS. | 1881. | | 1891. | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | Number. | Proportion to Total Population. | Number. | Proportion to Total Population. |
| Roman Catholics..... | 1,791,982 | 41.43 | 1,990,465 | 41.46 |
| Methodists..... | 742,981 | 17.17 | 847,409 | 17.65 |
| Presbyterians..... | 676,165 | 15.63 | 755,199 | 15.73 |
| Church of England..... | 574,818 | 13.29 | 644,106 | 13.41 |
| Baptists..... | 296,525 | 6.85 | 303,749 | 6.33 |
| Lutherans..... | 46,350 | 1.07 | 63,979 | 1.33 |
| Congregationalists..... | 26,900 | .62 | 28,155 | .58 |
| Disciples..... | 20,193 | .47 | 12,763 | .27 |
| Brethren..... | 8,831 | .21 | 11,639 | .24 |
| Adventists..... | 7,211 | .16 | 6,353 | .14 |
| Quakers..... | 6,553 | .15 | 4,638 | .10 |
| Protestants..... | 6,519 | .15 | 12,216 | .25 |
| Universalists..... | 4,517 | .10 | 3,196 | .07 |
| Pagans..... | 4,478 | .10 | 26,709 | .56 |
| Jews..... | 2,393 | .05 | 6,414 | .13 |
| Unitarians..... | 2,126 | .04 | 1,772 | .04 |
| Salvation Army..... | | | 13,949 | .29 |
| Other denominations..... | 19,499 | .45 | 33,755 | .70 |
| Not specified..... | 86,769 | 2.06 | 33,983 | .72 |

The increase in the number of pagans is, of course, apparent only, and not actual, being due to more careful enumeration. The members of the Salvation Army were not specified as such in 1881.

579. If the members of all the various Protestant denominations are added together and classed generally as Protestants, and then compared with the members of the other distinctive forms of religion, the result, as shown in the accompanying table, is obtained. As the majority of those "not specified" were Indians, the whole number are included with pagans. Protestants compared with other religions.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, JEWS AND PAGANS, 1881 AND 1891.

| YEAR. | NUMBER. | | | | PROPORTIONS PER CENT. | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|-------|---------|
| | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Jews. | Pagans. | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Jews. | Pagans. |
| 1881. | 1,791,982 | 2,439,188 | 2,393 | 91,247 | 41.43 | 56.41 | .03 | 2.11 |
| 1891. | 1,990,465 | 2,742,940 | 6,414 | 60,692 | 41.46 | 57.13 | .13 | 1.36 |

Returns not having yet been received from all parts of the unorganized portions of the North-West Territories, the estimated population, amounting to 32,168, has been left out of the above calculation for 1891. If these had been included the probable effect would have been to bring the proportion of pagans nearer to that of 1881.

EDUCATION.

Educational control vested in Provincial Governments.

580. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Government of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially protected.

Difference in the several Provincial systems.

581. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable difference in many details in the public school systems in force in the various provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each province are admirable, and it is doubtful if any country, other than Canada, can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Leading features of the several systems.

582. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other provinces there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no "religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly during the session of 1890, pro-

viding for the abolition of separate schools—all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible, being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate schools within certain limitations. Every public and high school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instructions are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

583. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is vested in the Minister of Education, and, subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in 1889, Roman Catholic separate schools being included:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

| Number of Schools open. | School Population between 5 and 21 years of age. | Total Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5,623 | 616,028 | 500,815 | 263,047 | 237,768 | 253,943 |
| TEACHERS. | | Receipts. | Expenditure | AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL. | |
| Male. | Female. | | | On Total Attendance. | On Average Attendance. |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 2,774 | 5,183 | 4,851,061 | 4,198,517 | 8 44 | 16 53 |

Average
attend-
ance.

584. There was an increase of 5,492 in the number of pupils registered in 1889 as compared with 1888, and there was an increase of nearly 1 per cent in the proportion of registered pupils to school population, the figures for 1889 having been 81.30 per cent as against 80.49 per cent in 1888. The average attendance for the whole province was also one per cent higher, being 51 per cent. In rural districts it was 47 per cent, in towns 60 per cent and in cities 64 per cent. Though the compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is provided for by statute, yet the provision is not enforced with sufficient strictness, as is evident from the fact that 86,515 children between those ages did not attend school for 100 days, the period appointed by the Act. The largest number of offenders was naturally in the rural districts, the proportion to the total number of absentees being 86 per cent.

Separate
schools in
Ontario.

585. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic separate schools in Ontario in 1889 :—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

| Number of Schools. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average At- tendance. | Receipts. | Expen- diture. | AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL. | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | On Total Attend- ance. | On Average Attend- ance. |
| | | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 243 | 32,790 | 16,707 | 16,083 | 18,153 | 267,304 | 244,440 | 7 45 | 13 46 |

The average attendance at the separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 55 per cent of the total number of pupils, while the average cost per pupil, both on total attendance and on average attendance, was less than in the public schools.

There were also 9 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, showing 11 teachers, 526 pupils, average attendance, 245, and expenditure, \$5,832.

High
schools in
Ontario,
1889.

586. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in Ontario in 1889 :—

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

| Number of Schools. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL. | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | On Total Attendance. | On Average Attendance. |
| 120 | 18,642 | 9,422 | 9,220 | 10,807 | \$ 703,042 | \$ 645,337 | \$ cts. 34 61 | \$ cts. 59 71 |

The average attendance was 58 per cent of the number of pupils.

587. There were 5,677 school houses in the province, of which 2,641 were of brick or stone, 2,435 frame and 601 log. The log school houses are gradually disappearing. School houses in Ontario.

588. The total number of teachers in the public schools was 7,967, being in the proportion of 1 to every 63 pupils; 2,774 were male and 5,193 female teachers. In the Roman Catholic separate schools the number was 546, being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils. In the high schools the number of teachers was 427, or 1 to every 43 pupils. Number of teachers.

589. The total receipts for public school purposes in 1889 amounted to \$4,851,061, derived from the following sources: Legislative grant, \$276,305; municipal school grants and assessments, \$3,342,436; clergy reserve fund and other sources, \$1,232,320. The total expenditure was \$4,198,517, laid out as follows: Teachers' salaries, \$2,553,845; maps, prizes, &c., \$32,124; sites and buildings, \$829,052, and rent, fuel, &c., \$783,496. The total receipts for high schools were \$703,042, of which \$70,616 were received from fees, and the expenditure was \$645,338, of which \$376,878 were paid for teachers' salaries. Receipts and expenditure.

590. In addition to the public and high schools, there were 58 county model schools, with 1,293 teachers in training; 5 training institutes, with an attendance of 59, 67 teachers' institutes, with 7,132 members, and 4 normal and provincial model schools, with 1,233 students. There were also 7 art schools in operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 593 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 202 Mechanics' Institutes and free libraries, with over 383,002 books and 57,711 members and readers. Their property was valued at \$538,344, and the expenditure of 193 amounted to \$74,827. Model schools, Mechanics' Institutes, etc.

591. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and Arbor Day.

improving the school grounds. In 1885, on that day, 38,940 trees, in 1886 34,087 trees, in 1887 28,057 trees, in 1888 25,714 trees, and in 1889 21,281 trees were planted.

Total number of pupils. 592. The total number of pupils attending public, separate and high, normal and model schools in Ontario, not including college and private schools, was 520,827, an increase of 6,523 as compared with 1888.

Educational statistics, Quebec, 1889. 593. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the province, and of the pupils who attended them:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1888-89.

| SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND UNIVERSITIES. | Number | PUPILS AND STUDENTS. | | Boys. | Girls. | Total Number of Pupils and Students. |
|--|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---|
| | | Protest- ant. | Roman Catholic. | | | |
| Elementary schools— | | | | | | |
| Protestant..... | 939 | 25,360 | 3,297 | 14,720 | 13,937 | 28,657 |
| Roman Catholic .. | 3,779 | 724 | 145,811 | 71,827 | 74,708 | 146,535 |
| Superior schools— | | | | | | |
| Protestant..... | 65 | 6,398 | 261 | 3,517 | 3,142 | 6,659 |
| Roman Catholic.... | 530 | 55 | 64,667 | 32,913 | 32,098 | 64,921 |
| *Independent schools— | | | | | | |
| Protestant..... | 43 | 1,498 | 40 | 802 | 736 | 1,538 |
| Roman Catholic.... | 132 | 261 | 13,980 | 7,344 | 6,897 | 14,241 |
| Normal schools— | | | | | | |
| Protestant..... | 1 | 102 | ..... | 5 | 97 | 102 |
| Roman Catholic.... | 2 | ..... | 191 | 112 | 79 | 191 |
| Laval University..... | 1 | ..... | 645 | 645 | ..... | 645 |
| Universities and affili- ated colleges..... | 8 | 886 | ..... | 773 | 113 | 886 |
| Special schools..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,731 |
| Total | 5,516 | 35,484 | 228,891 | 132,658 | 131,717 | 266,106 |

*Not receiving grants.

**Average
attend-
ance.**

594. The average attendance at the public, high and model schools was 199,631, and formed a much larger percentage of the total num-

ber of pupils than can be found in any other province, the proportion being as high as 75 per cent.

595. The proportion of Protestant pupils is apparently steadily decreasing. In 1887 it was 15.1 per cent, in 1888 14.2 per cent, and in 1889 13.3 per cent. Protestant pupils.

596. The total number of teachers was 8,669 (exclusive of professors at universities), and of these 7,232 were Roman Catholics and 1,173 Protestants. Number of teachers.

597. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superintendent of Education. The local management of the public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the ratepayers of the section. Education in Nova Scotia.

598. There was a decrease of 91 in the total number of pupils registered and a decrease also in the average attendance, the latter having been 58 per cent of the number enrolled, as compared with 59 per cent in 1889. Attendance at the public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was a decrease of 16 in the number of sections without schools, which the Superintendent of Education considers due to the efforts of the school inspectors, but there were increases of 30 and 45, respectively, in the number of teachers and schools in operation, owing principally to the multiplication of departments in the thickly-populated districts. The total number of teachers employed was 2,287. Average attendance.

599. The proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools based on the population of the province, according to the census of 1891, was 5.2. Population at school.

600. The total Government expenditure for education during 1890 was \$213,434, an increase of \$512. The county fund amounted to \$118,350, and the sectional assessments to \$326,070, the three amounts making a total of \$657,854, a decrease of \$15,065 as compared with 1889. Expenditure.

601. The following table of educational statistics explains itself:—
NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st OCTOBER, 1890.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Educational statistics, Nova Scotia.

| Term ended. | Number of Schools. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Proportion of Population at School. | Cost per Pupil. |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1890. | | | | | | | 2 cts. |
| April 30. | 2,109 | 82,794 | 44,177 | 38,617 | 48,324 | 1 in 5.4 | 0 99 |
| Oct. 31. ... | 2,243 | 88,170 | 44,047 | 44,123 | 50,915 | 1 in 5.1 | 0 96 |

NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st OCTOBER, 1890—Continued.

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

| Number of Pupils. | Males. | Females. | Average Age. | Average Attendance. | Number of Teachers and Assistants. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1,519 | 784 | 735 | 15·6 | 805 | 37 |

SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

| ACADEMY. | Teachers and Assistants. | Number of Pupils. | Average Attendance. | Income. | Expenditure. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| | | | | \$ | \$ |
| Institution for deaf and dumb..... | 13 | 75 | 62 | 9,789 | 8,705 |
| School for blind..... | 10 | 38 | 31 | Not given. | Not given. |

Education in New Brunswick 602. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the president of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Average attendance. 603. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 68,523, being an increase of 302; and there was also an increase in the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more assistants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 54·24 per cent, that for the term ended 31st December, 1889, having been 57·52 per cent, and for that ended 30th June, 1890, 50·96 per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools, according to the census, was 1 in 4·7. The Superintendent of Education in his report again strongly urges the enactment of a compulsory attendance law.

Expenditure. 604. The Government expenditure for the year was \$137,410; the county fund amounted to \$94,504, and the district assessment to \$183,636, making a total of \$415,550. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was \$6·06.

Arbor Day. 605. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was held on 16th May, 1890, when 4,040 trees and 504 shrubs were planted and 538 flower-beds laid out.

606. The following table gives the educational statistics for the year:—

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1889-90.

Educational statistics,
New Brunswick.

| Term ended. | Number of Schools. | Teachers and Assistants | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Proportion of Population at School. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1889. Dec. 31..... | 1,565 | 1,657 | 56,385 | 28,847 | 27,538 | 34,822 | 1 in 5·70 |
| 1890. June 30..... | 1,517 | 1,617 | 58,570 | 31,053 | 27,517 | 32,542 | 1 in 5·49 |

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

| Term ended. | Teachers and Assistants | Number of Pupils. | Average Attendance. | Year ended. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1889. Dec. 31..... | 59 | 626 | 439 | 1890. June 30..... | 49 | 190 | 239 |
| 1890. June 30..... | 55 | 577 | 392 | | | | |

607. The control of educational matters in Manitoba was formerly in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic; but by the Act of 1890 this arrangement, together with the separate school system, was abolished, and a Department of Education established, consisting of the Executive Council and an advisory board composed of seven members, four appointed by the Department of Education, two by the public and high school teachers, and one by the council of the University of Manitoba. The validity of the above Act has been called in question and the matter is now before the courts. In the meantime, however, the Act is now in operation.

Education in Manitoba.

608. Two sections of land, 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands have, until quite recently, been purposely kept out of the market,

School lands.

in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of \$140,189, being an average of nearly \$7.30 per acre, and again in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized \$421,518, being an average of \$7.95 per acre.

Educa-
tional sta-
tistics,
Manitoba.

609. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as the following figures show. The figures previous to 1890 are for Protestant schools only:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1871, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers. | School Population. | Number of Pupils. | Average Attendance. |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1871 | 16 | | | 816 | |
| 1887 | 464 | 581 | 17,600 | 16,940 | 9,715 |
| 1888 | 495 | 675 | 18,850 | 18,000 | 9,856 |
| 1889 | 524 | 668 | 21,471 | 18,358 | 11,242 |
| 1890 | 627 | 840 | *25,077 | 23,256 | 11,627 |

Progress
in educa-
tional fa-
cilities.

610. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that the average attendance was 50 per cent. Figures such as these not only demonstrate the wonderful progress of the province during the last 20 years, but must also effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about the difficulty there would be in educating their children, and must convince them that life on the prairies does not mean life without the most important benefits of civilization. There is a Normal School, at Winnipeg, for the training of teachers, at which the attendance in 1888 was 150, in 1889, 157, and in 1890, 81.

Receipts
and expen-
diture.

611. The expenditure in 1890 amounted to \$388,981, of which \$115,391 were paid by Government, and \$255,089 by municipal taxes. The total receipts amounted to \$426,705. The amount of debenture indebtedness was \$454,546, and the value of the school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at \$647,355.

Education
in British
Columbia.

612. The educational system of British Columbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is em-

*Incomplete.

powered to create new school districts as they become necessary, provided that no school district shall contain less than 15 children of school age, viz., between 5 and 16 years of age.

613. There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils during 1890, the year having been marked by considerable educational activity. The increase in the total number of schools was 7, in that of teachers 18, and in that of pupils 1,246, while the percentage of attendance was 53.89 per cent, a slight decrease. Average attendance.

614. The expenditure for education proper amounted to \$122,985, and for construction of school-houses, furniture, repairs, &c., \$35,076, making a total of \$158,061. The cost of each pupil on average daily attendance was \$28.37, being the lowest amount since the inception of the present system. Expenditure.

615. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in each class :— Educational statistics, British Columbia.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1890.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

| Number of Schools. | Teachers and Assistants. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Daily Attendance. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------|
| 100 | 105 | 2,928 | 1,503 | 1,425 | 1,529 |

GRADED SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 13 | 50 | 4,800 | 2,515 | 2,375 | 2,654 |
|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|

HIGH SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 4 | 6 | 244 | 111 | 133 | 150 |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|

TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 117 | 161 | 8,042 | 4,129 | 3,913 | 4,333 |
|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|

616. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1890 was \$113,627, and that of the school boards \$37,610, making a total expenditure of \$151,237, being an increase of \$5,335, as compared with 1889. Education in Prince Edward Island.

Average
attend-
ance.

617. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was estimated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those ages in 1890, of whom 23,530 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show a gratifying increase of 515 in the number of pupils enrolled, but the daily average attendance decreased from 13,159 to 12,490, attributable largely to the influenza epidemic. The average percentage of attendance decreased from 57·10 per cent to 55·43 per cent. The number of districts without schools has decreased from 74, in 1876, to 3 in 1890. An Arbor Day was established in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive.

Educa-
tional
statistics,
Prince
Edward
Island.

618. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the province in 1890 :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1890.

| SCHOOLS. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Pupils. | Average Attend- ance. |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Queen's.</i> | | | | | | |
| Primary schools | 148 | 148 | 3,492 | 2,900 | 6,392 | 3,406 |
| Advanced graded schools | 19 | 38 | 826 | 751 | 1,577 | 867 |
| First class schools | 5 | 10 | 221 | 165 | 386 | 231 |
| Charlottetown public schools | 3 | 29 | 831 | 543 | 1,374 | 1,012 |
| Total | 175 | 225 | 5,370 | 4,359 | 9,729 | 5,516 |
| <i>Prince.</i> | | | | | | |
| Primary schools | 126 | 126 | 3,085 | 2,642 | 5,727 | 3,096 |
| Advanced graded schools | 7 | 13 | 333 | 194 | 527 | 304 |
| First class schools | 5 | 12 | 276 | 242 | 518 | 320 |
| Summerside public schools | 3 | 11 | 312 | 215 | 527 | 302 |
| Total | 141 | 162 | 4,006 | 3,293 | 7,299 | 4,072 |
| <i>King's.</i> | | | | | | |
| Primary schools | 112 | 112 | 2,448 | 2,147 | 4,595 | 2,407 |
| Advanced graded schools | 6 | 12 | 269 | 227 | 496 | 273 |
| First class schools | 2 | 8 | 214 | 170 | 384 | 225 |
| Total | 120 | 132 | 2,931 | 2,544 | 5,475 | 2,906 |
| <i>Totals.</i> | | | | | | |
| Primary schools | 386 | 386 | 9,025 | 7,689 | 16,714 | 8,909 |
| Advanced graded schools | 32 | 63 | 1,428 | 1,172 | 2,600 | 1,444 |
| First class schools | 12 | 30 | 711 | 577 | 1,288 | 776 |
| Charlottetown and Summer- side public schools | 6 | 40 | 1,143 | 758 | 1,901 | 1,364 |
| Grand total | 436 | 519 | 12,307 | 10,196 | 22,503 | 12,493 |

19. The educational system of the North-West Territories is under control of a Board of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and composed of eight members, five Protestant and three Roman Catholic, of which the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Gary is at present the chairman. Board of Education, N. W. T.

20. No school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 square miles, nor shall it contain less than four resident heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10, i.e., children between the ages of 5 and 20. School districts.

21. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour, if desired. Religious instruction.

22. In 1885 there were 59 organized school districts in the Territories, and in 1891 there were 251, viz., 208 Protestant and 43 Roman Catholic schools. Number of schools.

23. The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years :— Increase in number of schools.

| | Schools in operation. | Teachers. | Pupils. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1887, June 30..... | 111 | 125 | 3,144 |
| 1891 do | 213 | 246 | 5,834 |

24. The average salary paid in all-year schools was \$645.96 to males, and \$561.96 to females, and in summer schools \$478.68 to males, and \$454.80 to females. Average salaries.

25. Union or high schools have been opened at Regina, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Lacombe (B.C.), Prince Albert and Calgary. At the last examinations in June, 1891, 115 pupils attended. The school expenditure was, in 1891, \$129,042, inclusive of the expenses of the Board of Education and school inspectors. High schools, N. W. T. Expenditure.

26. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables :— Summary of educational statistics.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

| PROVINCES. | Year ended | Number of Pupils. | Average Attendance. | Number of Teachers. | Expenditure. | Percentage of Attendance. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | * | |
| Ontario | Dec. 31, '89. | 520,827 | 264,750 | 8,418 | 5,145,370 | 50.83 |
| Quebec | June 30, '89. | 262,844 | 199,631 | 8,170 | 3,004,353 | 73.96 |
| Nova Scotia | Oct. 31, '90. | 103,597 | 50,424 | 2,251 | 709,312 | 48.67 |
| New Brunswick .. | Dec. 31, '90. | 63,523 | 33,682 | 1,694 | 415,550 | 51.40 |
| Manitoba | do 31, '90. | 23,256 | 11,637 | 840 | 388,981 | 50.00 |
| British Columbia.. | June 30, '90. | 8,042 | 4,333 | 161 | 158,061 | 53.88 |
| P. E. Island..... | do 30, '90. | 22,503 | 12,493 | 519 | 151,237 | 55.32 |
| The Territories... | do 30, '91. | 5,834 | 3,539 | 246 | 129,042 | 61.03 |
| Total ..... | ..... | 1,012,426 | 580,479 | 22,229 | 10,101,908 | 54.66 |

It will be seen that the total number of pupils at the public, high and model schools amounted to 1,012,426.

Difference
in dates of
provincial
reports.

627. Owing to the fact that the various provinces issue their reports at different periods, as appears in the above table, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date; but as it is intended in future issues to keep to the same periods as those given above, the figures will, in a very short time, be as valuable for comparison.

| Name. | Date of Founda- tion. | Endow- ment. | Value of Property Owned. | Income. | Number of Stu- dents. |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Universities.</i> | | | | | |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| University of King's College, Wind- sor, N.S. | 1789 | 155,000 | 250,000 | 9,000 | 18 |
| University of New Brunswick, Freder- icton, N.B. | 1806 | *8,844 | ..... | 10,000 | 60 |
| McGill University, Montreal, Que. | 1813 | 842,418 | 400,960 | 90,000 | 650 |
| Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S. | 1821 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 |
| University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. | 1827 | 1,042,000 | 1,800,000 | 85,000 | 800 |
| Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont. | 1836 | 150,000 | 75,000 | ..... | 666 |
| University of Acadia College, Wolf- ville, N.S. | 1838 | 100,000 | 100,000 | ..... | 120 |
| University of Queen's College, King- ston, Ont. | 1841 | 400,000 | 125,000 | 40,000 | 425 |
| University of Bishop's College, Len- noxville, Que. | 1843 | 37,400 | 162,600 | ..... | 32 |
| University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. | 1848 | ..... | ..... | 46,000 | 398 |
| University of Trinity College, Toronto | 1852 | 750,000 | ..... | 30,000 | 399 |
| Laval University, Quebec | 1852 | ..... | 1,000,000 | ..... | 550 |
| University of Mount Allison College, N.B. | 1862 | 120,000 | 110,000 | ..... | 275 |
| University of Manitoba, Winnipeg... | 1877 | 80,000 | ..... | ..... | 102 |
| <i>Colleges.</i> | | | | | |
| Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. | 1852 | ..... | ..... | ..... | * 120 |
| St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. | 1845 | 200,000 | 470,000 | 16,500 | 116 |
| St. Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont. | 1856 | ..... | 110,000 | 17,000 | 135 |
| Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. | 1868 | 160,000 | 225,000 | 12,600 | 84 |
| do do Winnipeg, Man. | 1870 | 15,000 | 50,000 | 15,000 | 87 |
| do do Halifax, N.S. | ..... | 120,000 | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| Mary Queen of Heaven College, Montreal | 1873 | 52,000 | 50,000 | 6,000 | 41 |
| Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man. | 1888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| John's College do | ..... | ..... | 60,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Boniface College do | 1820 | ..... | 50,000 | 12,000 | 105 |
| Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont. | ..... | 160,000 | 200,000 | 25,000 | 100 |
| St. Catharines College, Toronto, Ont. | ..... | 63,290 | 65,000 | 10,000 | 40 |
| <i>Ladies' Colleges.</i> | | | | | |
| Mary Queen of Heaven Ladies' Col., Hamilton, Ont. | 1860 | ..... | 80,000 | 17,000 | 144 |
| St. Catharines do London | 1869 | ..... | 80,000 | 30,000 | 100 |
| St. Brantford do Brantford " | 1874 | ..... | 60,000 | 20,000 | 79 to 140 |
| St. Ontario do Whitby " | 1874 | ..... | 80,000 | 23,500 | 175 |
| St. Denison do Oshawa " | 1876 | ..... | 55,000 | 14,000 | 138 |
| St. Alma do St. Thomas " | 1878 | ..... | 110,000 | 24,000 | 225 |
| <i>Agricultural Colleges, &c.</i> | | | | | |
| Ontario Agricultural Col., Guelph, Ont. | 1874 | ..... | 340,000 | +18,564 | 135 |
| Provincial School of Agric., Truro, N.S. | 1884 | ..... | ..... | +1,967 | 25 |
| School of Practical Science, Tor., Ont. | 1877 | *8,800 | ..... | ..... | 71 |

* Government grant.

† Government expenditure.

LAW AND CRIME.

Appoint-
ment of
judges in
Canada.

629. By the British North America Act it is provided that Governor General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform.

The Su-
preme
Court.

630. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and five puisné judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz. : in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada.

The
Exchequer
Court.

631. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, must reside in, or within five miles of, Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or recovery sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which recovery is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada.

The supe-
rior
courts.

632. The superior courts of the several provinces are constituted as follows : Ontario—The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz. : The Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions, presided over by a Chief Justice and two judges, and the Chancery division, presided over by a Chancellor and three judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisné judges, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-six puisné judges whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisné judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice and three puisné judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisné judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the Northwest Territories there are five puisné judges of the Supreme Court. There are also vice-admiralty courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and

unswick and Prince Edward Island, and a maritime court in Ontario.

33. There are also county courts, with variously limited jurisdiction, in all the provinces, but not in the North-West Territories. County courts. Justice magistrates and justices of the peace, of whom there is an ample supply in each province, are appointed by the Provincial Governments. Magistrates.

34. There are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ont., St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que., Dorchester, N.B., Albany Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C., and the total convict population of Canada (that is the total number confined in above penitentiaries) on 30th June, 1890, was 1,251, as compared with 1,195 on the same date in 1889, being an increase of 56. The portion of convicts per 1,000 of the population during the last six years has been as follows:—

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1885..... | One in 4,080 persons. |
| 1886..... | " 3,822 " |
| 1887..... | " 3,900 " |
| 1888..... | " 4,282 " |
| 1889..... | " 3,963 " |
| 1890..... | " 3,828 " |
| Average..... | " <u>3,996</u> " |

Though the proportion in the last two years has been slightly below the average of six years, still it will be seen that, taken as a whole, the figures have not varied very much, and that though there has not been any marked increase in crime, yet the proportion of convicts has increased just about *pro rata* with the population, the opinion of the Director of Penitentiaries to the contrary notwithstanding (Report Minister of Justice, 1890, p. xi). The number of convicts received during the year was 431, being 3 less than in 1889. The convicts comprised 1,229 males and 22 females, 21 of the latter being confined at Kingston and 1 in British Columbia. No woman has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence in Manitoba.

35. The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries as follows:—

| | Number. | Daily average. |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Kingston..... | 586 | 577 |
| St. Vincent de Paul..... | 342 | 337 |
| Dorchester..... | 174 | 173 |
| Manitoba..... | 73 | 69½ |
| British Columbia..... | 76 | 86½ |
| | <u>1,251</u> | <u>1,242½</u> |

Value of
buildings,
etc.

636. The value of the buildings and stock, &c., on hand on 30th June, 1890, of the several penitentiaries, together with the revenue and expenditure of each during the year then closed, are given below. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources.

| PENITENTIARIES. | Value of Buildings, Stock, &c. | Revenue. | Expenditure |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Kingston | 948,486 | 2,682 | 136,877 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 803,784 | 1,239 | 82,866 |
| Dorchester | 414,332 | 4,641 | 44,116 |
| Manitoba | 342,976 | 4,706 | 51,305 |
| British Columbia | 327,139 | 653 | 41,736 |
| | 2,838,717 | 13,921 | 356,930 |

Cost of
prisoners.

637. After deducting the revenue, the net expenditure is found to have been \$342,999, an increase of \$23,823 over the preceding year. Assuming that the number 1,242 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost *per capita* will have been \$276.17, as compared with \$281.21 in 1889, a decrease of \$5.04 per head. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is taken into account, the cost *per capita* would appear to be reduced to \$174, as compared with \$161.85 in 1889.

Punish-
ments
awarded.

638. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITENTIARIES, 1890.

| PENITENTIARY. | Deprived of Tobacco. | Dark Cells. | Solitary Cells. | Flogged. | Lost Remission. | Other Punish- ments. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Kingston | 3 | 180 | 5 | 1 | 103 | 29 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 9 | 205 | 1 | 3 | 130 | 1,127 |
| Dorchester | 12 | 54 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 165 |
| Manitoba ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 107 |
| British Columbia | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 55 |
| Total | 28 | 439 | 6 | 5 | 294 | 1,483 |

"Other Punishments" include irons, bread and water, hard bed, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. There was a decrease of nine in the total number of punishments as compared with 1889.

639. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the penitentiaries in the years 1889 and 1890, and the sex of the offenders :—

Offences of prisoners, 1889 and 1890.

| OFFENCES. | 1889. | | | 1890. | | |
|---|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Murder and attempt at..... | 8 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Manslaughter..... | 20 | 1 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Rape and other sexual offences..... | 15 | ..... | 15 | 26 | ..... | 26 |
| Bigamy..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm..... | 21 | 2 | 23 | 15 | ..... | 15 |
| Assault..... | 14 | 1 | 15 | 14 | ..... | 14 |
| Burglary and robbery with violence..... | 92 | ..... | 92 | 131 | ..... | 131 |
| Horse, cattle and sheep stealing..... | 18 | ..... | 18 | 19 | ..... | 19 |
| Other offences against property..... | 185 | 1 | 186 | 163 | 10 | 173 |
| Forgery and offences against currency..... | 22 | ..... | 22 | 15 | ..... | 15 |
| Arson..... | 11 | ..... | 11 | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Other felonies and misdemeanours..... | 15 | 1 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Total..... | 424 | 9 | 433 | 422 | 13 | 435 |

640. Particulars of all persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1889 and 1890 are given in the next table :—

Particulars of convicts, 1889 and 1890.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DURING THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

| DESCRIPTION. | 1889. | | | 1890. | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| White..... | 402 | 9 | 411 | 411 | 13 | 424 |
| Coloured..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indian..... | 16 | ..... | 6 | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Chinese..... | 15 | ..... | 15 | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| Married..... | 119 | 7 | 126 | 114 | 6 | 120 |
| Single..... | 292 | 1 | 293 | 294 | 7 | 301 |
| Widowed..... | 6 | ..... | 6 | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Not given..... | 47 | 1 | 48 | 19 | ..... | 19 |
| Under 20 years..... | 67 | ..... | 67 | 58 | 2 | 60 |
| From 20 to 30 years..... | 187 | 2 | 189 | 197 | 2 | 199 |
| " 30 to 40 "..... | 65 | 3 | 68 | 61 | 3 | 64 |
| " 40 to 50 "..... | 36 | 2 | 38 | 34 | 3 | 37 |
| " 50 to 60 "..... | 17 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Over 60 years..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| Not given..... | 47 | 1 | 48 | 58 | ..... | 58 |

* Including 2 half-breeds.

† Including 3 half-breeds.

**PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES
DURING THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.**

| DESCRIPTION. | 1889. | | | 1890. | | |
|----------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Cannot read..... | 67 | 3 | 70 | 52 | 5 | 57 |
| Read only..... | 19 | | 19 | 9 | | 9 |
| Read and write..... | 223 | 3 | 226 | 238 | 6 | 244 |
| Not given..... | 115 | 3 | 118 | 123 | 2 | 125 |
| England..... | 35 | | 35 | 50 | | 50 |
| Scotland..... | 9 | | 9 | 8 | | 8 |
| Ireland..... | 30 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 1 | 29 |
| United States..... | 50 | | 50 | 37 | | 37 |
| Canada..... | 262 | 7 | 269 | 257 | 12 | 269 |
| Germany..... | 2 | | 2 | 7 | | 7 |
| France..... | 2 | | 2 | 7 | | 7 |
| Italy..... | 2 | | 2 | 4 | | 4 |
| Newfoundland..... | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | 5 |
| China..... | 15 | | 15 | 5 | | 5 |
| Japan..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Spain..... | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Other countries..... | 14 | | 14 | 8 | | 8 |
| Commercial..... | 35 | | 35 | 51 | | 51 |
| Agricultural..... | 14 | | 14 | 20 | | 20 |
| Industrial..... | 122 | | 122 | 108 | | 108 |
| Professional..... | 6 | | 6 | 16 | | 16 |
| Domestic..... | 15 | 1 | 16 | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| Labourers..... | 135 | | 135 | 124 | | 124 |
| Not given..... | 97 | 8 | 105 | 79 | 12 | 91 |

The proportion of women to the total number of persons admitted in 1887 was 1.24 per cent, in 1888 4.66 per cent, in 1889 2.08 per cent, and in 1890 2.99 per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age was slightly lower than during the two preceding years, having been 13.79 per cent, as compared with 15.47 per cent and 15.04 per cent in 1889 and 1888 respectively. The number of Canadians only varies slightly, but the tendency is apparently to decrease, the figures for the last three years having been 64.34 per cent, 62.12 per cent and 61.84 per cent; and as the number of criminals is keeping pace with the increase of population, it would seem that the criminal classes receive more recruits from strangers coming into the country than from native-born Canadians.

Number of 641. The number of deaths during the year was 10, which, considering the physical condition of many of the prisoners, is decidedly a low average. There were also 10 escapes from the various penitentiaries during the year.

642. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who received sentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tables, which include the above, are compiled from the criminal statistics collected by the Dominion Government, which embrace all classes of offence. The Act authorizing their collection came into operation in 1876, and the results at first were meagre. The returns, however, are now much more accurate and complete, though still some considerable distance from perfection. Extreme accuracy is most desirable, for statistics of crime, when they can be depended on, are not only valuable indications of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value, owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it may be that the provinces supplying the fullest particulars will appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient.

The criminal statistics.

643. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :—

Classification of offences.

- Class I. Offences against the person.
 II. Offences against property, with violence.
 III. Offences against property, without violence.
 IV. Malicious offences against property.
 V. Forgery, and offences against the currency.
 VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.
 Manslaughter.
 Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.
 Rape and other offences against females.
 Unnatural offences.
 Bigamy.
 Abduction.
 Assault, aggravated and common.
 Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.
 Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
 Other offences against property, with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.
 Larceny.
 Embezzlement.
 Felonious receiving.
 Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other Acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.
Other offences not included in the above classes.

644. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1886 to 1890 :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1886 TO 1890.

| OFFENCES. | Convictions for the Year ended 30th September. | | | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| I. Offences against the person. | 5,202 | 4,902 | 4,790 | 5,284 | 5,093 |
| II. do property, with violence | 255 | 208 | 225 | 283 | 276 |
| III. do property, without violence | 3,178 | 2,784 | 3,437 | 3,774 | 3,614 |
| IV. Malicious offences against property. | 269 | 176 | 332 | 236 | 247 |
| V. Forgery and offences against the currency. | 43 | 43 | 45 | 41 | 46 |
| VI. Other offences, not included in the above classes. | 24,927 | 26,340 | 28,820 | 28,813 | 29,204 |
| Total. | 33,874 | 34,453 | 37,649 | 38,431 | 38,540 |

645. The number of convictions was larger by 109 than in 1889, and was larger indeed than in any year since the collection of these statistics was begun ; but, as has been already mentioned, the increase in the figures does not at present necessarily mean a corresponding increase in crime (though with a growing population the number of offences must be expected to increase), but is largely owing to greater accuracy and completeness in the returns. According to the figures there was a decrease in the number of all the more serious offences, the increase being confined to offences in Class VI, which includes minor offences.

646. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same

different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar crimes a number of persons are convicted several times every year. Those convicted of indictable offences, 205 were convicted twice and more than twice. Similar particulars for summary convictions are available. In the city of Montreal, however, in 1890, out of 3,531 persons committed, 324 were committed twice, 89 three times, 37 four times, 12 five times, 6 six times, 1 seven times and 1 ten times, thus giving the actual number of criminals to 2,927.

7. Out of the total number of convictions, 3,934 were for indictable offences, being 274 less than in 1888, there having been a decrease in every province, with the exception of British Columbia. In proportion to population, the number of convictions was one in every 1,219 persons, and of offences charged one in every 821 persons. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,819, so that 67·6 per cent were convicted; the proportion in 1889 was 66·6 per cent. The number of summary convictions was 34,606, as compared with 33,313 in 1889, an increase of 383, and in proportion to population one in 138 persons. The following were the number of persons charged, and the number and proportions of convictions to charges, relating to the several classes of offences:—

Convictions for indictable offences.

| OFFENCES. | Number of Persons Charged. | Number of Convictions. | Proportion of Convictions to Charges. |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Offences against the person..... | 1,338 | 881 | 65·8 |
| do property, with violence..... | 467 | 276 | 67·8 |
| do do without do..... | 3,576 | 2,432 | 68·0 |
| Felicitious offences against property..... | 106 | 59 | 55·6 |
| Forgery and offences against the currency..... | 72 | 46 | 63·8 |
| Other offences not included in the above classes..... | 320 | 240 | 75·0 |
| Total..... | 5,819 | 3,934 | 67·6 |

There was a decrease in the number of persons charged, as compared with 1889, of 495, and in the number of convictions of 274, the proportion of convictions to charges being, however, 1 per cent higher than in 1889.

8. The number of individuals convicted was 3,531, as compared with 3,673 in 1889, being a decrease of 142. In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals.

Number of individual criminals.

Sex and residence of criminals, 1890.

649. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in the year 1890:—

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1890.

| OFFENCES. | SEX. | | RESIDENCE. | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| | Males. | Females | Cities and Towns. | Rural Districts. | Not given. |
| Class I..... | 839 | 42 | 685 | 195 | 1 |
| II..... | 273 | 3 | 223 | 53 | ..... |
| III..... | 2,255 | 177 | 2,000 | 403 | 29 |
| IV..... | 57 | 2 | 32 | 26 | 1 |
| V..... | 44 | 2 | 36 | 10 | ..... |
| VI..... | 146 | 94 | 199 | 30 | 11 |
| Total..... | 3,614 | 320 | 3,175 | 717 | 42 |

Convictions of females.

650. The proportions of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was, in 1886, 8·6 per cent; in 1887, 8·3 per cent; in 1888, 11·2 per cent; in 1889, 7·8 per cent; and in 1890, 8·1 per cent, and the proportion per 100 convictions of males in the same years was 10·5 per cent, 9·0 per cent, 12·7 per cent, 8·5 per cent, and 8·8 per cent, respectively. No female has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence in Manitoba, and only one in British Columbia.

Proportion of criminals, urban and rural.

651. It is invariably found in these days that cities and towns have an increasing tendency to attract population, and the proportion of convictions among the urban population is consequently on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the years 1886 to 1890, inclusive, respectively: in cities and towns, 76·77 per cent, 79·34 per cent, 82·38 per cent, 81·84 per cent, and 80·70 per cent; in rural districts, 22·50 per cent, 19·52 per cent, 15·71 per cent, 17·75 and 18·22 per cent of the total number of convictions, so that there was a small increase in the number of convictions in rural districts in the last two years.

Age and education of criminals, 1890.

652. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each province in 1890, together with the ages and educational status of the convicted.

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, &c., 1890.

| PROVINCES. | Convictions. | EDUCATIONAL STATUS. | | | | AGES. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | Superior. | Elementary. | Unable either to read or write. | Not given. | Under 16 years. | | 16 years and under 21. | | 21 years and under 40. | | 40 years and over. | | Not given. | |
| | | | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Ontario..... | 2,123 | 12 | 1,768 | 292 | 51 | 350 | 14 | 438 | 32 | 848 | 57 | 313 | 32 | 36 | 3 |
| Quebec..... | 1,220 | 9 | 871 | 282 | 58 | 171 | 11 | 179 | 22 | 635 | 51 | 99 | 13 | 35 | 4 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 126 | ..... | 90 | 9 | 27 | 15 | ..... | 13 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 28 | 4 |
| N. Brunswick..... | 79 | 2 | 57 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 31 | 5 | 13 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba..... | 91 | 2 | 82 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 13 | ..... | 57 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| B. Columbia..... | 183 | ..... | 112 | 12 | 59 | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 46 | 42 | 10 | ..... | 65 | 11 |
| P. E. Island..... | 20 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 10 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Territories..... | 92 | ..... | 28 | 13 | 51 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 48 | ..... |
| Total..... | 3,934 | 25 | 3,028 | 627 | 254 | 566 | 28 | 670 | 59 | 1,696 | 158 | 467 | 53 | 215 | 22 |

653. The steady decrease which was apparent during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 in the number convicted who could neither read or write has ceased, as in 1886 the proportion of these to the total number was 9·60 per cent; but in 1887 it rose to 15·24 per cent, in 1888 to 14·81 per cent, in 1889 to 14·92 per cent, and in 1890 to 15·93 per cent. When the superior educational advantages that prevail in Canada are considered, there can be little doubt that increased care in supplying particulars is the real cause of this increase. As regards ages, the proportions of those convicted were as follow :—

| | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Percent. | Percent. | Percent. | Percent. | Percent. |
| Under 16 years..... | 11·00 | 12·84 | 16·06 | 16·32 | 15·10 |
| 16 years and under 21... | 16·64 | 16·78 | 18·55 | 18·42 | 18·53 |
| 21 years and under 40... | 50·66 | 48·93 | 46·22 | 48·19 | 47·13 |
| 40 years and over..... | 17·92 | 18·26 | 13·69 | 11·83 | 13·22 |

The above figures would seem to indicate an increase in youthful depravity which is not encouraging, more especially as the increase is corroborated by the figures for 1884 and 1885, which were 10·13 per cent and 10·24 per cent, respectively. This increase is probably due to the rapid growth of population in our larger cities, where force of example and association have more powerful influence for evil than in rural districts. Out of 594 young criminals under 16 years of age, 28 of whom were girls, convicted of indictable offences, 486, or 82 per cent, were charged with larceny. Of the latter number 24 were girls.

Religions of criminals, 1890. 654. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indictable offences in 1890:—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1890.

| OFFENCES. | Baptists | Roman Catholics. | Church of England. | Methodists. | Presbyterians. | Protestants. | Other Denominations. | Not given. |
|--------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|
| Class I..... | 23 | 437 | 143 | 81 | 68 | 54 | 23 | 32 |
| II..... | 7 | 140 | 51 | 30 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| III..... | 62 | 1,194 | 406 | 272 | 153 | 140 | 55 | 150 |
| IV..... | | 15 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 17 |
| V..... | 1 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| VI..... | 7 | 100 | 21 | 20 | 14 | 24 | 8 | 46 |
| Total..... | 100 | 1,896 | 638 | 419 | 270 | 235 | 98 | 278 |

Proportions of principal religions.

655. The following were the proportions of those convicted belonging to the four leading religious denominations in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890:—

| | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Roman Catholic.... | 44·17 | 47·00 | 48·22 | 49·00 | 48·20 |
| Church of England.. | 15·81 | 16·05 | 17·00 | 16·63 | 16·22 |
| Methodist..... | 9·88 | 12·20 | 10·06 | 10·31 | 10·65 |
| Presbyterian..... | 8·00 | 7·13 | 7·76 | 6·65 | 6·86 |

656.

The distributions of those convicted are given in the following

It will be seen from the following percentages that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States:—

| | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Canada..... | 65·37 | 69·50 | 68·14 | 70·55 | 68·15 |
| United Kingdom... | 20·77 | 18·48 | 19·85 | 16·80 | 18·56 |
| United States ... | 6·61 | 5·60 | 5·63 | 5·70 | 5·85 |
| | 92·75 | 93·58 | 93·62 | 93·05 | 92·56 |

The proportions have not varied much during the four years, except that there has been on the whole a decrease of offenders born in the United Kingdom.

657. The occupations of those convicted are given below:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1890.

Occupations of criminals, 1890.

| OFFENCES. | OCCUPATIONS. | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| | Agricultural. | Commercial. | Domestic. | Industrial. | Professional. | Labourers. | Not given. |
| Class I..... | 67 | 105 | 35 | 168 | 19 | 379 | 108 |
| " II..... | 8 | 13 | 7 | 49 | 5 | 122 | 72 |
| " III..... | 70 | 200 | 162 | 367 | 41 | 916 | 676 |
| " IV..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 25 | 20 |
| " V..... | 4 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| " VI..... | 10 | 29 | 6 | 15 | ..... | 50 | 130 |
| Total | 163 | 367 | 212 | 610 | 72 | 1,501 | 1,009 |

The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the last five years:—

| | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Labourers.. | 44 per cent. | 44 per cent. | 38 per cent. | 38 per cent. | 38 per cent. |
| Industrial.. | 15 " " | 15 " " | 12 " " | 13 " " | 15 " " |
| Commercial | 8 " " | 8 " " | 9 " " | 10 " " | 9 " " |

In the five years above named no less than 24 per cent of the total number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, showing the very unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns. Imperfect returns.

658. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1890 were as follows:— Sentences passed, 1890.

| | Number. |
|---|---------|
| Death..... | 8 |
| Penitentiary, two years and under five..... | 284 |
| " five years and over..... | 124 |
| " life..... | 2 |
| Gaol, with option of a fine..... | 568 |
| " under one year..... | 1,927 |
| " one year and over .. | 215 |
| Sent to reformatories..... | 204 |
| Sentences deferred .. | 541 |
| Various sentences .. | 61 |
| Total convictions..... | 3,934 |

Persons
charged
with
murder,
1890.

659. There were 26 persons charged with murder during 1890, 17 of whom were acquitted. One was confined in a lunatic asylum and eight sentenced to death. Of the eight condemned to die, five came from rural and three from urban districts; three were married, two widowed and two single, particulars of one not given; four were born in the United Kingdom, three in Canada and one in the United States; four professed the religion of Church of England, one was a Baptist, one a Roman Catholic and two Protestants generally.

Persons
executed,
1867-1888.

660. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1888, there were 78 persons executed in Canada, and the following table gives all the available particulars concerning them:—

PERSONS EXECUTED IN CANADA, 1867-1888.

| RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION AND SEX. | 1867 to 1888. | BIRTHPLACE, RELIGION, &c. | 1867 to 1888. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Total number executed..... | 78 | Birthplace— <i>Con.</i> | |
| Residence— | | France..... | 1 |
| Cities and towns..... | 32 | Germany..... | 2 |
| Rural districts..... | 46 | China..... | 3 |
| Occupation— | | United States..... | 2 |
| Agricultural..... | 11 | Not given..... | 10 |
| Commercial..... | 1 | Religion— | |
| Industrial..... | 5 | Roman Catholic..... | 13 |
| Labourers..... | 16 | Protestant..... | 5 |
| Professional..... | 2 | Not given..... | 60 |
| Not given..... | 43 | Conjugal state— | |
| Sex— | | Married..... | 33 |
| Male..... | 77 | Single..... | 12 |
| Female..... | 1 | Widowed..... | 2 |
| Birthplace— | | Not given..... | 31 |
| Canada..... | 55 | Offence— | |
| England..... | 3 | Murder..... | 17 |
| Ireland..... | 1 | High treason..... | 1 |
| Scotland..... | 1 | | |

Of the above number 15 were Indians executed in the North-West Territories and British Columbia. The largest number executed in

any one year was 12, in 1885, the year of the North-West rebellion. There were no executions in 1871 and 1875.

661. The persons executed between the 30th June, 1888, and the 31st December, 1891, have numbered 15, making a total of 93 persons executed since Confederation. Full particulars, however, are not available concerning those executed since 30th June, 1888.

Persons
executed,
1888-1891.

662. In 1890 there were 34,606 summary convictions, of which 31,417 were commitments to gaol with the option of a fine, and 1,773 without that option. The proportion of convictions per 1,000 of population remains low, and compares very favourably with other countries, as for the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 it was 6.33, 6.40, 6.82, 6.74 and 7.16 respectively.

Summary
convic-
tions.

663. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, the following figures will show the proportion per 1,000 of population of those committed and of those convicted during the last five years.

Propor-
tion of
commit-
ments per
1,000 of po-
pulation.

| | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Commitments | 1.14 | 0.97 | 1.18 | 1.24 | 1.20 |
| Convictions | 0.73 | 0.66 | 0.75 | 0.83 | 0.81 |

664. In England and Wales in 1890 the commitments per 1,000 were 0.41, and convictions 0.32; and in the United Kingdom in the same year they were respectively 0.43 and 0.33 per 1,000.

Commit-
ments in
England
and Wales

665. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each province in 1890, according to the returns:—

Convic-
tions by
provinces,
1890.

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1890—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

| OFFENCES. | Onta- rio. | Que- bec. | Nova Scotia | New Brun- swick. | Mani- toba. | Brit- ish Col- umbia | P. E. Island | The Terri- tories. | Can- ada. |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter... | 16 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 28 |
| Rape and other offences against females..... | 46 | 42 | 7 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 104 |
| Other offences against the person..... | 417 | 260 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 10 | 747 |
| Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking..... | 171 | 70 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 276 |
| Horse, cattle and sheep stealing..... | 20 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 33 |
| Other offences against property..... | 1,363 | 779 | 83 | 43 | 73 | 52 | 13 | 63 | 2,469 |
| Other felonies and mis- demeanours..... | 36 | 22 | 9 | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 78 |
| Other minor offences.. | 54 | 39 | 1 | 11 | ..... | 91 | 2 | 1 | 199 |
| Total..... | 2,123 | 1,220 | 126 | 79 | 91 | 183 | 20 | 92 | 3,934 |

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34, 1890.

| OFFENCES. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick. | Manitoba. | British Columbia | P. E. Island | The Territories. | Canada. |
|---|----------|---------|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------|
| Various offences against the person... | 2,511 | 947 | 219 | 324 | 70 | 53 | 43 | 45 | 4,212 |
| Various offences against property... | 1,001 | 237 | 53 | 31 | 18 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 1,370 |
| Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences... | 9,113 | 3,898 | 439 | 602 | 328 | 364 | 122 | 113 | 14,579 |
| Drunkenness... | 6,553 | 3,999 | 642 | 1,561 | 486 | 469 | 287 | 48 | 14,045 |
| Total... | 19,178 | 9,081 | 1,353 | 2,518 | 902 | 898 | 457 | 219 | 34,696 |
| Grand Total... | 21,301 | 10,301 | 1,479 | 2,597 | 993 | 1,081 | 477 | 311 | 38,540 |

Convictions for indictable offences, 1886-1890.

666. The proportions of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each province, in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, was as follow:—

| | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ontario..... | 1'00 | '89 | 1'04 | 1'11 | 1'01 |
| Quebec..... | '60 | '71 | '83 | '93 | '83 |
| Nova Scotia..... | '23 | '38 | '18 | '29 | '28 |
| New Brunswick..... | '20 | '17 | '22 | '25 | '26 |
| Manitoba..... | '70 | '59 | '53 | '68 | '62 |
| British Columbia..... | 2'46 | 1'31 | 1'26 | 1'76 | 2'07 |

| PROVINCES. | Proportion of Convictions. | PROVINCES. | Proportion of Convictions. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1889. | | 1890. |
| British Columbia..... | 1 in 226 | British Columbia..... | 1 in 188 |
| Manitoba..... | 1 in 231 | New Brunswick..... | 1 in 206 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1 in 232 | Ontario..... | 1 in 320 |
| Ontario..... | 1 in 294 | Manitoba..... | 1 in 323 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 in 330 | Quebec..... | 1 in 369 |
| Quebec..... | 1 in 429 | Prince Edward Island..... | 1 in 380 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1 in 683 | Nova Scotia..... | 1 in 702 |

The above proportions have been calculated on the ascertained population of 1891 and must not, therefore, be compared with figures given in previous issues. It will be seen that there was a considerable change in the interior of the table in 1890, but that British Columbia and Nova Scotia are at the top and bottom respectively in both tables. It is difficult to explain why Nova Scotia appears to be so much more temperate than any of the other provinces, as it is certainly not the province in which the smallest quantity of liquor, in proportion to population, is consumed, though it is not possible to get any accurate statistics of the liquor consumption by provinces, owing to a large quantity being consumed elsewhere than in the province in which duty was paid.

669. According to the returns of the Inland Revenue Department the average annual consumption of spirits, beer and wine combined, in the several provinces is as follows:—

Consumption of liquor, by provinces.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR (SPIRITS, WINE AND BEER) PER HEAD.

| PROVINCES. | Gallons. |
|--|----------|
| British Columbia..... | 6 564 |
| Ontario..... | 4 786 |
| Quebec..... | 3 610 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories..... | 2 489 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1 705 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1 500 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 942 |

These figures, however, are open to the objection above noted.

670. The following table gives the total number of convictions of *all* kinds in the several provinces in the years 1886 to 1890, together with the kind of sentence imposed :—

| PROVINCES. | Year ended 30th Sept. | Total Convictions. | SENTENCES. | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Committed to | | | Death | Var- ious Sen- tences |
| | | | Peni- ten- tiary. | Gao- l or Fined. | Refor- ma- tories. | | |
| Ontario | 1886 | 19,174 | 227 | 18,339 | 79 | 2 | 127 |
| | 1887 | 20,630 | 148 | 20,005 | 91 | 1 | 385 |
| | 1888 | 23,017 | 158 | 22,148 | 128 | 2 | 581 |
| | 1889 | 22,527 | 186 | 21,447 | 122 | 2 | 770 |
| | 1890 | 21,301 | 173 | 20,171 | 89 | 5 | 853 |
| Quebec | 1886 | 7,854 | 135 | 7,190 | 72 | ..... | 457 |
| | 1887 | 8,527 | 101 | 7,909 | 69 | ..... | 448 |
| | 1888 | 9,190 | 110 | 8,415 | 83 | ..... | 582 |
| | 1889 | 9,521 | 140 | 8,583 | 129 | 1 | 658 |
| | 1890 | 10,301 | 110 | 9,158 | 107 | 2 | 924 |
| Nova Scotia | 1886 | 1,542 | 24 | 1,402 | 2 | ..... | 114 |
| | 1887 | 1,266 | 34 | 1,138 | 7 | 1 | 86 |
| | 1888 | 1,203 | 22 | 1,151 | 5 | 1 | 24 |
| | 1889 | 1,373 | 40 | 1,229 | 20 | 1 | 83 |
| | 1890 | 1,479 | 41 | 1,300 | 8 | ..... | 70 |
| New Brunswick | 1886 | 2,176 | 22 | 2,143 | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| | 1887 | 1,860 | 23 | 1,817 | ..... | ..... | 29 |
| | 1888 | 2,072 | 25 | 2,006 | ..... | ..... | 41 |
| | 1889 | 2,246 | 21 | 2,168 | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| | 1890 | 2,507 | 22 | 2,528 | ..... | ..... | 47 |
| | 1886 | 1,411 | 15 | 1,390 | ..... | ..... | 66 |

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA, 1891.

| PROVINCES. | Number of Gaols. | Date. | NUMBER CONFINED. | | Total. |
|------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|--------|
| | | | Males. | Females. | |
| | | 1891. | | | |
| ..... | *56 | Sept. 30 ... | 741 | 275 | 1,016 |
| ..... | 24 | Dec. 31.... | 336 | 167 | 503 |
| ..... | 21 | June 30 ... | 142 | 22 | 164 |
| ..... | 10 | do 30.... | 35 | 1 | 36 |
| ..... | 3 | do 30.... | 165 | 31 | 196 |
| ..... | 15 | Oct. 31.... | | | 138 |
| ..... | 3 | June 30.... | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Total..... | 122 | ..... | 1,436 | 498 | 2,089 |

Including Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

Including Juvenile Reformatory, Victoria; no inmates. ‡ 1891.

Including 17, sex not given; total number confined during the year.

Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their co-operation. Five counties only in Nova Scotia and four in New Brunswick made no returns. If the above figures are taken in connection with the number of persons in the penitentiaries on 30th September 1891, viz., 1,249, it will be found that one person in every 1,447 population was in prison on that date.

There are 17 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of inmates, and the following table gives particulars of the number of deaths, &c. :—

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1890—INMATES AND DEATHS.

| PROVINCES. | Number of Asylums. | Year ended. | Number Treated during the Year. | | | Number of Deaths. | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates. |
|------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|--|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| | | 1890. | | | | | |
| ..... | 5 | Sept. 30 | 2,069 | 2,118 | 4,187 | 231 | 5.51 |
| ..... | 5 | Dec. 31 | 1,457 | 1,516 | 2,973 | 335 | 11.26 |
| ..... | 3 | do 31 | 268 | 231 | 499 | 27 | 4.49 |
| ..... | 1 | do 31 | 318 | 272 | 590 | 57 | 9.66 |
| ..... | 1 | do 31 | 94 | 46 | 140 | 8 | 5.71 |
| ..... | 1 | do 31 | 137 | 20 | 157 | 12 | 7.64 |
| ..... | 1 | do 31 | 89 | 93 | 182 | 11 | 6.04 |
| Total..... | 17 | ..... | 4,432 | 4,296 | 8,831 | 681 | 7.71 |

Including 163, sex not given.

In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of persons in the Halifax city asylum and poor-house.

Number of insane in Ontario. 673. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1890, there were 3,318 persons in the provincial asylums, and 19 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph: 32 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary and 76 insane persons in the common gaols, making a total of 3,757 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 454 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,211 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The number of insane in this province is steadily increasing.

Public charitable institutions. 674. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in 1890 :—

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1890.

| INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES. | Number of Institutions. | Males. | Females. | Number of Inmates. | Number of Deaths. | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number Treated. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| Ontario— | | | | | | |
| General hospitals..... | 21 | 5,082 | 4,105 | 9,187 | 660 | 7.18 |

Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the Province of Quebec, other than those given above.

675. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the several institutions in 1890, distinguishing between Government aid and other receipts:—

Receipts and expenditure of public charitable institutions, 1890.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1890.

| INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES. | RECEIPTS. | | EXPENDITURE. |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Government | Other Sources. | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ontario— | | | |
| General hospitals | 68,979 | 155,557 | 191,569 |
| Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville..... | 40,753 | | 40,753 |
| Blind institution, Brantford | 35,721 | | 34,714 |
| Houses of refuge..... | 40,656 | 116,090 | 121,708 |
| Orphan asylums | 16,638 | 119,957 | 116,114 |
| Asylums for the insane..... | 491,168 | 62,754 | 464,364 |
| Magdalen asylums | 1,240 | 21,394 | 24,722 |
| Quebec— | | | |
| * Deaf and dumb institution..... | 13,200 | | |
| * Blind institution, Montreal | 1,990 | | |
| Industrial and reformatory schools | | | †81,594 |
| Asylums for the insane..... | | | †252,223 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | |
| General hospital | 31,408 | 8,396 | 41,066 |
| Deaf and dumb institution..... | 6,290 | 3,499 | 8,705 |
| Infants' home | 800 | | |
| Blind institution..... | 4,421 | 1,900 | 6,208 |
| Asylums for the insane..... | 13,000 | 47,629 | 74,080 |
| Poor-houses | 1,989 | | |
| New Brunswick— | | | |
| Asylums for the insane | 39,139 | 6,160 | 50,746 |
| Deaf and dumb institution..... | 1,500 | 2,983 | 4,480 |
| General hospital | | 17,621 | 18,441 |
| Manitoba— | | | |
| General hospital | 16,025 | 14,495 | 25,716 |
| Asylum for the insane, Selkirk | | | †30,850 |
| Home for incurables | | 114 | †18,110 |
| Deaf and dumb institution..... | | 30 | †16,107 |
| Reformatory for boys | | | †19,830 |
| British Columbia— | | | |
| Asylum for the insane | 21,020 | 599 | 18,729 |
| Prince Edward Island— | | | |
| Asylum for the insane | 16,060 | 1,151 | 15,334 |
| Total | 861,997 | 580,429 | 1,676,163 |

* 1889. † Government expenditure.

The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some cases, municipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most cases, very small.

Government ex-
penditure.

676. The above figures show a Government expenditure of \$1,280,711, to which may be added the sum of \$44,206, given as Government aid in the Province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of \$1,324,917. It is probable that the Government aid actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

The
Canada
Tempe-
rance Act.

677. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election, only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order in Council may be issued bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that no person shall, within such county or city, "by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or "directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any device, sell or "barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, "give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of \$50; for the second offence, \$100; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Places in
which the
Act has
been sub-
mitted.

678. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the working of the Act, and no reliable statistics are available showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in districts for periods when the Act was and was not in force, and only by such means can the results be, even approximately, arrived at. The following particulars, however, of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force, will doubtless be interesting to some, as showing the movement of popular opinion regarding the Act:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
"CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE
1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

| PLACE. | VOTES POLLED. | | MAJORITY. | |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | For. | Against. | For. | Against. |
| 1878. | | | | |
| Fredericton (City), N.B. | 403 | 203 | 200 | |
| York, N.B. | 1,229 | 214 | 1,015 | |
| Prince, P.E.I. | 1,762 | 271 | 1,491 | |
| 1879. | | | | |
| Charlotte, N.B. | 867 | 149 | 718 | |
| Carleton, N.B. | 1,215 | 69 | 1,146 | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 837 | 253 | 584 | |
| Albert, N.B. | 718 | 114 | 604 | |
| King's, P.E.I. | 1,076 | 69 | 1,017 | |
| Lambton, Ont. | 2,567 | 2,352 | 215 | |
| King's, N.B. | 798 | 245 | 553 | |
| Queen's, N.B. | 315 | 181 | 134 | |
| Westmoreland, N.B. | 1,082 | 299 | 783 | |
| Megantic, Que. | 372 | 844 | | 472 |
| 1880. | | | | |
| Northumberland, N.B. | 875 | 673 | 202 | |
| Stanstead, Que. | 760 | 941 | | 181 |
| Queen's, P.E.I. | 1,317 | 99 | 1,218 | |
| Marquette, Man. | 612 | 195 | 417 | |
| Digby, N.S. | 944 | 42 | 902 | |
| 1881. | | | | |
| Queen's, N.S. | 763 | 82 | 681 | |
| Sanbury, N.B. | 176 | 41 | 135 | |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 807 | 154 | 653 | |
| Lisgar, Man. | 247 | 120 | 127 | |
| Hamilton (City), Ont. | 1,661 | 2,811 | | 1,150 |
| King's, N.S. | 1,478 | 108 | 1,370 | |
| Halton, Ont. | 1,483 | 1,402 | 81 | |
| Annapolis, N.S. | 1,111 | 114 | 990 | |
| Wentworth, Ont. | 1,611 | 2,209 | | 598 |
| Colchester, N.S. | 1,418 | 184 | 1,234 | |
| Cape Breton, N.S. | 739 | 216 | 523 | |
| Hants, N.S. | 1,082 | 92 | 990 | |
| Welland, Ont. | 1,610 | 2,378 | | 768 |
| Lambton, Ont. | 2,857 | 2,962 | | 106 |
| 1882. | | | | |
| Inverness, N.S. | 960 | 106 | 854 | |
| Pictou, N.S. | 1,555 | 453 | 1,102 | |
| St. John, N.B. | 1,074 | 1,076 | | 2 |
| Fredericton, N.B. | 293 | 252 | 41 | |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
"CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

| PLACE. | VOTES POLLED. | | MAJORITY. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | For. | Against. | For. | Against. |
| 1883. | | | | |
| Cumberland, N.S. | 1,560 | 262 | 1,298 | ..... |
| 1884. | | | | |
| Prince County, P.E.I. | 2,939 | 1,065 | 1,874 | ..... |
| Yarmouth, N.S. | 1,267 | 96 | 1,191 | ..... |
| Oxford, Ont. | 4,073 | 3,298 | 775 | ..... |
| Arthabaska, Que. | 1,487 | 235 | 1,252 | ..... |
| Westmoreland, N.B. | 1,774 | 1,701 | 73 | ..... |
| Halton, Ont. | 1,947 | 1,767 | 180 | ..... |
| Simcoe, Ont. | 5,712 | 4,529 | 1,183 | ..... |
| Stanstead, Que. | 1,300 | 975 | 325 | ..... |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 755 | 715 | 40 | ..... |
| Stormont and Dundas, Ont. | 4,590 | 2,884 | 1,706 | ..... |
| Peel, Ont. | 1,805 | 1,999 | ..... | 194 |
| Bruce, Ont. | 4,501 | 3,189 | 1,312 | ..... |
| Huron, Ont. | 5,957 | 4,304 | 1,653 | ..... |
| Dufferin, Ont. | 1,904 | 1,109 | 795 | ..... |
| Prince Edward, Ont. | 1,528 | 1,653 | ..... | 125 |
| York, N.B. | 1,178 | 655 | 523 | ..... |
| Renfrew, Ont. | 1,748 | 1,018 | 730 | ..... |
| Norfolk, Ont. | 2,781 | 1,694 | 1,087 | ..... |
| Compton, Que. | 1,132 | 1,620 | ..... | 488 |
| Brant, Ont. | 1,690 | 1,088 | 602 | ..... |
| Brantford (City), Ont. | 646 | 812 | ..... | 166 |
| Leeds and Grenville, Ont. | 5,058 | 4,384 | 674 | ..... |
| 1885. | | | | |
| Kent, Ont. | 4,368 | 1,975 | 2,393 | ..... |
| Lanark, Ont. | 2,433 | 2,027 | 406 | ..... |
| Lennox and Addington, Ont. | 2,047 | 2,011 | 36 | ..... |
| Brome, Que. | 1,224 | 739 | 485 | ..... |
| Guelph (City), Ont. | 694 | 526 | 168 | ..... |
| Carleton, Ont. | 2,440 | 1,747 | 693 | ..... |
| Northumberland and Durham, Ont. | 6,050 | 3,863 | 2,187 | ..... |
| Drummond, Que. | 1,190 | 170 | 1,020 | ..... |
| Elgin, Ont. | 3,335 | 1,479 | 1,856 | ..... |
| Lambton, Ont. | 4,465 | 1,546 | 2,919 | ..... |
| St. Thomas, Ont. | 754 | 743 | 11 | ..... |
| Missisquoi, Que. | 1,142 | 1,167 | ..... | 25 |
| Wellington, Ont. | 4,516 | 3,086 | 1,430 | ..... |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | 1,157 | 529 | 628 | ..... |
| Kingston (City), Ont. | 785 | 842 | ..... | 57 |
| Frontenac, Ont. | 1,334 | 693 | 641 | ..... |
| Lincoln, Ont. | 2,060 | 1,490 | 570 | ..... |
| Perth, Ont. | 3,368 | 3,536 | ..... | 168 |
| Middlesex, Ont. | 5,745 | 2,370 | 3,375 | ..... |
| Guysboro', N.S. | 463 | 31 | 432 | ..... |

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
"ADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

| PLACE. | VOTES POLLED. | | MAJORITY. | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | For. | Against. | For. | Against. |
| 1885. | | | | |
| Ont. | 2,369 | 2,376 | | 7 |
| id, Ont. | 1,755 | 2,063 | | 308 |
| Ont. | 3,412 | 2,061 | 1,351 | |
| Ont. | 2,467 | 1,502 | 965 | |
| ugh, Ont. | 1,915 | 1,597 | 408 | |
| on, N.B. | 298 | 285 | 13 | |
| il, Que. | 526 | 601 | | 75 |
| and Russell, Ont. | 1,536 | 3,131 | | 1,596 |
| 1886. | | | | |
| Que. | 533 | 935 | | 402 |
| (City), N.B. | 1,610 | 1,687 | | 77 |
| (County), N.B. | 467 | 424 | 43 | |
| N.B. | 667 | 520 | 147 | |
| 1887. | | | | |
| town, P.E.I. | 689 | 669 | 20 | |
| 1888. | | | | |
| ka, Que. | 230 | 455 | | 225 |
| nt. | 3,693 | 5,085 | | 1,392 |
| Ont. | 1,451 | 1,664 | | 213 |
| " | 1,853 | 2,050 | | 197 |
| " | 4,695 | 6,005 | | 1,310 |
| " | 2,082 | 2,804 | | 722 |
| " | 1,670 | 2,580 | | 910 |
| d, Que. | 1,231 | 721 | 510 | |
| l " | 1,187 | 1,329 | | 142 |
| Ont. | 3,894 | 6,996 | | 3,102 |
| and Dundas, Ont. | 3,155 | 5,298 | | 2,143 |
| eland, N.B. | 2,464 | 1,698 | 766 | |
| 1889. | | | | |
| nt. | 1,289 | 1,441 | | 152 |
| Ont. | 1,682 | 2,407 | | 725 |
| " | 547 | 1,770 | | 1,223 |
| c " | 1,177 | 1,690 | | 513 |
| " (City) | 480 | 929 | | 449 |
| " | 2,835 | 4,455 | | 1,620 |
| " | 2,044 | 3,374 | | 1,330 |
| x " | 2,992 | 5,530 | | 2,538 |
| " | 1,560 | 2,552 | | 992 |
| " | 1,538 | 3,460 | | 1,922 |
| nd, Que. | 739 | 600 | 139 | |
| Ont. | 2,866 | 3,787 | | 921 |
| " | 1,493 | 2,090 | | 597 |

680. The following statement shows the aggregate number of convictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the years named :—

| | Convictions. |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1884..... | 8,537 |
| 1885..... | 10,427 |
| 1886..... | 10,136 |
| 1887..... | 10,895 |
| 1888..... | 11,922 |
| 1889..... | 12,841 |
| 1890..... | 13,528 |

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

681. The business transacted by the Patent Office in 1891 was not so large as in the previous year, the receipts for fees showing a decrease of \$7,066 as compared with 1890, but an increase of \$75,909 over 1868.

682. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Applica- tions for Patents. | Patents. | Certifi- cates. | Totals. | Caveats | Assign- ments of Patents. | Fees received, including Designs and Trade Marks. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | \$ |
| 1868..... | 570 | 546 | ..... | 546 | ..... | 337 | 11,052 |
| 1869..... | 781 | 588 | ..... | 588 | *60 | 470 | 14,214 |
| 1870..... | 626 | 556 | ..... | 556 | 132 | 431 | 14,540 |
| 1871..... | 579 | 509 | ..... | 509 | 151 | 445 | 14,007 |
| 1872..... | 752 | 671 | ..... | 671 | 184 | 327 | 19,578 |
| 1873..... | 1,124 | 1,016 | 10 | 1,026 | 171 | 547 | 29,830 |
| 1874..... | 1,376 | 1,218 | 27 | 1,245 | 200 | 711 | 34,301 |
| 1875..... | 1,418 | 1,266 | 57 | 1,323 | 194 | 791 | 34,555 |
| 1876..... | 1,548 | 1,337 | 46 | 1,383 | 185 | 761 | 36,187 |
| 1877..... | 1,445 | 1,277 | 75 | 1,352 | 168 | 841 | 35,388 |
| 1878..... | 1,428 | 1,172 | 96 | 1,268 | 172 | 832 | 33,663 |
| 1879..... | 1,358 | 1,137 | 101 | 1,238 | 203 | 728 | 33,303 |
| 1880..... | 1,601 | 1,252 | 156 | 1,408 | 227 | 855 | 42,141 |
| 1881..... | 1,955 | 1,510 | 222 | 1,732 | 226 | 907 | 52,856 |
| 1882..... | 2,266 | 1,846 | 291 | 2,137 | 198 | 955 | 60,811 |
| 1883..... | 2,641 | 2,178 | 291 | 2,469 | 242 | 1,052 | 73,023 |
| 1884..... | 2,681 | 2,456 | 167 | 2,623 | 238 | 1,172 | 69,530 |
| 1885..... | 2,549 | 2,233 | 214 | 2,447 | 222 | 1,075 | 69,075 |
| 1886..... | 2,776 | 2,610 | 250 | 2,860 | 197 | 1,322 | 73,949 |
| 1887..... | 2,874 | 2,596 | 254 | 2,850 | 219 | 1,335 | 76,133 |
| 1888..... | 2,747 | 2,257 | 282 | 2,539 | 240 | 1,159 | 74,508 |
| 1889..... | 3,279 | 2,725 | 356 | 3,081 | 221 | 1,437 | 87,158 |
| 1890..... | 3,560 | 2,428 | 369 | 2,797 | 248 | 1,307 | 94,027 |
| 1891..... | 3,233 | 2,343 | 393 | 2,736 | 215 | 1,231 | 86,961 |
| Total..... | 45,167 | 37,727 | 3,657 | 41,384 | 4,513 | 21,028 | 1,170,886 |

* There were no caveats until 1869.

683. The limit of duration of a patent is fifteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to five or ten years on payment of a

Duration
of patents.

Residence
of patent-
tees.

proportionate fee. In 1886 there were 2,610 patents granted, of which 74 were for fifteen years, 12 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,524, for five years; and of this last number 2,447 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force for more than five years.

Patent
model
museum.

684. The patentees in 1891 resided in the following countries, viz: United States, 1,519; Canada, 606; England, 122; Germany, 36; France, 10; and other countries, 50.

Copy-
rights,
etc.,
1868-1891.

685. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracts large numbers of visitors, and as it is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage.

686. The business in the copyrights and trade marks branch showed a slight falling off, the receipts being \$639 less than those of 1890, but the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation:—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Copy- rights Regis- tered. | Trade Marks Regis- tered. | Indus- trial De- signs Regis- tered. | Timber Marks Regis- tered. | Total Number of Registra- tions. | Total Number of Certi- ficates. | Assign- ments Regis- tered. | Fees Received. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|

ARCHIVES.

687. The importance of the archives branch of the Department of Agriculture is steadily growing, under the management of Mr. Douglas Brymner, and references to it from various parts of the world for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence are daily increasing, while there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered. Archives branch.

688. The branch was established in June, 1872, since which time the collection and classification of State papers and records, parliamentary documents of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, have been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated. Date of establishment.

689. Good progress has been made with the copying of the State papers in London, those relating to Lower Canada having been completed down to 1819 and those of Upper Canada to 1825. Work has also been begun on the copying of the archives in Paris, which are of great importance to the early history of Lower Canada. Copying of State papers.

CHAPTER X.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian currency. 690. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Silver and gold coins. 691. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in circulation. 692. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, and bronze one-cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty-cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government.

Dominion notes. 693. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations \$4, \$2, \$1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to an extent not exceeding \$20,000,000. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are, under the title of Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in each of the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., and Charlottetown.

The Bank Acts. 694. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion have been regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subsequent amending Acts, the provisions of which will be found in the preceding numbers of the Year Book.

New Bank Act and principal provisions. 695. In view of the expiration of all the principal bank charters in 1891, a new Bank Act was passed during the session of 1890, which came into effect on the 1st July, 1891. The following are among the principal provisions:—

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Capital stock.
2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver-General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board,* before business can be commenced. Amount to be subscribed and paid up.
3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows:—On a paid-up capital stock of \$1,000,000 or less, stock on which \$3,000 has been paid up; on a paid-up capital stock of over one and not over three million dollars, stock on which \$4,000 has been paid-up, and on a paid-up capital of over \$3,000,000, stock on which \$5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects. Stock to be held by directors.
4. The capital stock may be increased or redeemed by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board. Increase in capital stock.
5. No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent of its paid-up capital. Limit to dividend.
6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of \$500 for each violation, hold not less than forty per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion notes. Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.
7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess. Notes in circulation.
8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge. Notes to be a first charge.
9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding 12 months. Such amounts are to form a fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at 6 per cent per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed. Bank circulation Redemption Fund.
10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par throughout Canada. Notes payable at par.

*The Treasury Board consists of the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Customs and Inland Revenue, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

- Part payment to be in Dominion notes. 11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes, for \$1, \$2 or \$4 each.
- Advertisements on notes, illegal. 12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes.
- When a bank may not lend. 13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security.
- Real estate. Rate of interest. 14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real estate for a longer period than seven years. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than seven per cent can be recoverable.
- Returns to Government. 15. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting president and the manager shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of \$50 for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided by the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par.
- Private banks. 16. No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association" or "banking institution," unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament.
- Number of incorporated banks. 696. There were 38 incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1891, distributed as follows: 10 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, and 1 each in Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. The banks are assigned to the provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion.
- Renewal of bank charters. 697. The charters of 36 only of the above banks were continued by the new Bank Act, the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia being incorporated by Royal Charter in England. All provisions, however, relating to reserves, issue, &c., of notes, making loans and making returns to Government, apply to those two banks. The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island at present operates under a local charter, which will expire in 1892.
- Bank statement, 1890 and 1891. 698. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1890 and 1891.

* Previous to this provision, a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island notes, and in British Columbia on notes of eastern banks.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1890 AND 1891.

| LIABILITIES. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Capital paid up. | 59,569,765 | 60,742,366 |
| Circulation. | 32,059,178 | 31,379,886 |
| Deposits— | | |
| Payable on demand. | 58,575,883 | 64,527,893 |
| Payable after notice or on a fixed day. | 77,461,325 | 84,814,618 |
| Held as security. | 156,307 | 89,062 |
| Made by other banks. | 2,246,285 | 2,489,453 |
| Due other banks or agencies. | 3,752,840 | 4,774,209 |
| Other liabilities. | 255,604 | 262,383 |
| Total liabilities. | 174,501,422 | 188,337,504 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Specie and Dominion notes. | 15,923,451 | 17,408,495 |
| Notes of and cheques on other banks. | 7,567,498 | 7,270,398 |
| Due from agencies and other banks. | 15,996,528 | 20,951,986 |
| Dominion debentures or stocks. | 2,554,759 | 2,482,766 |
| Other Government securities. | 5,816,734 | 6,605,686 |
| Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments. | 1,827,296 | 2,672,988 |
| Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held. | 11,968,522 | 16,309,409 |
| Loans to municipal and other corporations. | 28,129,098 | 32,330,339 |
| Loans to or deposits made in other banks. | 672,899 | 777,192 |
| Discounts, ordinary. | 153,081,973 | 151,211,661 |
| Debts overdue, not secured. | 1,435,943 | 1,520,870 |
| do secured. | 1,371,806 | 1,320,203 |
| Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks. | 1,692,550 | 1,817,247 |
| Bank premises. | 4,034,970 | 4,303,362 |
| Other assets. | 2,552,607 | 2,509,151 |
| Total assets. | 254,628,694 | 269,491,153 |

The proportion of liabilities to assets was larger in 1891, being 69·88 per cent, as compared with 68·53 per cent in 1890, 68·44 per cent in 1889, and 67·90 per cent in 1888. The amount of deposit showed a decrease of \$13,244,058, largely in consequence of transfers from Government saving banks, owing to reduction of rate of interest in the latter, ordinary discounts a decrease of \$1,870,312, and overdue debts an increase of \$84,927. Notes in circulation showed a decrease of \$679,292.

699. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1891.

Proportions of assets and liabilities.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

| ITEMS. | 1868. | 1877. | 1891. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Liabilities— | p. c. | p. c. | p. c. |
| Notes in circulation | 18.99 | 19.22 | 16.66 |
| Deposits | 75.03 | 75.03 | 79.34 |
| Assets— | | | |
| Specie and Dominion notes | 11.40 | 8.29 | 6.46 |
| Debts due to the banks | 78.84 | 80.77 | 80.54 |
| Notes of and cheques on other banks | 2.94 | 2.90 | 2.70 |
| Balances due from other banks | 4.66 | 4.59 | 7.77 |

Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1891.

700. The next table gives the paid-up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act :—

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1891.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Capital Paid up. | Notes in Circulation. | Total on Deposit. | Total Discounts. | Liabilities. | Assets. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868.. | 30,289,048 | 8,307,079 | 32,808,103 | 50,500,316 | 43,722,647 | 77,872,257 |
| 1869.. | 30,981,074 | 8,063,198 | 38,823,332 | 53,573,307 | 48,380,967 | 83,563,027 |
| 1870.. | 32,050,597 | 14,167,948 | 50,767,099 | 62,252,569 | 66,530,393 | 102,147,293 |
| 1871.. | 36,415,210 | 18,339,893 | 55,763,086 | 83,989,756 | 77,486,706 | 121,014,395 |
| 1872.. | 45,134,709 | 25,040,677 | 64,720,490 | 107,354,115 | 94,224,644 | 151,772,876 |
| 1873.. | 55,102,959 | 29,516,046 | 68,677,137 | 117,646,219 | 98,296,677 | 168,519,745 |
| 1874.. | 60,443,445 | 26,583,130 | 78,790,368 | 133,731,290 | 117,656,218 | 188,417,006 |
| 1875.. | 63,367,687 | 20,902,991 | 75,033,811 | 123,786,038 | 101,371,845 | 184,441,108 |
| 1876.. | 67,199,051 | 20,288,158 | 74,594,057 | 128,645,238 | 101,686,717 | 184,421,514 |
| 1877.. | 63,923,156 | 18,265,356 | 71,284,797 | 126,169,577 | 95,004,254 | 174,375,603 |
| 1878.. | 63,387,034 | 19,351,109 | 71,900,195 | 124,888,552 | 95,641,008 | 175,473,086 |
| 1879.. | 64,150,427 | 18,090,814 | 71,368,502 | 122,502,537 | 93,375,749 | 170,446,074 |
| 1880.. | 60,584,789 | 20,186,176 | 84,818,804 | 118,916,970 | 103,833,271 | 181,741,074 |
| 1881.. | 59,384,987 | 26,102,368 | 94,155,621 | 144,139,875 | 123,063,546 | 198,967,278 |
| 1882.. | 58,739,980 | 32,229,937 | 113,820,495 | 177,521,800 | 153,001,994 | 229,271,064 |
| 1883.. | 61,404,554 | 32,211,945 | 107,148,664 | 177,222,569 | 145,296,836 | 226,803,491 |
| 1884.. | 61,443,397 | 29,654,511 | 106,594,253 | 160,459,183 | 140,973,233 | 223,856,601 |
| 1885.. | 61,821,158 | 29,692,803 | 104,656,566 | 158,209,174 | 138,510,300 | 217,264,655 |
| 1886.. | 61,841,395 | 29,200,627 | 112,991,764 | 165,044,608 | 147,547,682 | 228,422,353 |
| 1887.. | 60,815,356 | 30,438,152 | 114,483,190 | 169,357,325 | 149,413,632 | 229,241,464 |
| 1888.. | 60,168,010 | 30,444,643 | 128,726,529 | 173,185,812 | 166,344,852 | 244,975,223 |
| 1889.. | 60,236,451 | 31,209,972 | 136,293,978 | 191,721,124 | 175,062,257 | 255,765,631 |
| 1890.. | 59,569,765 | 32,059,178 | 136,187,515 | 195,987,400 | 174,501,422 | 254,628,694 |
| 1891.. | 60,742,366 | 31,379,886 | 149,431,573 | 202,602,481 | 188,337,504 | 269,491,153 |

Increase in number of banks.

701. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on the 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 11 less than in 1891, and the pre-

able shows very plainly the very large expansion of business taken place in banking circles since Confederation, and in a manner that cannot be gainsaid, the material progress the wealth of the country.

The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to assets year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion ties has been steadily increasing, and that in 1891 it was an in any other year.

Proportion of liabilities to assets, 1868-1891.

PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS, 1868-1891.

| | | |
|-------|------|-------|
| 56.15 | 1880 | 59.88 |
| 57.89 | 1881 | 62.85 |
| 65.13 | 1882 | 66.73 |
| 64.03 | 1883 | 64.06 |
| 62.08 | 1884 | 62.97 |
| 58.33 | 1885 | 63.75 |
| 62.44 | 1886 | 64.59 |
| 54.96 | 1887 | 65.18 |
| 55.13 | 1888 | 67.90 |
| 54.48 | 1889 | 68.44 |
| 54.50 | 1890 | 68.53 |
| 54.78 | 1891 | 69.88 |

The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and al, to the total deposits on 30th June, in the years 1889, d 1891, was 9.27 per cent, 5.54 per cent and 4.48 per cent, ely. The larger proportion in 1889 was due to the fact that rment happened to have a large portion of the loan of 1888 it with the Bank of Montreal at that date.

Government deposits.

The proportion of specie and Dominion notes, on the same the assets, was, in 1889, 6.40 per cent, in 1890, 6.24 per d in 1891, 6.46 per cent; and to the liabilities, 9.35 per l per cent and 9.24 per cent respectively; while the pro of the same to the notes in circulation was, in 1889, 52.42 per 1890, 49.37 per cent., and in 1891, 55.54 per cent.

Specie and Dominion notes.

The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th 91, was \$23,007,679. No returns of this fund were made to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring as passed.

Reserve.

The total amount of money on deposit in June, 1891, in the d banks, Post Office and Government savings banks, l and Quebec savings banks, and in the hands of loan com- was \$217,800,738, equal to the sum of \$45 per head of popu-

Total amount on deposit.

Rate of interest.

707. The rate of interest allowed on deposits by the banks is, at present, in most cases 4 per cent.

Rates of discount.

708. The average rate of discount on local bills was lower in 1890 than in any of the former periods, as the tendency, if any, was towards lower figures than those quoted.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1878, 1885 AND 1891.

| YEAR. | Average rate of Discount. |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1878..... | 7½ per cent. |
| 1885..... | 7 " |
| 1891..... | 6 to 7 " |

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, in which place, as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent lower than they are in country towns; and, moreover, in cities, rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries, of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional one per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as often as not no distinction is made.

Sterling exchange.

709. The rates of sterling exchange fluctuate, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to lay down any figures representing an exactly correct average, but the following may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named :—

AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

| YEAR. | 60 days. | YEAR. | Demand. |
|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1878..... | 8½ | 1878..... | 9½ |
| 1885..... | 9 | 1885..... | 9½ |
| 1890..... | 8½ | 1890..... | 9½ |
| 1891..... | 8½ | 1891..... | 9½ |

Source of information.

710. The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, were kindly supplied by a leading banking authority in Montreal.

Prices, etc. of principal stocks, Toronto, 1891.

711. The following table gives the share value, paid-up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto, in 1891, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1891.

| Stock. | Share. | Capital paid up. | Dividend last six months. | Prices during Year. | |
|--|-----------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | Highest | Lowest. |
| Banks— | \$ | \$ | Per cent | | |
| Montreal..... | 200 | 12,000,000 | 5 | 230 | 215½ |
| Ontario..... | 100 | 1,500,000 | 3½ | 117 | 110 |
| Toronto..... | 100 | 2,000,000 | 5 | 232 | 210 |
| Merchants'..... | 100 | 5,799,200 | 3½ | 153½ | 150 |
| Commerce..... | 50 | 6,000,000 | 3½ | 136½ | 124½ |
| Imperial..... | 100 | 1,900,000 | 4 | 193 | 151½ |
| Dominion..... | 50 | 1,500,000 | 5 | 249½ | 225 |
| Standard..... | 50 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 171 | 146½ |
| Hamilton..... | 100 | 1,187,360 | 4 | 178 | 152 |
| British America..... | 50 | 500,000 | 7 | 105½ | 98 |
| Western Assurance..... | 40 | 2,000,000 | 10 | 152½ | 141 |
| Consumers' Gas..... | 50 | 1,200,000 | 2½ | 180 | 166 |
| Montreal Telegraph..... | 40 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 95 | 86 |
| North-West Land Co..... | 24 | 7,300,000 | ..... | 82½ | 70½ |
| Canada Permanent..... | 50 | 2,600,000 | 6 | 200 | 195 |
| Freehold..... | 100 | 1,319,100 | 4 | 125 | 121 |
| Western Canada..... | 50 | 1,500,000 | 5 | 178 | 173 |
| Loan Companies— | | | | | |
| Union..... | 50 | 677,970 | 4 | 135 | 132½ |
| Canada Landed and National Investment..... | 100 | 1,004,000 | 3½ | 131 | 123 |
| Building and Loan Association..... | 25 | 750,000 | 3 | 114 | 103 |
| Imperial Loan and Investment..... | 100 | 627,000 | 3½ | 124 | 121 |
| Farmers' Loan and Savings..... | 50 | 611,430 | 3½ | 125 | 121 |
| London and Canada Loan and Agency..... | 50 | 700,000 | 4 | 131 | 123 |
| People's Loan..... | 50 | 599,429 | 3½ | 117 | 115 |
| Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co..... | 50 | 477,209 | ..... | 53 | 50 |
| London and Ontario..... | 100 | 500,000 | 3½ | 117½ | 112 |
| Manitoba Loan..... | 100 | 312,500 | 3½ | 111 | 100 |
| Huron and Erie..... | 50 | 1,300,000 | 4½ | 162 | 158 |
| Dominion Savings and Loan..... | 50 | 932,401 | 3 | 97½ | 84 |
| Ontario Loan and Debenture..... | 50 | 1,200,000 | 3½ | 113 | ..... |
| Hamilton Provident..... | 100 | 1,100,000 | 3½ | 125 | 124 |
| British Canadian Loan and Investment..... | 100 | 322,628 | 3½ | 115 | 111 |
| Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Co..... | 100 | 314,291 | 3½ | 126½ | 125 |

712. At the commencement of 1889 a clearing house was established in Montreal, and proved very successful, the clearings for the year having amounted to \$454,560,667. This amount, however, was exceeded in 1890, when the operations reached the total of \$473,985,131, and this sum was again increased in 1891, when the clearings amounted to \$514,607,000. This steady increase should be indicative of a considerable expansion of trade in the city, which now stands

Clearing house,
Montreal.

eleventh among the cities of North America having clearing houses as is shown by the following figures :—

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| New York..... | \$33,749,322,211 | Baltimore..... | \$735,714,34 |
| Boston..... | 4,753,840,087 | Pittsburg..... | 679,062,25 |
| Chicago..... | 4,456,885,230 | Cincinnati..... | 668,216,75 |
| Philadelphia..... | 3,296,852,835 | New Orleans..... | 514,807,40 |
| St. Louis..... | 1,139,599,575 | Montreal..... | 514,607,00 |
| San Francisco..... | 892,426,712 | | |

Clearing
houses,
Toronto
and Hali-
fax.

713. A clearing house was established at Halifax in 1890, and the clearings for the two years have been :—1890, \$62,281,748, and 1891 \$64,601,856. A clearing house was opened in Toronto on the 21st July, 1891, and the clearings from then to the 31st December amounted to \$145,897,939. The total clearings therefore in the three cities in 1891 amounted to \$725,106,795. A clearing house has been established in Hamilton, Ontario, but it has not been found possible to obtain any information as to its transactions.

Clearing
houses,
London
and Man-
chester.

714. Owing to the dullness of trade, particularly in financial transactions, there was a decrease of \$4,640,571,065 in the operations of the London Bankers' clearing house as compared with 1890, the total clearings having amounted to \$33,324,529,200. The operation of the Manchester clearing house amounted to \$784,331,277, being exceeded by six cities in the United States.

Business
failures in
Canada,
1890 and
1891.

715. Owing to their being no machinery at present in Canada for the collection of particulars concerning business failures, recourse had to be had to the reports of the two great mercantile agencies in the United States, viz. : Bradstreet's, and Dun, Wiman & Co., and the following table is a statement of their returns for the two years, 1890 and 1891 :—

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| PROVINCES. | BRADSTREET'S. | | | | DUN, WIMAN & Co. | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| | 1890. | | 1891. | | 1890. | | 1891. | |
| | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| Ontario..... | 837 | 5,657,000 | 843 | 5,371,000 | 901 | 6,801,338 | 809 | 5,801,730 |
| Quebec..... | 491 | 4,027,000 | 680 | 7,538,000 | 617 | 8,721,817 | 681 | 8,386,709 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 114 | 607,000 | 122 | 594,000 | 122 | 685,824 | 141 | 905,200 |
| New Brunswick..... | 66 | 1,108,000 | 93 | 599,000 | 84 | 998,847 | 132 | 966,552 |
| Manitoba..... | 53 | 565,000 | 51 | 340,000 | 46 | 399,453 | 69 | 470,555 |
| British Columbia..... | 35 | 178,000 | 23 | 81,000 | 50 | 199,635 | 22 | 134,243 |
| P. E. Island..... | 7 | 40,000 | 10 | 106,000 | 8 | 51,103 | 7 | 58,950 |
| N. W. Territories... | 17 | 158,000 | 17 | 159,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total..... | 1620 | 12,340,000 | 1839 | 14,788,000 | 1828 | 17,858,017 | 1861 | 16,723,939 |

716. According to one set of returns there was an increase of \$2,448,000 in the amount of liabilities, and according to the other a decrease of \$1,134,000; but there is good reason for believing that Dun Wiman's figures for 1890 were unduly high. There is no means of explaining the difference that exists between these two sets of returns, but it is probably attributable to variations in the mode of collecting the particulars. According to Bradstreet, the liabilities per failure were \$8,041, and according to Dun, Wiman & Co., \$8,986, as compared with \$7,617 and \$9,769, respectively, in 1890. Discrepancy in returns.

717. The following figures give the number of failures and extent of liabilities during the past seven years, according to the two sets of returns:— Failures, 1885-1891.

| YEAR. | BRADSTREET'S. | | DUN, WIMAN & CO. | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number. | Liabilities. | Number. | Liabilities. |
| | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1885..... | 1,280 | 9,210,334 | 1,256 | 8,861,600 |
| 1886..... | 1,186 | 11,240,025 | 1,252 | 10,386,884 |
| 1887..... | 1,315 | 17,054,000 | 1,366 | 16,070,595 |
| 1888..... | 1,730 | 15,498,242 | 1,668 | 13,974,787 |
| 1889..... | 1,613 | 13,052,000 | 1,747 | 14,528,884 |
| 1890..... | 1,620 | 12,340,000 | 1,828 | 17,858,017 |
| 1891..... | 1,839 | 14,788,000 | 1,861 | 16,723,939 |
| Average..... | 1,512 | 13,311,800 | 1,568 | 14,057,816 |

Though it is found that, comparing the figures of any one year, there is generally considerable divergence between the results of the two systems, yet it will be seen from the above table that, on an average of seven years, they agree very closely. The number of failures in 1891 was largely above the average.

718. The following classification of the causes of failure, both in Canada and the United States in 1891, has been made by Bradstreet's. Causes of failure.
The figures may not be absolutely correct, but are based on the reports received from their numerous agents, and no doubt indicate very nearly the true proportions:—

| Failures due to | Canada, per cent. | United States per cent. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Incompetence..... | 10.9 | 16.3 |
| Inexperience..... | 2.3 | 4.7 |
| Lack of capital..... | 66.6 | 39.2 |
| Unwise credits..... | 1.7 | 4.1 |
| Speculation (outside)..... | 0.9 | 2.7 |
| Neglect of business..... | 1.4 | 3.0 |
| Extravagance..... | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| Fraudulent disposition..... | 4.0 | 7.0 |
| | 88.0 | 79.0 |
| Disasters..... | 7.6 | 16.5 |
| Failures of others..... | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| Undue competition..... | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| | 11.4 | 20.3 |

It will be seen, therefore, that about 88 per cent of the failures in Canada were due to faults of traders themselves, and only 79 per cent in the United States, while 20 per cent in the States failed from causes beyond their control and only 11 per cent so failed in Canada. 719. The total number of failures in the United States in 1891 was 12,394, with liabilities \$193,178,000, as compared with 10,673 in 1890, with liabilities \$175,032,836.

Failures in
United
States.

Percent-
age of
assets to
liabilities.

Failures
since 1878.

720. The percentage of actual assets to general liabilities was 41 per cent in Canada and 53 per cent in the United States.

721. The following table gives the number of failures and amount of liabilities in each province, annually, since 1878. The figures were kindly supplied by Dun Wiman's agent in Montreal.

| YEAR. | ONTARIO. | | QUEBEC. | | NOVA SCOTIA. | | NEW BRUNSWICK. | |
|--------|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1878.. | 785 | 9,743,045 | 502 | 9,265,074 | 168 | 2,077,693 | 138 | 1,517,372 |
| 1879.. | 815 | 9,526,353 | 656 | 4,717,503 | 187 | 2,164,536 | 171 | 2,234,462 |
| 1880.. | 496 | 3,944,827 | 231 | 2,413,758 | 68 | 322,317 | 65 | 527,012 |
| 1881.. | 404 | 2,603,733 | 110 | 1,250,430 | 71 | 1,249,850 | 35 | 274,200 |
| 1882.. | 375 | 3,290,000 | 292 | 2,987,000 | 43 | 890,000 | 39 | 742,000 |
| 1883.. | 567 | 4,700,000 | 438 | 6,400,000 | 89 | 1,068,000 | 47 | 747,000 |
| 1884.. | 608 | 9,602,392 | 401 | 4,766,180 | 140 | 2,068,860 | 73 | 1,670,337 |
| 1885.. | 600 | 4,088,217 | 407 | 2,710,605 | 64 | 615,375 | 108 | 544,665 |
| 1886.. | 594 | 4,858,892 | 428 | 4,044,465 | 96 | 675,400 | 67 | 322,152 |
| 1887.. | 693 | 5,357,375 | 390 | 4,085,926 | 120 | 716,860 | 88 | 5,350,115 |
| 1888.. | 915 | 6,704,343 | 482 | 4,466,824 | 126 | 1,303,503 | 65 | 741,691 |
| 1889.. | 868 | 6,334,900 | 651 | 6,856,105 | 78 | 460,234 | 65 | 388,958 |
| 1890.. | 901 | 6,801,338 | 617 | 8,721,817 | 122 | 685,824 | 84 | 998,847 |
| 1891.. | 809 | 5,801,730 | 681 | 8,386,709 | 141 | 905,200 | 132 | 966,552 |

| YEAR. | P. E. ISLAND. | | MANITOBA. | | BRITISH COLUMBIA. | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1878.... | 52 | 920,998 | 5 | 28,110 | ..... | ..... |
| 1879.... | 69 | 635,433 | 4 | 69,470 | ..... | ..... |
| 1880.... | 22 | 108,500 | 20 | 130,647 | ..... | ..... |
| 1881.... | 9 | 278,094 | 2 | 19,500 | ..... | ..... |
| 1882.... | 4 | 79,000 | 16 | 590,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1883.... | 5 | 40,000 | 232 | 2,869,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1884.... | 7 | 146,000 | 79 | 786,001 | ..... | ..... |
| 1885.... | 2 | 11,700 | 66 | 722,487 | ..... | ..... |
| 1886.... | 6 | 53,700 | 42 | 216,775 | ..... | ..... |
| 1887.... | 3 | 162,600 | 37 | 261,769 | 25 | 135,960 |
| 1888.... | 8 | 148,678 | 53 | 478,945 | 19 | 128,803 |
| 1889.... | 9 | 55,681 | 39 | 251,912 | 37 | 173,004 |
| 1890.... | 8 | 51,103 | 46 | 399,453 | 50 | 199,635 |
| 1891.... | 7 | 58,950 | 69 | 470,555 | 22 | 134,243 |

722. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office savings banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than \$1, and must not exceed \$300 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed \$1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are distributed in the several provinces as follow: Ontario, 399; Quebec, 111; Nova Scotia, 43; New Brunswick, 28; Manitoba, 18; British Columbia, 13; Prince Edward Island, 7; and The Territories, 15.

723. Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of \$1,000. The number of offices under this system is 39, viz., 24 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 1 in British Columbia. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant, two having been transferred during 1891.

724. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is now $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, the reduced rate having come into operation on 1st October, 1889.

Progress
of Post
Office
savings
banks.

725. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was \$204,589. On the 30th June, 1891, there were 634 offices open, 112,230 depositors, 147,672 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was \$21,738,648. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last twelve years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only \$3,105,190, the average annual increase since that date having been \$1,552,788. The average amount of each deposit received increased by \$1.35, having been \$44.02 in 1891, as compared with \$42.67 in 1890. The average amount to the credit of each account was \$195.44.

Deposits
and depo-
sitors, by
provinces.

726. The following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1891. The particulars relate to Post Office savings banks only, and the money on deposit in the Government savings banks in the Maritime Provinces is not included.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1891.

| PROVINCES. | Number of Offices. | Number of Depositors | Amount on Deposit. | Average Amount to each Depositor. | Average Amount per Head of Population. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Ontario | 399 | 84,719 | 15,716,254 | 185 51 | 7 43 |
| Quebec | 111 | 16,316 | 3,632,349 | 222 62 | 2 43 |
| Nova Scotia | 43 | 4,847 | 1,159,316 | 239 18 | 2 57 |
| New Brunswick | 28 | 3,006 | 786,336 | 261 58 | 2 44 |
| Manitoba | 18 | 207 | 20,440 | 98 74 | 0 14 |
| British Columbia | 13 | 1,885 | 397,889 | 211 08 | 4 23 |
| P. E. Island | 7 | 17 | 1,461 | 86 00 | 0 01 |
| The Territories | 15 | 233 | 24,603 | 105 59 | 3 64 |
| Total | 634 | 111,230 | 21,738,648 | 194 44 | 4 53 |

Decrease
in deposits
and
reasons for
same.

727. For the second time since 1877 there was a decrease in the amount on deposit as compared with the preceding year, the decrease amounting to \$252,005. There was also a decrease of \$1,360,434 in the amount on deposit in the Government savings banks, making a total decrease in the amount on deposit in the two classes of banks of \$1,612,439. The decrease in Government savings banks was, however,

partly due to the transference of two banks to the postal system ; and if the interest allowed to depositors is deducted, the total excess of withdrawals over deposits amounted to \$2,960,964. This decrease, however, has not been caused by any depression of business, but is owing to the reduction of the rate of interest paid by the Government from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent, and to the consequent raising, by the chartered banks, of the rate allowed by them to 4 per cent, this change naturally resulting in the attraction of a large amount of savings from the lower to the higher rate. This is shown by the increase in deposits in banks, payable after notice, exclusive of Government deposits, from \$68,785,421 in 1889, to \$75,357,924 in 1890, and to \$83,249,807 in 1891, an increase in the two years of \$14,454,386.

728. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion, and the amount of this floating capital, which is at the disposal of the Government, is necessarily curtailed by the decrease above mentioned.

Disposal
of balance
on depo-
sit.

729. The decrease in the number of depositors, together with a decrease in the average amount to the credit of each account, would seem to imply that the withdrawals have been made by the wealthier depositors, leaving the savings, more particularly of the working classes, for whose benefit these banks were specially intended. In that case it is fair to assume that the condition of the working classes has been materially improved of late years.

Deposits
by the
working
classes.

730. In the United Kingdom, in 1890, the amount on deposit in Post Office savings banks amounted to \$329,156,061, and averaged \$8.72 per head of population. The number of depositors was 4,827,314 and the average amount of each deposit \$68.19, an amount, as will be seen, much smaller than in Canada. The average amount of each deposit in the Post Office savings banks in New South Wales in 1889 was \$110.30, in Victoria in 1889, \$88.81, and in Tasmania in 1889, \$74.60.

Deposits
in the
United
Kingdom
and some
colonies.

731. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan companies and building societies in each year since 1874 is given below. Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 76 in 1890, 63 of which were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Manitoba. In the period between 1874 and 1890 the companies increased in number by 43, their paid-up capital increased \$26,617,155, and their total loans \$94,355,987.

Loan com-
panies,
1874-1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1890.

LIABILITIES.

| YEAR. | Capital Paid up. | Reserve Fund. | Deposits. | Deben- tures Payable. | Other Liabilities | Total Liabilities. |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1874..... | 8,042,157 | 1,336,462 | 4,614,812 | 19,992 | 2,215,984 | 16,229,407 |
| 1875..... | 10,088,998 | 1,578,909 | 5,020,706 | 772,084 | 2,590,980 | 20,051,677 |
| 1876..... | 11,695,772 | 2,091,258 | 6,126,377 | 2,314,419 | 2,269,181 | 24,497,007 |
| 1877..... | 13,858,634 | 2,452,715 | 7,102,186 | 3,922,904 | 3,116,816 | 30,453,255 |
| 1878..... | 17,287,538 | 2,803,580 | 8,269,295 | 5,673,491 | 3,575,248 | 37,609,152 |
| 1879..... | 17,474,656 | 2,917,874 | 9,426,148 | 6,393,859 | 3,111,878 | 39,324,415 |
| 1880..... | 24,495,975 | 4,617,832 | 11,713,633 | 23,212,768 | 4,477,260 | 68,517,468 |
| 1881..... | 25,445,639 | 5,128,413 | 13,460,268 | 23,154,234 | 4,776,463 | 71,965,017 |
| 1882..... | 28,498,742 | 5,983,792 | 14,241,782 | 26,670,360 | 4,688,923 | 80,083,510 |
| 1883..... | 30,899,446 | 6,417,479 | 13,954,460 | 29,620,470 | 3,625,362 | 84,517,217 |
| 1884..... | 30,751,251 | 6,812,006 | 13,876,515 | 32,268,367 | 4,111,298 | 87,819,437 |
| 1885..... | 31,345,620 | 7,199,456 | 15,435,084 | 34,798,038 | 4,161,136 | 92,939,334 |
| 1886..... | 31,874,858 | 7,738,027 | 16,226,581 | 38,905,842 | 3,629,909 | 98,375,217 |
| 1887..... | 32,125,009 | 7,747,676 | 18,251,422 | 38,960,314 | 4,500,398 | 101,584,819 |
| 1888..... | 32,410,358 | 8,420,735 | 17,307,033 | 43,797,456 | 6,043,394 | 107,978,976 |
| 1889..... | 34,052,456 | 9,173,956 | 17,767,376 | 48,544,222 | 5,468,499 | 114,996,509 |
| 1890..... | 34,659,312 | 9,801,174 | 17,893,567 | 53,424,241 | 5,951,293 | 121,729,587 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1890.

ASSETS.

| YEAR. | Current Loans Secured on Real Estate. | Total Loans. | Cash on Hand and in Banks. | Property Owned, Real Estate. | Total Property Owned. | Total Assets. |
|-----------|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1874..... | 15,041,858 | 15,469,823 | 344,753 | 124,260 | 759,634 | 16,229,407 |
| 1875..... | 18,360,715 | 18,890,809 | 645,695 | 162,267 | 1,160,470 | 20,051,280 |
| 1876..... | 22,827,324 | 23,258,680 | 648,933 | 338,011 | 1,238,326 | 24,497,007 |
| 1877..... | 28,282,712 | 28,993,842 | 538,738 | 723,505 | 1,486,828 | 30,480,671 |
| 1878..... | 33,998,174 | 34,703,748 | 831,780 | 1,081,451 | 2,190,160 | 36,893,908 |
| 1879..... | 34,781,493 | 35,675,687 | 1,748,211 | 1,685,881 | 3,708,531 | 39,384,219 |
| 1880..... | 56,612,200 | 58,493,037 | 4,526,077 | 4,352,439 | 11,495,598 | 69,988,635 |
| 1881..... | 61,948,053 | 64,498,542 | 2,380,977 | 3,636,295 | 9,408,095 | 73,906,638 |
| 1882..... | 68,025,897 | 72,021,310 | 2,055,372 | 4,722,328 | 9,642,390 | 81,663,701 |
| 1883..... | 69,922,344 | 74,126,165 | 2,465,987 | 4,565,923 | 10,469,084 | 84,595,250 |
| 1884..... | 74,115,136 | 77,267,357 | 2,608,224 | 4,424,198 | 10,339,923 | 87,606,680 |
| 1885..... | 78,775,243 | 82,084,049 | 2,561,277 | 4,331,146 | 10,094,126 | 92,178,175 |
| 1886..... | 84,573,384 | 88,094,260 | 2,358,906 | 3,919,125 | 9,922,732 | 98,016,992 |
| 1887..... | 86,901,363 | 90,611,278 | 2,595,437 | 4,440,040 | 10,618,031 | 101,229,310 |
| 1888..... | 93,468,943 | 96,878,812 | 2,616,886 | ..... | 12,551,346 | 109,430,158 |
| 1889..... | 98,726,041 | 102,061,907 | 2,308,990 | ..... | 14,284,911 | 116,376,818 |
| 1890..... | 105,535,649 | 108,825,811 | 3,791,006 | ..... | 14,060,705 | 122,886,516 |

Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 76 in 1890, 63 of which were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Manitoba. In the period between 1874 and 1890, the companies increased in number by 43, their paid-up capital increased \$26,617,155, and their total loans \$94,355,987.

Increase
in loan
com-
panies.

Transactions of the Savings Banks, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

732. The following tables are statements of the transactions of 1890 and 1891, and of the affairs of Loan Companies and Building

STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE
THE YEARS

| BANKS. | Year. | Balances, 1st July. | DEPOSITED. | |
|---|--------|------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | | | Cash. | Interest Allowed. |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Post Office Savings Banks..... | { 1889 | 20,689,032 | 9,012,614 | 841,922 |
| | 1890 | 23,011,422 | 6,767,398 | 786,675 |
| | 1891 | 21,990,653 | 6,889,541 | 734,431 |
| Government Savings Banks— | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | { 1889 | 8,879,585 | 1,484,983 | 331,590 |
| | 1890 | 8,411,511 | 1,180,512 | 290,002 |
| | 1891 | 7,988,949 | 1,068,431 | 258,647 |
| New Brunswick..... | { 1889 | 6,269,588 | 903,824 | 232,846 |
| | 1890 | 6,045,346 | 797,069 | 212,756 |
| | 1891 | 6,012,746 | 797,091 | 202,837 |
| Toronto..... | { 1889 | 794,927 | 173,277 | 29,372 |
| | 1890 | 752,705 | 145,627 | 24,806 |
| | 1891 | 659,352 | 117,897 | 20,228 |
| Winnipeg..... | { 1889 | 948,527 | 271,626 | 35,191 |
| | 1890 | 892,037 | 232,616 | 29,710 |
| | 1891 | 814,874 | 234,790 | 26,027 |
| British Columbia..... | { 1889 | 1,628,969 | 399,048 | 63,073 |
| | 1890 | 1,598,946 | 402,708 | 53,681 |
| | 1891 | 1,398,275 | 281,365 | 34,536 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | { 1889 | 2,160,430 | 412,430 | 85,226 |
| | 1890 | 2,244,390 | 328,363 | 77,460 |
| | 1891 | 2,147,616 | 358,959 | 72,019 |
| Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined..... | { 1889 | 41,371,058 | 12,657,802 | 1,619,221 |
| | 1890 | 42,956,367 | 9,854,333 | 1,475,292 |
| | 1891 | 41,012,465 | 9,748,076 | 1,348,525 |

the Post Office and Government Savings Banks during the years 1889, Societies in 1890 :—

AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA DURING
1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| Total. | Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. | With- drawals. | Balances, 30th June. | Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| \$ | \$ | | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| 30,543,568 | + 2,340,464 | 8·2 | 7,532,145 | 23,011,422 | + 2,322,390 | 11·2 |
| 30,565,695 | + 22,127 | 0·0 | 8,575,042 | 21,990,653 | — 1,020,769 | 4·4 |
| 29,614,626 | — 951,069 | 3·1 | 7,875,978 | 21,738,648 | — 252,005 | 1·1 |
| 10,696,158 | — 39,695 | 0·3 | 2,284,647 | 8,411,511 | — 468,073 | 5·2 |
| 9,882,025 | — 814,133 | 7·6 | 1,893,076 | 7,988,949 | — 442,562 | 5·0 |
| 9,316,026 | — 565,999 | 5·7 | 1,921,677 | 7,394,349 | — 594,600 | 7·4 |
| 7,406,259 | + 103,421 | 1·4 | 1,360,913 | 6,045,346 | — 224,241 | 3·5 |
| 7,055,171 | — 351,088 | 4·7 | 1,042,425 | 6,012,746 | — 32,600 | 0·5 |
| 7,012,674 | — 42,497 | 0·6 | 1,070,782 | 5,941,892 | — 70,854 | 1·1 |
| 997,576 | — 94,746 | 8·6 | 244,871 | 752,705 | — 42,221 | 5·3 |
| 923,140 | — 74,436 | 7·5 | 263,788 | 659,352 | — 93,353 | 12·4 |
| 797,477 | — 125,663 | 13·6 | 230,701 | 566,776 | — 92,576 | 14·0 |
| 1,255,345 | — 71,704 | 5·4 | 363,308 | 892,037 | — 56,490 | 5·9 |
| 1,154,363 | — 100,982 | 8·0 | 339,489 | 814,874 | — 77,163 | 8·6 |
| 1,075,691 | — 78,672 | 6·8 | 321,692 | 753,999 | — 60,875 | 7·5 |
| 2,091,000 | — 518,112 | 19·8 | 492,144 | 1,598,946 | — 30,022 | 1·8 |
| 2,055,376 | — 35,714 | 1·7 | 657,101 | 1,398,275 | — 200,671 | 12·5 |
| 1,713,976 | — 341,400 | 16·6 | 829,744 | 884,232 | — 514,043* | 36·7 |
| 2,658,086 | + 36,336 | 1·3 | 413,695 | 2,244,390 | + 83,960 | 3·8 |
| 2,650,213 | — 7,873 | 0·3 | 502,597 | 2,147,616 | — 96,774 | 4·3 |
| 2,578,595 | — 71,618 | 2·7 | 458,446 | 2,120,129 | — 27,487 | 1·3 |
| 55,648,082 | + 1,755,900 | 3·2 | 12,691,724 | 42,956,357 | + 1,585,299 | 3·8 |
| 54,285,983 | — 1,362,099 | 2·4 | 13,273,518 | 41,012,465 | — 1,943,892 | 4·5 |
| 52,109,065 | — 2,176,917 | 4·0 | 12,709,040 | 39,400,026 | — 1,612,439 | 3·4 |

* 227,574 transferred to P. O. Savings Bank.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN LIABIL.

| PROVINCES. | Capital Subscribed. | Capital Paid up. | Reserve Fund. | Total Liabilities to Shareholders. |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ontario..... | 76,883,893 | 30,967,865 | 9,399,796 | 42,229,874 |
| Quebec..... | 7,349,799 | 2,574,040 | 393,039 | 3,209,865 |
| Manitoba..... | 702,800 | 497,680 | 5,285 | 571,742 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 201,000 | 629,737 | 3,055 | 633,304 |
| Total | 85,137,492 | 34,659,312 | 9,801,174 | 46,646,785 |

ASSETS

| PROVINCES. | Current Loans Secured on Real Estate. | Loans to Shareholders on their Stock. | Total Loans. | PROPERTY Office Furniture and Fixtures. |
|------------------|--|--|--------------|---|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ontario..... | 94,752,733 | 724,951 | 97,824,080 | 25,298 |
| Quebec..... | 8,416,676 | 86,998 | 8,623,427 | 1,363 |
| Manitoba..... | 1,534,355 | ..... | 1,534,356 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 831,885 | ..... | 843,948 | 410 |
| Total | 105,535,649 | 810,949 | 108,825,811 | 27,061 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| PROVINCES. | Dividend Declared during the Year. | Amount Loaned during the Year. | Amount Received from Borrowers during the Year. | Amount Received from Depositors during the Year. |
|------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Ontario..... | 2,452,695 | 18,619,845 | 19,648,397 | 24,068,794 |
| Quebec..... | 143,580 | 2,165,626 | 1,053,364 | 316,864 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5,025 | 253,616 | 37,267 | 117,861 |
| Total | 2,601,300 | 21,039,087 | 20,739,028 | 24,503,509 |

COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1890.
ITIES.

| Deposits. | Debentures Payable in Canada. | Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere. | Total Liabilities to the Public. | Grand Total Liabilities. | |
|------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | 1890. | 1889. |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 17,092,044 | 7,832,663 | 37,660,811 | 65,935,235 | 108,165,109 | 104,142,232 |
| 631,890 | 370,032 | 6,059,535 | 7,451,262 | 10,661,128 | 8,288,950 |
| 169,633 | 98,000 | 1,403,200 | 1,425,047 | 1,996,789 | 1,781,280 |
| | | | 271,257 | 906,561 | 784,047 |
| 17,893,567 | 8,300,695 | 45,123,546 | 75,082,801 | 121,729,587 | 114,996,509 |

ETS.

| OWNED. | | Total Property Owned. | Total Assets. | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Cash on Hand. | Cash in Banks. | | 1890. | 1889. |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 202,569 | 2,177,040 | 11,673,501 | 109,497,581 | 105,437,575 |
| 9,207 | 1,336,038 | 2,137,549 | 10,760,976 | 8,373,916 |
| | 54,562 | 187,042 | 1,721,398 | 1,781,280 |
| 40 | 11,550 | 62,613 | 906,561 | 784,047 |
| 211,816 | 3,579,190 | 14,060,705 | 122,886,516 | 116,376,818 |

LANEIOUS.

| Amount Repaid to Depositors during the Year. | Amount Invested and Secured by Mortgage. | Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year. | Value of Real Estate under Mortgage. | Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages. |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 24,119,552 | 94,863,939 | 2,873,893 | 198,722,461 | 1,954,162 |
| 491,467 | 7,507,470 | 297,642 | 16,623,543 | 99,094 |
| 91,184 | 200,766 | 12,711 | 1,423,600 | 2,172 |
| 24,612,203 | 102,572,175 | 3,184,246 | 216,769,604 | 2,055,428 |

CHAPTER XI.

MILITIA AND MOUNTED POLICE.

General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Sir John Ross, K.C.B.
Major General in Command of Militia, Iver Herbert, C.B.

Defence of
Canada
before con-
federation. 733. Previous to the confederation of the provinces the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who, for that purpose, maintained troops in each province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient services in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

With-
drawal of
Imperial
Troops. 734. After Confederation the British Government gradually with- drew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast.

Command
in chief
vested in
the Queen.
Depart-
ment of 735. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and

widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service, except in case of war.

737. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days, in each year. Number of men and period of drill.

738. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine force. The active land and marine force is composed of men raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being. Active and reserve Militia.

739. The period of service is three years.

Period of service.

740. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant-General. Military districts.

741. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" and "B" Troops, Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec and Winnipeg; "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C.; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, St. Johns, Que., and Fredericton, N.B. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,009 men, including officers. Permanent corps.

742. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The total number of cadets who have graduated has been 171, and 81 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1891, one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, and two in the Infantry. Royal Military College.

743. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service:— Strength of the Active Militia.

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1891.

| PROVINCE. | Dis- trict. | Cav- alry. | Field Artil- lery. | Garr- ison Artil- lery. | En- gin- eers. | In- fantry. | Total Dis- trict. | Total Pro- vince. |
|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ontario..... | 1 | 187 | 240 | ..... | ..... | 4,098 | 4,525 | 17,387 |
| | 2 | 437 | 240 | 67 | ..... | 6,193 | 6,937 | |
| | 3 | 329 | 160 | 45 | ..... | 2,973 | 3,507 | |
| | 4 | 83 | 160 | ..... | ..... | 2,175 | 2,418 | |
| Quebec..... | 5 | 417 | 240 | 302 | 89 | 4,006 | 5,054 | 11,536 |
| | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,430 | 2,430 | |
| New Brunswick..... | 7 | 96 | 80 | 270 | ..... | 3,606 | 4,052 | 2,451 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 8 | 324 | 160 | 250 | 45 | 1,672 | 2,451 | |
| Manitoba..... | 9 | 45 | 80 | 569 | ..... | 2,952 | 3,646 | 3,646 |
| British Columbia..... | 10 | 45 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 939 | 1,064 | 1,064 |
| P. E. Island..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 186 | ..... | 90 | 276 | 276 |
| | 12 | ..... | ..... | 230 | 45 | 342 | 617 | 617 |
| Total..... | ..... | 1,963 | 1,440 | 1,919 | 179 | 31,476 | 36,977 | 36,977 |
| Royal Military College and Schools..... | ..... | 43 | ..... | 439 | ..... | 595 | ..... | 1,077 |
| Total, 31st Dec., 1891..... | ..... | 2,006 | 1,440 | 2,358 | 179 | 32,071 | ..... | 38,054 |

Increase
in number
of men.

744. There was an increase in the total number of men of 441 as compared with 1890. The number of troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 43; batteries, 61½; companies of infantry, 648; and engineers, 3—making a total of 755½.

Militia
Expendi-
ture, 1889,
1890 and
1891.

745. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to \$1,279,514, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to \$8,017. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1889, 1890 and 1891.—

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Salaries, headquarters and district staff..... | \$ 20,700 | \$ 18,583 | \$ 17,223 |
| Brigade majors..... | 13,164 | 15,020 | 14,309 |
| Royal Military College..... | 51,237 | 83,677 | 69,248 |
| Ammunition, clothing and military stores..... | 195,589 | 198,553 | 192,000 |
| Public armouries..... | 61,177 | 60,526 | 60,928 |
| Drill pay and camp purposes..... | 286,637 | 265,331 | 272,008 |
| Drill instruction..... | 36,885 | 36,288 | 35,906 |
| Dominion Rifle Association..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Drill sheds and rifle ranges..... | 19,641 | 26,211 | 27,663 |
| Construction and repairs..... | 88,067 | 70,632 | 79,291 |
| Barracks in British Columbia..... | 17,868 | ..... | ..... |
| Care of military properties..... | 9,410 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Grant to Dominion Artillery Association | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| A, B and C Batteries | 471,720 | 463,081 | 459,655 |
| Cavalry and Infantry Schools | 3,000 | 379 | ..... |
| Improved rifle ordnance | 36,455 | 36,732 | 39,200 |
| Contingencies | | | |
| Total ordinary militia service | \$1,323,551 | \$1,287,013 | \$1,279,514 |
| North-West service (rebellion, 1885) | 41,228 | 9,797 | 8,017 |
| Total expenditure | \$1,364,780 | \$1,296,810 | \$1,287,531 |

746. The Militia revenue in 1891 amounted to \$26,916, made up as follows:—

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | Militia revenue, 1889, 1890 and 1891. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Ammunition, sale of | \$ 13,002 | \$ 15,225 | \$ 14,013 | |
| Military stores do | 1,574 | 2,154 | 2,762 | |
| Clothing do | 679 | | | |
| Miscellaneous stores, sale of | 3,127 | 395 | 618 | |
| Military properties, rent of | 4,356 | 3,720 | 4,657 | |
| Casual revenues | | | 4,860 | |
| Total | \$ 22,738 | \$ 22,094 | \$ 26,916 | |

747. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to \$31,940 in 1889, to \$30,766 in 1890, and to \$28,547 in 1891, as follow:—

MILITIA PENSIONS, 1891.

| Pensioners. | No. | Amount. |
|--|-----|----------|
| Pensioners for wounds, 1812-1815 | 40 | \$ 3,200 |
| do do Fenian raids | 22 | 3,088 |
| do do Rebellion, 1885 | 107 | 21,029 |
| Annual grant to surviving veterans of 1812 | 41 | 1,230 |
| Total | 210 | 28,547 |

748. There are still 41 survivors of the war of 1812, the youngest of whom is 89. The ages of 31 of these veterans (the ages of the remaining 10 are not given) when added together, made a total of 2,992, being an average age of $96\frac{1}{2}$ years each. The age of one is given as 107, and of two as 104.

749. The following table is a summary of the amount expended by the Department upon the Militia and defence of Canada since Confederation.

Militia
expendi-
ture since,
1868.

SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

| HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | Amounts 1868 to 1891, inclusive. |
|--|--|
| | \$ |
| Salaries, headquarters, district staff and brigade-majors... | 1,149,457 |
| Ammunition... | 1,176,878 |
| Military clothing and stores... | 3,070,267 |
| Drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries... | 330,252 |
| Drill instruction... | 967,779 |
| Military schools... | 429,282 |
| Care of arms, public armouries, &c... | 1,291,434 |
| Annual drill... | 6,785,787 |
| Rifle associations... | 27,750 |
| Frontier service—Fenian raid... | 400,924 |
| Red River expeditionary force, and forces in the North-West... | 1,461,867 |
| Improved firearms... | 345,500 |
| Royal Military College... | 824,232 |
| Dominion Rifle Association... | 86,000 |
| Artillery, cavalry and infantry schools... | 4,407,272 |
| Militia on active service, North-West Rebellion... | 4,728,985 |
| Militia pensions... | 754,614 |
| Other expenditure... | 2,812,373 |
| Total... | 31,050,144 |

Number of men available for service. 750. The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45, is about one million.

PART II.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Organization of the North-West Mounted Police. 751. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-West Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year a small force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000. On the 30th November, 1891, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 183 non-commissioned officers and 780 constables, making a total of 1016. There were also 837 horses and 26 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the Depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 68 stations.

52. The duties of the Force, as defined by Act of Parliament, Duties of the Force.

The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals.

To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., and generally discharge duties of a constable in relation thereto.

To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from gaols, asylums, &c.

To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the Force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that a constable has by law.

53. The amount of work that is yearly done by this Force can hardly be realized by anyone unfamiliar with the enormous extent of duty that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling—especially intoxicants—and in this way are of the greatest possible use, as well as protecting peaceable settlers along the border. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their movements generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fires on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that more than 1,500,000 miles were covered by the Force, in the discharge of their duty, during 1891. It is generally admitted that the Force constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to. Work done by Force.

54. The following may be said to be the principal regulations:— Regulations and pay.
Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French languages, must understand the care and management of horses, be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follows:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Staff-Sergeants..... | \$1 to \$1.50 per day. | | |
| Other Non Commissioned Officers..... | 85c. to \$1 " " | | |
| | Service Pay. | Good Conduct Pay. | Total. |
| Constables—1st year's service | 50c | — | 50c. per day. |
| 2nd " | 50 | 5c. | 55 " |
| 3rd " | 50 | 10 | 60 " |
| 4th " | 50 | 15 | 65 " |
| 5th " | 50 | 20 | 70 " |

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

Popularity of the service. 755. The service is becoming more and more popular, and many men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 259 men whose time expired during 1891, 141 re-engaged without leaving, and 32 who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

Average height. 756. The average height of present force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and average chest measurement 38½ inches.

Deposits in the Savings Banks by the Force. 757. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Savings Bank amounted to \$16,582 during the year and in addition to this, a considerable amount is annually placed in other banks. Some of the men have had from \$600 to \$900 to their credit, when they left the service.

Number of cases tried, 1891. 758. There were 721 criminal and other cases tried during 1890, principally for offences against the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.

CHAPTER XII.

DOMINION LANDS.

759. The Crown Lands of the Dominion of Canada, known generally as Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the Continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.

760. The following are the comparative figures for the last five years of the transactions in Dominion Lands:—

| | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | Land transactions, 1887-1891. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | |
| Homesteads..... | 319,500 | 420,333 | 696,050 | 471,040 | 563,680 | |
| Pre-emptions..... | 87,747 | 70,521 | 212,651 | 57,600 | ..... |  |
| Sales..... | 114,544 | 197,140 | 177,092 | 130,030 | 189,704 | |

761. It will be seen that there was a satisfactory increase of 92,640 acres in the quantity of land taken up as homesteads by actual settlers, and an increase also of 50,674 acres in the quantity of land purchased. Present indications point to a still larger increase in 1892. The pre-emption system terminated on 1st January, 1890.

762. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing; in 1874, 63 per cent of the homestead and 93 per cent of the pre-emption entries were cancelled; in 1891, .01 per cent only of homestead entries were cancelled. The number of patents issued was 2,449, as compared with 3,273 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 35. The decrease in the number of patents issued during the year was owing to a variety of causes. Many of the applications being held over for consideration, and a number being refused altogether, owing to the homestead duties not having been properly performed, or to the fact that advances made to the settlers by the Government had not been repaid.

763. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1891:—

Receipts from fees and sales, 1873-1891.

**PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS
FROM SALES, 1873-1891.**

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Homestead and Pre-emption Fees. | Ordinary Sales | | Sales to Colonization Companies. | Total |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|---------|--|-----------|
| | | Cash. | Scrp. | Cash. | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1873..... | 6,970 | 21,616 | ..... | ..... | 28,586 |
| 1874..... | 8,290 | 17,697 | ..... | ..... | 25,987 |
| 1875..... | 11,570 | 13,591 | ..... | ..... | 25,161 |
| 1876..... | 4,700 | 3,704 | 320 | ..... | 8,724 |
| 1877..... | 5,620 | 1,069 | 136,955 | ..... | 143,645 |
| 1878..... | 15,370 | 2,682 | 120,159 | ..... | 138,211 |
| 1879..... | 36,026 | 8,188 | 210,904 | ..... | 255,118 |
| 1880..... | 32,358 | 41,768 | 81,685 | ..... | 155,812 |
| 1881..... | 30,682 | 62,940 | 70,828 | ..... | 164,451 |
| 1882..... | 94,228 | 1,228,424 | 50,590 | 354,036 | 1,727,280 |
| 1883..... | 127,740 | 516,092 | 33,638 | 248,492 | 925,962 |
| 1884..... | 70,390 | 423,113 | 40,919 | 253,713 | 788,136 |
| 1885..... | 42,745 | 198,759 | 45,875 | 1,214 | 288,594 |
| 1886..... | 40,481 | 76,140 | 204,658 | ..... | 321,279 |
| 1887..... | 26,502 | 48,176 | 337,640 | ..... | 412,318 |
| 1888..... | 28,521 | 52,238 | 313,523 | *16,000 | 404,282 |
| 1889..... | 50,010 | 57,513 | 318,238 | *16,000 | 441,761 |
| 1890..... | 44,500 | 54,897 | 228,744 | ..... | 328,141 |
| 1891..... | †29,164 | 91,065 | 171,425 | ..... | 292,254 |

†Homestead fees only.

*Scrp.

Total
revenue.

764. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1891, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and mineral lands, was \$453,795, being a decrease as compared with 1890 of \$532.

Revenue
for depart-
mental
year.

765. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended 31st October, 1889, 1890 and 1891:—

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Gross revenue in cash..... | \$ 232,854 | \$ 241,203 | \$ 276,107 |
| Scrp redeemed and warrants located ... | 318,536 | 267,763 | 157,548 |
| Total | \$ 551,410 | \$ 508,966 | \$ 433,655 |
| Total in 1888, 1889 and 1890.... | 629,450 | 551,410 | 508,966 |
| Decrease in 1889, 1890 and 1891. | \$ 78,040 | \$ 42,444 | \$ 75,311 |

Total
receipts,
1872-1891.

766. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from 1st November, 1872, to 31st October, 1891, have been:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Homestead fees | \$ 519,429 |
| Pre-emption | 207,304 |
| Sales, cash | 4,215,565 |
| Timber, grazing and mineral..... | 1,229,402 |
| Colonization | 883,456 |
| Miscellaneous | 336,790 |
| | <u>\$ 7,391,945</u> |

767. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below :—

| | Acres. | Number of Farms of 160 acres each. | Area set out for settle- ment. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| Previous to June, 1873..... | 4,792,292 | 29,952 | |
| In 1874..... | 4,237,864 | 26,487 | |
| 1875..... | 665,000 | 4,156 | |
| 1876..... | 420,507 | 2,628 | |
| 1877..... | 231,691 | 1,448 | |
| 1878..... | 304,936 | 1,918 | |
| 1879..... | 1,130,482 | 7,066 | |
| 1880..... | 4,472,000 | 27,950 | |
| 1881..... | 8,147,900 | 50,919 | |
| 1882..... | 9,460,000 | 59,125 | |
| 1883..... | 27,000,000 | 168,750 | |
| 1884..... | 6,400,000 | 40,000 | |
| 1885..... | 391,680 | 2,448 | |
| 1886..... | 1,379,010 | 8,620 | |
| 1887..... | 643,710 | 4,023 | |
| 1888..... | 1,131,840 | 7,074 | |
| 1889..... | 518,960 | 3,231 | |
| 1890..... | 817,075 | 5,106 | |
| 1891..... | 76,560 | 476 | |
| Total..... | <u>72,220,607</u> | <u>451,379</u> | |

At the rate of five souls to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,256,885.

768. Numerous improvements were made during the year in the Rocky Mountains Park, principally in opening out new roads and avenues and in improving those already made, and the total amount expended was \$10,648. With one exception, there was an absence of the heavy forest fires, both in the park itself and in the neighbouring country, which did so much damage in previous years, and no doubt helped to keep visitors away. There was an increase of 1,385 in the number of persons registering at the Cave and Basin, the total having been 5,066 as compared with 3,681 in 1890. Of the number registering in 1891, 3,409 were Canadians, 1,058 from the United States, and 419 from the United Kingdom.

769. An exploration of the country between the Liard and Peace Rivers on the east side of the Rocky Mountains was made by Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S., during 1891. As a result the region was found to be thickly wooded, in many places with excellent timber, while the quality of the soil was generally fairly good, and as far as climatic conditions could be ascertained, the opinion was that the country was better adapted for agricultural purposes than would have been supposed from the latitude.

770. Beyond some experiments on a comparatively small scale at the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon, nothing has yet been done in the interest of forest tree culture in the North-West, and

Rocky
Mountains
Park.

Explora-
tion, Liard
and Peace
River
district.

Forestry
in N. W.
T.

too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of immediate attention being given to this question, not only by the Dominion, but by the Provincial Governments, particularly those of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, in which provinces the destruction of our forests by fire and by the axe goes on with unabated fury, and with painful disregard of the inevitable consequences in the near future.

Land re-
gulations,
Railway
Belt, B.C.

771. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested in the Government of that province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments:—

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of \$5 per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion land surveyor, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.

The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dominion
Lands re-
gulations.

772. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

1. Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and

making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.

(1.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of perfecting the homestead entry.

(2.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of perfecting the homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from the date of perfecting the entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of perfecting homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived for three months preceding his application for homestead patent.

(3.) The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry; or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of perfecting his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; and, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after perfecting his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year shall *and fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

Any person who, being entitled to a second homestead entry, has made, or may hereafter make, entry for his pre-emption as such second homestead, may earn patent therefor by residing on the first homestead for not less than six months in each of the three years succeeding the perfecting of such second entry, and by bringing under cultivation an area of not less than forty acres of his second homestead, in the same

manner as required by paragraph (2) above, relating to entries under the two-mile radius system.

Power to purchase homestead.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least 30 acres thereof under cultivation.

Power to purchase adjoining quarter-section.

2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter-section of the same section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time \$3 per acre; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Power to create a charge on homestead for advances.

3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encouragement of *bonâ fide* settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to and acknowledged by the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent, homestead inspector or other agent as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. The advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, &c.

Date of repayment.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.

Lands reserved.

4. The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

5. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military Payments. bounty warrants.

6. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Homestead settlers may also obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for their own use.

Permits to cut timber for domestic use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of \$5 per acre cash.

Or purchase a wood lot.

7. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.

Timber licenses.

8. The price per acre of coal lands is: for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, \$10, and for anthracite coal, \$20. The land may be sold by public competition, or to the applicant.

Coal lands.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold at public competition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

9. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories and within the railway belt in British Columbia may be granted only after public competition, except in the case of an actual settler, to whom may be leased, without public competition, a tract of land not to exceed four sections, and to be in the vicinity of the settler's residence. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

Grazing lands.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate; and in the event of such settlement or sale the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

Mining
locations.

10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of \$5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended \$500 in actual mining operations on the claim, and by paying to the local agent therefor \$5 per acre cash, and a further sum of \$50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.

CHAPTER XIII.

INSURANCE.

PART I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

773. During the year 1890 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 38 active companies; of these, 7 were Canadian, 24 British and 7 American. Inland marine insurance was also transacted by 5 of them (3 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American). Ocean marine was transacted by two companies, both Canadian. Four companies were added to the list during the year—3 British and 1 American. Fire insurance companies in 1890.

774. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, amounted to \$5,836,071, being greater than that received in 1889 by \$248,055; and the amount paid for losses was \$3,266,567, being more than that paid in 1889 by \$390,356. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:— Premiums received and losses paid, 1890.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1890.

| COMPANIES. | Paid for Losses. | Received for Premiums. | Percentage of Losses to Premiums. | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | | | 1890. | 1889. |
| | \$ | \$ | | |
| Canadian companies | 736,095 | 1,249,884 | 58·89 | 57·82 |
| British " | 2,229,556 | 4,072,133 | 54·75 | 49·58 |
| American " | 360,916 | 514,654 | 58·54 | 51·62 |
| Total | 3,266,567 | 5,836,071 | 55·97 | 51·47 |

775. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869:— Premiums received and losses paid, 1869-1890.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-1890.

| YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER. | Premiums Received. | Losses Paid. | Percentage of Losses to Premiums. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | |
| 1869..... | 1,785,539 | 1,027,720 | 57.56 |
| 1870..... | 1,916,779 | 1,624,837 | 84.77 |
| 1871..... | 2,321,716 | 1,549,199 | 66.73 |
| 1872..... | 2,628,710 | 1,909,975 | 72.66 |
| 1873..... | 2,968,416 | 1,682,184 | 56.67 |
| 1874..... | 3,522,303 | 1,926,159 | 54.89 |
| 1875..... | 3,594,764 | 2,563,531 | 71.31 |
| 1876..... | 3,708,006 | 2,867,295 | 77.33 |
| 1877..... | 3,764,005 | 8,490,919 | 225.58 |
| 1878..... | 3,368,430 | 1,822,674 | 54.11 |
| 1879..... | 3,227,488 | 2,145,198 | 66.47 |
| 1880..... | 3,479,577 | 1,666,578 | 47.90 |
| 1881..... | 3,827,116 | 3,169,824 | 82.83 |
| 1882..... | 4,229,706 | 2,664,986 | 63.01 |
| 1883..... | 4,624,741 | 2,920,228 | 63.14 |
| 1884..... | 4,980,128 | 3,245,322 | 65.16 |
| 1885..... | 4,852,460 | 2,679,287 | 55.22 |
| 1886..... | 4,932,335 | 2,301,388 | 46.63 |
| 1887..... | 5,244,502 | 3,403,514 | 64.90 |
| 1888..... | 5,437,263 | 3,073,822 | 56.53 |
| 1889..... | 5,688,016 | 2,876,211 | 51.47 |
| 1890..... | 5,836,071 | 3,296,567 | 55.97 |
| Total..... | 85,838,071 | 59,877,419 | 69.76 |

Amounts received and paid by companies.

776. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow :—

| COMPANIES. | Premiums Received. | Losses Paid. | Percentage of Losses to Premiums. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | |
| Canadian companies..... | 24,809,880 | 17,748,871 | 71.54 |
| British "..... | 54,151,597 | 37,530,115 | 69.31 |
| American "..... | 6,876,594 | 4,598,433 | 66.87 |
| Total..... | 85,838,071 | 59,877,419 | 69.76 |

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 62.61.

Fire insurance business, 1890.

777. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1890 :—

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1890.

| COMPANIES. | Gross Amount of Risks taken. | Premiums charged thereon. | Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks taken. | Net Cash paid for Losses. | Net Cash received for Premiums. | Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received. |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Canadian Companies.</i> | \$ | \$ | | \$ | \$ | |
| British America..... | 19,977,950 | 265,100 | 1.33 | 138,318 | 204,475 | 67.65 |
| Citizens..... | *23,836,077 | *227,892 | 0.96 | 148,687 | 187,409 | 79.34 |
| Eastern..... | 9,751,377 | 124,492 | 1.28 | 35,296 | 99,777 | 35.38 |
| London Mutual..... | 16,171,169 | 200,819 | 1.24 | 95,951 | 131,880 | 72.76 |
| Quebec..... | 10,081,671 | 134,433 | 1.33 | 50,498 | 113,095 | 44.65 |
| Royal Canadian..... | 20,178,346 | 241,932 | 1.20 | 110,346 | 178,056 | 61.97 |
| Western..... | 35,148,704 | 456,610 | 1.30 | 156,994 | 335,190 | 46.84 |
| Total..... | 135,145,294 | 1,651,283 | 1.22 | 736,094 | 1,249,884 | 58.89 |
| <i>British Companies.</i> | | | | | | |
| Atlas..... | 8,174,760 | 89,293 | 1.09 | 45,637 | 63,700 | 71.67 |
| Caledonian..... | 9,833,902 | 113,816 | 1.16 | 73,414 | 103,688 | 70.80 |
| City of London..... | 10,894,336 | 164,869 | 1.51 | 87,048 | 140,757 | 61.84 |
| Commercial Union..... | 29,685,244 | 379,466 | 1.28 | 151,639 | 318,696 | 47.58 |
| Employers' Liability..... | 5,833,290 | 70,065 | 1.20 | 37,012 | 61,729 | 59.96 |
| Fire Insurance Association..... | 11,540,239 | 124,362 | 1.08 | 61,329 | 113,899 | 54.37 |
| Glasgow and London..... | 15,609,880 | 203,955 | 1.31 | 163,099 | 188,574 | 86.49 |
| Guardian..... | 20,685,581 | 226,562 | 1.10 | 146,763 | 195,006 | 75.26 |
| Imperial..... | 20,032,751 | 234,275 | 1.17 | 101,411 | 211,894 | 47.86 |
| Lancashire..... | 22,671,816 | 286,476 | 1.26 | 136,195 | 253,229 | 53.78 |
| Liverpool and London and Globe..... | 30,004,027 | 302,725 | 1.01 | 106,639 | 279,594 | 38.14 |
| London and Lancashire..... | 16,949,089 | 189,747 | 1.12 | 103,102 | 167,691 | 61.48 |
| London Assurance..... | 12,445,180 | 110,739 | 0.89 | 39,100 | 87,537 | 44.67 |
| Manchester..... | 5,286,255 | 63,797 | 1.21 | 6,700 | 53,067 | 12.63 |
| National of Ireland..... | 10,455,522 | 116,944 | 1.12 | 50,771 | 75,138 | 67.57 |
| North British..... | 35,120,893 | 375,945 | 1.07 | 174,987 | 313,246 | 53.86 |
| Northern..... | 17,903,736 | 209,639 | 1.17 | 126,609 | 179,522 | 70.53 |
| Norwich Union..... | 10,838,092 | 117,117 | 1.08 | 54,650 | 93,026 | 58.75 |
| Phoenix of London..... | 22,581,633 | 258,757 | 1.15 | 110,201 | 228,448 | 48.24 |
| Queen..... | 26,841,847 | 298,331 | 1.11 | 115,506 | 262,485 | 44.01 |
| Royal..... | 56,385,108 | 595,843 | 1.06 | 294,525 | 552,722 | 53.29 |
| Scottish Union and National..... | 14,254,913 | 141,882 | 1.00 | 41,466 | 123,754 | 33.51 |
| Union Society..... | 1,016,966 | 12,179 | 1.20 | 1,125 | 4,717 | 23.86 |
| United Fire Reinsurance..... | 12,886,632 | 66,859 | 0.52 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 427,931,692 | 4,753,654 | 1.11 | 2,229,558 | 4,072,131 | 54.75 |
| <i>American Companies.</i> | | | | | | |
| Etna Fire..... | 13,452,137 | 154,422 | 1.15 | 84,647 | 125,766 | 67.31 |
| Agricultural of Watertown..... | 8,274,112 | 87,650 | 1.06 | 44,920 | 77,541 | 57.93 |
| Connecticut Fire..... | 4,100,000 | 42,404 | 1.03 | 13,821 | 36,791 | 37.57 |
| Hartford..... | 13,915,633 | 144,396 | 1.04 | 109,618 | 128,683 | 84.72 |
| Insurance Co. of N.A..... | 3,564,865 | 32,677 | 0.92 | 11,866 | 26,772 | 44.32 |
| Phoenix of Brooklyn..... | 9,499,707 | 95,072 | 1.00 | 27,296 | 72,551 | 37.62 |
| Phoenix of Hartford..... | 4,840,505 | 57,756 | 1.19 | 9,346 | 45,945 | 20.34 |
| Totals..... | 57,646,959 | 614,380 | 1.07 | 300,917 | 514,053 | 58.54 |
| Grand totals..... | 620,723,945 | 7,019,318 | 1.13 | 3,266,570 | 5,836,068 | 55.97 |

*Not including \$31,804,816 risks and \$185,693 premiums thereon, reinsured from the Glasgow and London Insurance Company.

Business done by British companies. 778. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of \$712,981, being a decrease of \$205,147, as compared with 1889, as shown by the following statement:—

| | 1889. | 1890. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Paid for losses..... | \$ 1,968,537 | \$ 2,229,556 |
| " general expenses..... | 1,083,967 | 1,129,596 |
| Total..... | \$ 3,052,504 | \$ 3,359,152 |
| Received from premiums..... | 3,970,632 | 4,072,133 |
| Balance in favour..... | \$ 918,128 | \$ 712,981 |

The adverse balance, which had been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, was reversed in 1887, when a favourable balance of \$341,398 was shown, which was increased in 1888 to \$1,094,894, further increased in 1889 to \$2,013,022, and still further increased in 1890 to \$2,726,003.

By American companies. 779. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by American companies in 1889 and 1890:—

| | 1889. | 1890. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Paid for losses..... | \$ 229,538 | \$ 300,917 |
| " general expenses..... | 116,618 | 158,996 |
| Total..... | \$ 346,156 | \$ 459,913 |
| Received for premiums..... | 443,644 | 514,317 |
| Balance..... | + \$ 97,488 | + \$ 54,404 |

By Canadian companies. 780. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below:—

| | 1889. | 1890. |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Paid for losses..... | \$ 2,417,047 | \$ 2,254,867 |
| " general expenses..... | 1,064,558 | 1,114,472 |
| " dividends..... | 126,769 | 135,690 |
| Total..... | \$ 3,608,364 | \$ 3,505,029 |
| Received for premiums..... | \$ 3,539,641 | \$ 3,603,152 |
| " from other sources..... | 132,349 | 150,161 |
| Total..... | \$ 3,671,990 | \$ 3,753,313 |
| Balance..... | + \$ 63,626 | + \$ 248,284 |

The Canadian companies received \$1,018,226 in premiums for business done in Canada, and \$1,584,879 for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian business was 59·40, and for business in other countries 57·45.

781. For every \$100 received for premiums the payments by British and American companies therefor were as follow :—

Proportion of payments to receipts by British and American companies.

| COMPANIES. | For Losses. | | For Expenses. | | Balance for Companies. | |
|---------------|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| British..... | 49·58 | 54·75 | 27·30 | 27·74 | 23·12 | 17·51 |
| American..... | 51·74 | 58·51 | 26·30 | 30·91 | 21·96 | 10·58 |

The business, it will be seen, was not so favourable in 1890 for either British or American companies.

782. For every \$100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were :—

By Canadian companies.

| CANADIAN COMPANIES. | For Losses. | | For Expenses. | | For Dividends. | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| For every \$100 of income..... | 65·82 | 60·08 | 28·99 | 29·69 | 3·45 | 3·62 |
| “ “ premium..... | 68·29 | 62·58 | 30·07 | 30·93 | 3·58 | 3·77 |

Their total cash income in 1889 was \$3,671,990, and in 1890 \$3,753,313, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, \$3,608,363 and \$3,505,029.

783. The inland marine insurance business was, on the whole, more favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 60·23 per cent of the premiums received, as against 63·06 per cent in 1889.

784. The ocean business was also more favourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 94·19, as compared with 99·58 in 1889.

785. The following figures show the total business of inland and ocean marine insurance business in 1890 :—

Total insurance, inland and ocean marine.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Premiums received | \$ 786,400 |
| Losses incurred | 602,885 |
| “ paid | \$ 551,530 |
| “ “ for previous years | 59,094 |
| Total losses paid during the year | 610,624 |
| Losses outstanding..... | <u>55,210</u> |

Amount at risk, 1869-1890. 786. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of \$532,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property and in the wealth of the people, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1890.

| YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER. | Fire Insurance. | YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER. | Fire Insurance. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | \$ | | \$ |
| 1869 | 188,359,809 | 1880 | 411,563,271 |
| 1870 | 191,594,586 | 1881 | 462,210,968 |
| 1871 | 228,453,784 | 1882 | 526,856,478 |
| 1872 | 251,722,940 | 1883 | 572,264,041 |
| 1873 | 278,754,835 | 1884 | 605,507,789 |
| 1874 | 306,848,219 | 1885 | 611,794,479 |
| 1875 | 364,421,029 | 1886 | 586,773,022 |
| 1876 | 454,608,180 | 1887 | 634,767,337 |
| 1877 | 420,342,681 | 1888 | 650,735,039 |
| 1878 | 409,899,701 | 1889 | 684,538,378 |
| 1879 | 407,357,985 | 1890 | 720,679,621 |

PART II.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Number of life insurance companies. 787. There were 31 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1890, viz.: 12 Canadian, 9 British and 10 American. No new licenses were issued during the year.

Life insurance during 1889 and 1890. 788. The value of the insurance effected during the year was \$40,523,456, being a decrease of \$377,681 as compared with 1889. The business was divided among the several companies in 1889 and 1890 as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 1889. | 1890. |
| Canadian companies..... | \$ 26,438,358 | \$ 23,541,404 |
| British | 3,390,313 | 3,390,972 |
| American | 14,719,266 | 13,591,080 |
| | <u>\$ 44,556,937</u> | <u>\$ 40,523,456</u> |

The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1888 having been 60·34 per cent, in 1889, 59·34 per cent, and in 1890, 58·09 per cent.

Life insurance effected 1869-1890. 789. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1890, inclusive:—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH YEAR, 1869-1890.

| YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER. | COMPANIES. | | | Total. |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Canadian. | British. | American. | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1869..... | 1,156,855 | 2,627,392 | 9,069,885 | 12,854,132 |
| 1870..... | 1,584,456 | *1,657,439 | 8,952,747 | 12,194,696 |
| 1871..... | 2,623,944 | 2,212,107 | 8,496,575 | 13,322,626 |
| 1872..... | 5,276,859 | 1,896,655 | 13,896,587 | 21,070,101 |
| 1873..... | 4,608,913 | *1,704,338 | 14,740,367 | 21,053,618 |
| 1874..... | 5,259,822 | 2,143,080 | *11,705,319 | 19,108,221 |
| 1875..... | 5,077,601 | 1,689,833 | 8,306,824 | 15,074,258 |
| 1876..... | 5,465,966 | 1,683,357 | 6,740,894 | 13,890,127 |
| 1877..... | 5,724,648 | 2,142,702 | 5,667,317 | 13,534,667 |
| 1878..... | 5,508,556 | 2,789,201 | 3,871,998 | 12,169,755 |
| 1879..... | 6,112,706 | 1,877,918 | 3,363,600 | 11,354,224 |
| 1880..... | 7,547,876 | 2,302,011 | 4,057,900 | 13,906,887 |
| 1881..... | 11,158,479 | 2,536,120 | 3,923,412 | 17,618,011 |
| 1882..... | 11,855,545 | 2,833,250 | 5,423,960 | 20,112,755 |
| 1883..... | 11,883,317 | 3,278,008 | 6,411,635 | 21,572,960 |
| 1884..... | 12,926,265 | 3,167,910 | 7,323,737 | 23,417,912 |
| 1885..... | 14,881,695 | 3,950,647 | 8,332,646 | 27,164,988 |
| 1886..... | 19,289,694 | 4,054,279 | 11,827,375 | 35,171,348 |
| 1887..... | 23,505,549 | 3,067,040 | 11,435,721 | 38,008,310 |
| 1888..... | 24,876,259 | 3,985,787 | 12,364,483 | 41,226,529 |
| 1889..... | †26,438,358 | 3,899,313 | 14,719,266 | 44,556,937 |
| 1890..... | 23,541,404 | 3,390,972 | 13,591,080 | 40,523,456 |

* Imperfect.

† Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.

790. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been very considerable during the last four years, amounting to the sum of \$56,730,297, as shown by the following figures :—

Increase
during the
last four
years.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1887, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

| COMPANIES. | INSURANCE IN FORCE. | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canadian..... | 101,796,754 | 114,034,279 | 125,125,002 | 135,218,990 |
| British..... | 28,163,329 | 30,003,210 | 30,488,618 | 31,613,730 |
| American..... | 61,734,187 | 67,724,094 | 76,349,392 | 81,591,847 |
| Total..... | 191,694,270 | 211,761,583 | 231,963,702 | 248,424,567 |

Share of Canadian companies. 791. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1887 was 68·81 per cent, in 1888 60·98 per cent, in 1889 54·90 per cent, and in 1890 61·32 per cent.

Life insurance a means of estimating progress in wealth.

792. The amounts at risk for both fire and life insurance are often used for the purpose of estimating the wealth and progress of a nation, and the amount at risk for life insurance may be more particularly used to indicate the progress made, not only in wealth, but in what may be called surplus wealth. Fire insurance is, to a large extent, looked upon as a business expense, which must be incurred as necessarily as rent, salaries, &c., and which is, therefore, paid out of the gross receipts. But with life insurance, people far more generally insure in proportion to their ability to pay the premiums; not until after everything else is paid, and there is a surplus, is the question of life insurance considered. Life insurance, therefore, being generally paid out of the surplus earnings of the people, the following figures indicate the very large increase in their premium-paying power during the last few years, and consequent improvement in their condition :—

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1890.

| Year ended 31st December, | Life Insurance. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | \$ 35,680,082 |
| 1870 | 42,694,712 |
| 1871 | 45,825,935 |
| 1872 | 67,234,684 |
| 1873 | 77,500,896 |
| 1874 | 85,716,325 |
| 1875 | 84,560,752 |
| 1876 | 84,344,916 |
| 1877 | 85,687,903 |
| 1878 | 84,761,937 |
| 1879 | 86,273,702 |
| 1880 | 90,280,293 |
| 1881 | 103,290,932 |
| 1882 | 115,042,048 |
| 1883 | 124,196,875 |
| 1884 | 135,453,726 |
| 1885 | 149,962,146 |
| 1886 | 171,315,696 |
| 1887 | 191,694,270 |
| 1888 | 211,761,583 |
| 1889 | 231,963,702 |
| 1890 | 248,424,567 |

Life insurance lapsed, 1875-1890.

793. The following table, which gives the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each \$1,000 of risk, and in each \$1,000 effected in each year, will also help to bear out the evidence of the preceding table, that very material progress has been made of late years :—

| YEAR. | Total in Force. | Annual Amount Effectd. | LAPSED. | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | Total Lapsed. | In each \$1,000 at Risk. | In each \$1,000 Effectd in the Year |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 84,288,883 | 15,074,258 | | | | |
| 84,250,918 | 13,890,127 | | | | |
| 85,687,903 | 13,534,667 | | 8,700,624 | 101 53 | 642 84 |
| 84,751,937 | 12,169,755 | | 9,075,186 | 107 08 | 745 71 |
| 86,273,702 | 11,354,224 | | 8,190,773 | 94 94 | 721 39 |
| 90,280,293 | 13,906,887 | | 7,198,837 | 79 74 | 517 65 |
| 103,290,932 | 17,618,011 | | 4,702,589 | 45 53 | 266 92 |
| 115,042,048 | 20,112,755 | | 5,052,869 | 43 92 | 251 23 |
| 124,196,875 | 21,572,960 | | 7,627,328 | 61 41 | 353 56 |
| 135,447,726 | 23,417,912 | | 9,576,113 | 70 70 | 408 92 |
| 140,962,146 | 27,164,988 | | 9,518,676 | 67 52 | 350 40 |
| 171,315,696 | 35,171,348 | | 9,205,765 | 53 74 | 261 74 |
| 191,694,270 | 38,008,310 | | 11,320,384 | 59 05 | 297 84 |
| 211,761,583 | 41,226,529 | | 15,325,305 | 72 37 | 371 73 |
| 231,963,702 | *44,556,937 | | 16,556,619 | 71 38 | 371 58 |
| 248,424,567 | 40,523,456 | | 17,462,864 | 70 29 | 430 93 |

4. The following tables will enable the progress of the total Life insurance to be traced during the past fourteen years, both as regard amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total amount in force :—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING
THE YEARS 1875 TO 1890.

| YEAR. | Canadian Companies. | British Companies. | American Companies. | Total. |
|-------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 5,077,601 | 1,689,833 | 8,306,823 | 15,074,258 |
| | 5,465,966 | 1,683,357 | 6,740,804 | 13,890,127 |
| | 5,724,648 | 2,142,702 | 5,667,317 | 13,534,667 |
| | 5,508,556 | 2,789,201 | 3,871,998 | 12,169,755 |
| | 6,112,706 | 1,877,918 | 3,363,600 | 11,354,224 |
| | 7,547,876 | 2,302,011 | 4,057,006 | 13,906,887 |
| | 11,158,479 | 2,536,120 | 3,923,412 | 17,618,011 |
| | 11,855,545 | 2,833,250 | 5,423,960 | 20,112,755 |
| | 11,883,317 | 3,278,008 | 6,411,635 | 21,572,960 |
| | 12,926,265 | 3,167,910 | 7,323,737 | 23,417,912 |
| | 14,881,695 | 3,950,647 | 8,332,646 | 27,164,988 |
| | 19,289,694 | 4,054,279 | 11,827,375 | 35,171,348 |
| | 23,505,549 | 3,067,040 | 11,435,721 | 38,008,310 |
| | 24,876,259 | 3,985,787 | 12,364,483 | 41,226,529 |
| | *26,438,358 | 3,399,313 | 14,719,266 | 44,556,937 |
| | 23,541,404 | 3,390,972 | 13,591,080 | 40,523,456 |

* Including 20 months of the Canada Life.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1890

| YEAR. | Canadian Companies. | British Companies. | American Companies. | Total. |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1875 | 21,957,296 | 19,455,607 | 43,596,361 | 85,009,264 |
| 1876 | 24,649,284 | 18,873,173 | 40,728,461 | 84,250,918 |
| 1877 | 26,870,224 | 19,349,204 | 39,468,475 | 85,687,903 |
| 1878 | 28,656,556 | 20,078,533 | 36,016,848 | 84,751,937 |
| 1879 | 33,246,543 | 19,410,829 | 33,616,330 | 86,273,702 |
| 1880 | 37,838,518 | 19,789,863 | 33,643,745 | 91,272,126 |
| 1881 | 46,041,591 | 20,983,092 | 36,266,249 | 103,290,932 |
| 1882 | 53,855,051 | 22,329,368 | 38,857,629 | 115,042,048 |
| 1883 | 59,213,609 | 23,511,712 | 41,471,554 | 124,196,875 |
| 1884 | 66,519,958 | 24,317,172 | 44,616,596 | 135,453,726 |
| 1885 | 74,591,139 | 25,930,272 | 49,440,735 | 149,962,146 |
| 1886 | 88,181,850 | 27,225,607 | 55,908,230 | 171,315,686 |
| 1887 | 101,796,754 | 28,163,329 | 61,734,187 | 191,694,270 |
| 1888 | 114,634,279 | 30,003,210 | 67,724,094 | 211,761,583 |
| 1889 | 125,125,692 | 30,488,618 | 76,349,392 | 231,963,702 |
| 1890 | 135,218,990 | 31,613,730 | 81,591,847 | 248,424,567 |

Average amount of policies in force, 1890.

795. The average amount of policies in force in 1890 was \$1,786. This amount was slightly larger than in 1889.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1890.

| COMPANIES. | POLICIES. | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Average Amount. |
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Canadian | 79,239 | 134,069,064 | 1,692 |
| British | 15,589 | 31,613,730 | 2,028 |
| American | 42,868 | 80,267,388 | 1,872 |
| Total | 137,696 | 245,950,182 | 1,786 |

The average amount of the new policies was: for Canadian companies, \$1,629; for British companies, \$2,109, and for American, \$2,219, the corresponding amounts for 1889 having been \$1,691, \$1,859 and \$2,185.

Death rate, 1887-1890.

796. The death rate was higher in 1890 than in the three preceding years, as shown by the following table:—

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1887-1890.

| COMPANIES. | 1890. | | | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Number of Lives Ex- posed to Risks. | Number of Deaths. | Death Rate per 1,000. | Death Rate. | Death Rate. | Death. Rate. |
| Active companies..... | 138,008 | 1,408 | 10,148 | 8,846 | 8,614 | 8,317 |
| Assessment "..... | 17,464 | 148 | 8,475 | 8,256 | 9,727 | 9,120 |
| Retired "..... | 5,070 | 104 | 21,417 | 16,840 | 23,489 | 17,943 |
| Total..... | 160,542 | 1,660 | 10,340 | 9,083 | 9,495 | 8,955 |

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the present figures represent the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as they can possibly be ascertained.

797. There was an increase of \$484,017 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i.e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1890, as compared with 1889, the amount last year having been \$4,290,980; and an increase of \$676,425 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been \$20,700,595. Insurance terminated.

798. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1890, inclusive:— Premium income, 1869-1890.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA,
1869 TO 1890.

| YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER. | COMPANIES. | | | Total. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Canadian. | British | American. | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1869 | 164,910 | 515,741 | 557,708 | 1,238,359 |
| 1870 | 208,922 | 531,250 | 729,175 | 1,469,347 |
| 1871 | 291,897 | 570,449 | 990,628 | 1,852,974 |
| 1872 | 417,628 | 596,982 | 1,250,912 | 2,265,522 |
| 1873 | 511,235 | 594,108 | 1,492,315 | 2,597,658 |
| 1874 | 638,854 | 629,808 | 1,575,748 | 2,844,410 |
| 1875 | 707,256 | 623,296 | 1,551,835 | 2,882,387 |
| 1876 | 768,543 | 597,155 | 1,437,612 | 2,803,310 |
| 1877 | 776,319 | 577,364 | 1,299,724 | 2,653,407 |
| 1878 | 827,098 | 586,044 | 1,197,535 | 2,610,677 |
| 1879 | 919,345 | 565,875 | 1,121,537 | 2,606,757 |
| 1880 | 1,039,341 | 579,729 | 1,102,058 | 2,721,128 |
| 1881 | 1,291,026 | 613,595 | 1,190,068 | 3,094,689 |
| 1882 | 1,562,085 | 674,362 | 1,308,158 | 3,544,605 |
| 1883 | 1,652,543 | 707,468 | 1,414,738 | 3,774,749 |
| 1884 | 1,869,100 | 744,227 | 1,518,991 | 4,132,318 |
| 1885 | 2,092,986 | 803,980 | 1,723,012 | 4,619,978 |
| 1886 | 2,379,238 | 827,848 | 1,988,634 | 5,195,720 |
| 1887 | 2,825,119 | 890,332 | 2,285,954 | 5,901,405 |
| 1888 | 3,166,883 | 928,667 | 2,466,298 | 6,561,848 |
| 1889 | *4,459,595 | 979,847 | 2,785,403 | 8,224,845 |
| 1890 | 3,921,137 | 1,022,362 | 3,060,652 | 8,004,151 |
| Total..... | 32,485,060 | 15,160,489 | 34,048,695 | 81,694,244 |

* Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

799. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1889 and 1890 was :—

| | 1889. | 1890. |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Death claims (including bonus additions)... | \$2,483,818 | \$2,539,210 |
| Matured endowment do | 436,683 | 598,571 |
| Annuity-holders..... | 20,856 | 22,986 |
| Paid for surrendered policies..... | 304,263 | 317,016 |
| Dividends to policy-holders | 696,970 | 967,884 |
| | <u>\$3,942,590</u> | <u>\$4,445,667</u> |

The amount received for premiums was \$8,004,151; therefore, for every \$100 of premium \$54.67 was paid to policy-holders, and \$45.33 carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were \$47.30 and \$52.70 respectively.

800. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1890, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure :—

Financial position of Canadian companies 1890.

INSURANCE.

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CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1890.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

| COMPANIES. | Assets. | Liabilities including Reserve but not Capital Stock. | Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital. | Capital Stock paid up. | Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock. |
|--------------------------------|------------|--|---|------------------------|---|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canada Life..... | 11,032,440 | 10,180,453 | 851,987 | 125,000 | 726,987 |
| Citizens' (Life Department) .. | 73,154 | 107,659 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Confederation | 3,320,200 | 2,921,304 | 398,896 | 100,000 | 298,896 |
| Dominion Safety Fund..... | 63,003 | 13,786 | 49,217 | 29,172 | 20,045 |
| Federal | 207,762 | 130,286 | 77,476 | 80,197 | ..... |
| London Life..... | 257,021 | 218,078 | 38,943 | 33,650 | 5,293 |
| Manufacturers' Life..... | 345,434 | 220,856 | 124,578 | 127,320 | ..... |
| North American | 1,034,325 | 847,176 | 187,149 | 60,000 | 127,149 |
| Ontario Mutual | 1,696,077 | 1,568,330 | 127,747 | ..... | 127,746 |
| Sun..... | 2,473,514 | 2,178,838 | 294,676 | 62,500 | 232,176 |
| Temperance and General.... | 155,055 | 112,661 | 42,394 | 60,000 | ..... |
| Dominion Life..... | 82,459 | 21,590 | 60,869 | 63,150 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 20,740,444 | 18,521,017 | 2,219,427 | 740,989 | 1,478,438 |

INCOME.

| COMPANIES. | Net Premium Income. | Consideration for Annuities. | Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c. | Sundry. | Total. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canada Life..... | 1,542,256 | None. | 528,694 | 22,932 | 2,093,882 |
| Citizens' | 18,860 | None. | 8,603 | None. | 27,462 |
| Confederation | 593,258 | 28,226 | 142,477 | 8,161 | 772,123 |
| Dominion Life..... | 14,656 | None. | 3,206 | None. | 17,862 |
| Dominion Safety Fund..... | 37,933 | None. | 342 | 89 | 38,364 |
| Federal | 210,737 | None. | 10,739 | None. | 221,475 |
| London Life..... | 87,713 | None. | 12,496 | None. | 100,209 |
| Manufacturers' Life..... | 149,566 | None. | 9,953 | 289 | 159,808 |
| North American..... | 302,082 | 2,000 | 50,519 | None. | 354,601 |
| Ontario Mutual..... | 409,920 | None. | 79,938 | None. | 489,858 |
| Sun..... | 761,749 | None. | 102,217 | 1,117 | 865,084 |
| Temperance and General.... | 77,790 | None. | 4,143 | None. | 81,933 |
| Totals..... | 4,206,519 | 30,226 | 953,328 | 32,588 | 5,222,661 |

*The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Concluded.*

EXPENDITURE.

| COMPANIES. | Payments to Policy-holders. | General Expenses. | Dividends to Stock-holders. | Total Expenditure. | Surplus of Income over Expenditure |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canada Life..... | 1,215,875 | 283,675 | 91,667 | 1,591,216 | 502,466 |
| Citizens'..... | 20,885 | 12,187 | None. | 33,073 | - 6,619 |
| Confederation..... | 228,361 | 138,375 | 14,683 | 381,419 | 390,103 |
| Dominion Life..... | None. | 10,169 | None. | 10,168 | 7,693 |
| Dominion Safety Fund..... | 13,000 | 9,545 | None. | 22,545 | 15,819 |
| Federal..... | 148,808 | 63,674 | None. | 212,482 | 8,906 |
| London..... | 39,913 | 43,651 | 2,355 | 76,919 | 23,290 |
| Manufacturers' Life..... | 46,214 | 70,603 | None. | 116,817 | 42,991 |
| North American..... | 50,742 | 90,456 | 4,800 | 145,998 | 208,693 |
| Ontario Mutual..... | 171,151 | 87,470 | ..... | 263,621 | 236,235 |
| Sun..... | 139,780 | 161,730 | 7,500 | 309,010 | 556,071 |
| Temperance and General ... | 10,507 | 35,163 | None. | 45,671 | 36,262 |
| Totals..... | 2,081,236 | 1,006,698 | 121,005 | 3,208,939 | 2,013,722 |

Receipts and expenditure, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

801. The receipts from income in 1888, 1889 and 1890 were respectively made up as follow :—

| | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Premiums and annuity sales | \$3,260,799 | \$4,570,917 | \$4,236,746 |
| Interest and dividends..... | 741,062 | 1,180,416 | 953,328 |
| Sundry | 36,204 | 53,730 | 82,587 |
| Total..... | \$4,038,065 | \$5,805,063 | \$5,272,621 |

And the expenditure during the same years was :—

| | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Paid to policy-holders and annuitants | \$1,416,515 | \$2,001,149 | \$2,081,236 |
| General expenses | 874,657 | 1,091,027 | 1,006,698 |
| Dividends to stockholders..... | 52,652 | 65,412 | 121,005 |
| Total..... | \$2,343,824 | \$3,157,588 | \$3,208,939 |

Proportion of payments from income.

802. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every \$100 of income received the companies expended :—

| OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Paid to policy-holders..... | 35 08 | 34 47 | 39 85 |
| General expenses..... | 21 66 | 18 79 | 19 28 |
| Dividends to stockholders | 1 30 | 1 13 | 2 32 |
| Reserve..... | 41 96 | 45 61 | 38 55 |

803. Six companies did business on the assessment plan in 1890, Assessment com-
four Canadian and two American, having at the end of the year panies.
\$36,659,616 in force, being an increase of \$6,232,500. The amount
of policies taken during the year was \$7,847,500. The amount of
insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was large, viz., \$3,985,-
675, being \$108.61 for every \$1,000 of current risk. The amount
terminated by death was \$280,300, or \$7.64 for every \$1,000 of risk.

PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

804. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, Accident
viz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 American, and guarantee business insurance.
by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American. The business
done in 1888, 1889 and 1890 was :—

| ACCIDENT. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Premiums received..... | 249,048 | 278,753 | 295,553 |
| Amount insured..... | 38,078,066 | 43,735,729 | 40,215,565 |
| Paid for claims..... | 112,022 | 127,156 | 97,339 |
| GUARANTEE. | | | |
| Premiums received..... | 62,549 | 68,549 | 66,540 |
| Amount guaranteed..... | 10,107,204 | 10,721,160 | 10,996,950 |
| Paid for claims..... | 22,589 | 17,835 | 24,802 |

805. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, 1 Cana- Plate glass
dian, 1 British and 1 American. The premiums received during the insurance.
year were \$33,709, the amount in force was \$509,224, and the losses
incurred \$11,460. One company and one firm transact this class of
business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of
the glass broken, and their returns do not show the amount in force.

806. At the close of 1890 there were 91 companies under the Number of
supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged insurance
in business as follow :— companies
of all
kinds.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Doing life insurance..... | 41 |
| “ “ assessment plan..... | 6 |
| “ fire insurance..... | 38 |
| “ inland marine insurance..... | 6 |
| “ ocean marine “..... | 2 |
| “ accident “..... | 9 |
| “ guarantee “..... | 3 |
| “ steam boiler “..... | 2 |
| “ plate glass “..... | 4 |

Deposits
with the
Govern-
ment.

807. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted, on 3rd July, 1891, to the sum of \$18,822,496, and there was also deposited with Canadian trustees the sum of \$2,601,697, making a total of \$21,424,193 for the protection of policy-holders. This sum was held among the different classes as follows :—

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Fire..... | \$ 4,655,482 |
| Life..... | 16,304,398 |
| Accident, &c | 464,313 |
| | <u>\$ 21,424,193</u> |

Total
receipts,
1888, 1889
and 1890.

808. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance in 1888, 1889 and 1890, was :—

| YEAR. | COMPANIES. | | | Total. |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Canadian. | British. | American. | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1888..... | 5,060,337 | 4,841,614 | 3,168,206 | 13,060,157 |
| 1889..... | 6,473,344 | 5,026,353 | 3,512,144 | 15,011,841 |
| 1890..... | 5,996,336 | 5,175,863 | 3,910,636 | 15,082,835 |

And this was divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

| CLASS OF BUSINESS. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Fire | 5,437,263 | 5,588,016 | 5,836,071 |
| Inland marine..... | 159,207 | 146,327 | 158,699 |
| Ocean | 176,251 | 241,877 | 235,736 |
| Life | 6,561,848 | 8,224,845 | 8,004,151 |
| Life (assessment) | 367,740 | 404,953 | 450,507 |
| Accident | 249,048 | 278,755 | 295,553 |
| Guarantee | 62,549 | 68,549 | 66,540 |
| Plate glass | 28,068 | 27,870 | 33,709 |
| Steam boiler. | 18,183 | 30,649 | 21,869 |
| Total..... | 13,060,157 | 15,011,841 | 15,082,835 |

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

PART I.—RAILWAYS.

809. In India and in all the principal British colonies, with the exception of Canada, the railways have been chiefly, and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built or acquired such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and connections, and Prince Edward Island railways—the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second having been partly assumed and finally completed in accordance with the agreement made with Prince Edward Island, when that province entered Confederation. The Dominion Government, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than \$142,934,781 in the shape of bonuses at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. In addition to the above, the Government has at various times made loans to railways, the amount of such loans at present outstanding being \$21,201,314. The Provincial Governments have also contributed aid to the extent of \$29,823,658, and various municipalities to the extent of \$15,855,100.

Government aid to Public railways.

810. In addition to the sums above mentioned as having been paid by the Dominion Government, subsidies of Dominion lands, principally to lines in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, have been granted at various times, amounting altogether to 47,204,319 acres. If these lands are placed at the lowest estimate, viz., \$2 per acre, they represent a sum of money amounting to \$94,408,638; seeing, however, that the average price realized during 1890 and 1891 by the Canadian Pacific Railway was \$4.36 per acre, the money value represented is evidently very much larger. The Provincial Government of Quebec also, in addition to money payments of \$10,879,134, have granted lands to the extent of 13,293,500 acres, part of which has been commuted at 70 cents per acre. Some of the other provinces have also made land

Land subsidies to railways.

grants, but not to the same extent. Details, however, are not available.

Railway
develop-
ment in
Canada.

811. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin, in 1850, there were but 71 miles in operation in the whole of what is now the Dominion of Canada. But this country, though undoubtedly backward at one time in the matter of railway construction, has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on 30th June, 1891, 14,009 miles, with a total of 14,633 miles completed, being an increase in the 24 years since Confederation of 11,751 miles in operation. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to \$160,471,190, and in 1891 to \$816,647,758. The progress of railroad construction is briefly shown by the following figures: 1840, 16 miles in operation; 1850, 71 miles; 1860, 2,087; 1870, 2,497; 1880, 6,891, and in 1891, 14,009 miles.

Progress
of railroad
construc-
tion.

Particu-
lars of
capital
paid.

812. The following table gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid, the amount derived from each source, and the amount of each per mile of completed railway:—

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1890 AND 1891.

| SOURCE OF CAPITAL. | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Amount. | Amount per Mile. | Amount. | Amount per Mile. |
| | \$ | ¢ | \$ | ¢ |
| Ordinary share capital..... | 238,176,486 | 17,013 | 238,760,386 | 16,317 |
| Preference "..... | 100,000,400 | 7,143 | 101,000,400 | 6,902 |
| Bonded debt..... | 266,885,707 | 19,063 | 292,291,654 | 19,975 |
| Aid from Dominion Government.... | 139,745,691 | 9,982 | 142,934,781 | 9,768 |
| " Ontario "..... | 5,977,008 | 427 | 6,032,585 | 990 |
| " Quebec "..... | 10,599,758 | 757 | 10,879,134 | 3,877 |
| " New Brunswick "..... | 4,273,374 | 305 | 4,297,501 | 3,160 |
| " Nova Scotia "..... | 1,977,395 | 141 | 2,007,996 | 2,548 |
| " Manitoba "..... | 2,221,250 | 159 | 2,477,250 | 1,858 |
| " British Columbia Govt.... | 37,500 | 3 | 37,500 | 55 |
| " Municipalities..... | 13,709,624 | 979 | 13,817,509 | 3,625 |
| Capital from other sources..... | 2,843,119 | 203 | 2,192,062 | 144 |
| Total..... | 786,447,812 | 56,175 | 816,647,758 | 55,809 |

813. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows:—

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Ordinary share capital | 31' | 30' | 29' 2 |
| Bonded debt | 33' | 34' | 35' 8 |
| Dominion Government aid | 18' | 18' | 17' 5 |
| Preference share capital | 12' | 12' | 12' 3 |
| Provincial Government aid | 3' | 3' | 3' 2 |
| Municipal aid | 2' | 2' | 1' 7 |
| Other sources | 0' 4 | 0' 4 | 0' 3 |

Proportion of capital to total.

Nearly 23 per cent of the total capital has thus, it will be seen, been contributed by state and municipal aid.

814. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874:—

Railway statistics 1875-1891.

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1875-91.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | Miles in Operation. | Train Mileage. | Number of Passen- gers. | Tons of Freight. | Earnings. | Working Expenses. | Proportion of Ex- penses to Re- ceipts. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | \$ | \$ | |
| 1875 | 4,826½ | 17,080,168 | 5,190,416 | 5,670,836 | 19,470,539 | 15,775,532 | 81' |
| 1876 | 5,157½ | 18,103,628 | 5,544,814 | 6,331,757 | 19,358,084 | 15,802,721 | 82' |
| 1877 | 5,574½ | 19,450,813 | 6,073,233 | 6,859,796 | 18,742,053 | 15,200,091 | 82' |
| 1878 | 6,143½ | 19,669,447 | 6,443,924 | 7,883,472 | 20,520,078 | 16,100,102 | 78' |
| 1879 | 6,484½ | 20,731,689 | 6,523,816 | 8,348,810 | 19,925,066 | 16,188,102 | 81' |
| 1880 | 6,891½ | 22,427,449 | 6,462,948 | 9,938,858 | 23,561,447 | 16,840,705 | 71' |
| 1881 | 7,260 | 27,301,306 | 6,943,671 | 12,065,323 | 27,987,509 | 20,121,418 | 72' |
| 1882 | 7,530 | 27,846,411 | 9,352,335 | 13,575,787 | 29,027,790 | 22,390,709 | 77' |
| 1883 | 8,726 | 30,072,910 | 9,579,948 | 13,266,255 | 33,244,585 | 24,691,667 | 74' |
| 1884 | 9,575 | 29,758,676 | 9,982,358 | 13,712,269 | 33,421,705 | 25,595,341 | 77' |
| 1885 | 10,150 | 30,623,689 | 9,672,599 | 14,659,271 | 32,227,469 | 24,015,351 | 75' |
| 1886 | 10,697 | 30,481,088 | 9,861,024 | 15,670,460 | 33,389,382 | 23,177,582 | 69' |
| 1887 | 11,691 | 33,638,748 | 10,698,638 | 16,356,335 | 38,842,010 | 27,624,683 | 71' |
| 1888 | 12,163 | 37,391,206 | 11,416,791 | 17,173,759 | 42,151,153 | 30,552,048 | 73' |
| 1889 | 12,628 | 38,819,380 | 12,151,051 | 17,928,626 | 42,149,615 | 31,038,045 | 74' |
| 1890 | 13,256 | 41,549,329 | 12,821,262 | 20,787,469 | 46,843,826 | 32,913,350 | 70' |
| 1891 | 14,009 | 43,399,178 | 13,222,568 | 21,753,021 | 48,192,099 | 34,960,449 | 73' |

815. The total receipts were, in 1891, \$1,348,273 more than in 1890, while the working expenses showed an increase of \$2,047,099; per mile. consequently there was an increase in the proportion of expenses to

Earnings

Expenses
per mile.

receipts, viz., from 70 per cent to 73 per cent. The earnings per mile in 1880 averaged \$3,418 ; in 1884, \$3,490 ; in 1885, \$3,175 ; in 1886, \$3,106 ; in 1887, \$3,332 ; in 1888, \$3,465 ; in 1889, \$3,338 ; in 1890, \$3,534, and in 1891, \$3,440, being \$193 per mile less than in the preceding year. There was an increase in the average amount of working expenses per mile of \$12, as compared with 1890, the average amount for the last six years having been as follows: In 1886, \$2,166 per mile ; in 1887, 2,363 ; in 1888, \$2,520 ; in 1889, \$2,458 ; in 1890, \$2,483, and in 1891, \$2,495. The proportion of net receipts to capital cost showed a decrease, it having been 1·62 per cent, against 1·77 per cent in 1890, but it was higher than in some preceding years. In 1889 it was 1·46 per cent, 1·58 per cent in 1888, 1·64 per cent in 1887, and 1·41 per cent in 1886. The number of tons of freight carried only showed an increase of 965,552 tons as compared with 1890. The total quantity carried was, however, nearly four times that carried in 1875. There were also increases of 1,549,849 miles in the train mileage and of 401,306 in the number of passengers carried.

Business
of Canadian
railways, 1890
and 1891.

816. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1890 and 1891, particulars of the principal lines being given separately :—

| RAILWAYS. | Miles in Operation. | | Capital Paid up. | | Passengers Carried. | | Freight Handled. | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Canada Atlantic..... | 138 | 138 | 3,522,167 | 3,737,355 | 124,401 | 120,666 | 534,481 | 465,354 |
| Canada Southern..... | 379 | 379 | 34,375,159 | 34,824,159 | 652,755 | 626,411 | 2,904,835 | 3,925,312 |
| Canadian Pacific system..... | 5,085 | 5,337 | 255,854,948 | 279,527,597 | 2,685,730 | 2,971,774 | 3,006,684 | 3,675,113 |
| Central Ontario..... | 104 | 104 | 970,000 | 970,000 | 56,388 | 58,131 | 70,351 | 72,500 |
| Grand Trunk system..... | 3,122 | 3,143 | 318,126,450 | 324,807,300 | 5,872,878 | 5,908,987 | 7,969,208 | 7,736,069 |
| Manitoba and North-Western..... | 233 | 250 | 10,494,040 | 10,969,340 | 21,161 | 25,010 | 41,026 | 88,907 |
| New Brunswick system .. | 415 | * | 15,424,486 | 319,662 | 319,662 | | 366,715 | |
| Quebec Central..... | 154 | 154 | 8,627,882 | 8,627,882 | 119,492 | 132,070 | 121,561 | 128,771 |
| South-Eastern system..... | 260 | 260 | 8,230,854 | 8,445,509 | 266,812 | 274,299 | 381,177 | 496,749 |
| Windsor and Annapolis..... | 116 | 116 | 3,946,389 | 3,974,873 | 133,342 | 152,038 | 81,850 | 87,117 |
| Other lines..... | 2,066 | 2,575 | 69,327,589 | 82,637,371 | 1,216,419 | 1,509,379 | 3,949,158 | 3,713,084 |
| Total..... | 12,072 | 12,656 | 729,099,984 | 758,631,386 | 11,409,030 | 11,778,756 | 19,367,046 | 20,388,976 |
| Government railways..... | 1,184 | 1,353 | 57,347,828 | 58,016,372 | 1,352,332 | 1,443,812 | 1,429,423 | 1,364,045 |
| Total for Canada..... | 13,256 | 14,009 | 786,447,812 | 816,647,758 | 12,821,362 | 13,222,568 | 20,787,469 | 21,753,021 |

* Included in Canadian Pacific system.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| RAILWAYS. | Train Mileage. | | Receipts. | | Expenses. | | Proportion of Expenses to Receipts. | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Canada Atlantic..... | 433,921 | 428,816 | \$ 567,255 | \$ 558,832 | 342,087 | 337,754 | 60 | 60 |
| Canada Southern..... | 3,151,694 | 3,254,270 | 4,651,041 | 4,408,964 | 2,969,439 | 3,161,345 | 64 | 72 |
| Canadian Pacific system..... | 11,189,496 | 13,754,014 | 15,572,986 | 18,672,174 | 9,424,166 | 11,538,134 | 60 | 62 |
| Central Ontario..... | 167,000 | 110,000 | 93,816 | 87,936 | 91,845 | 91,586 | 98 | 104 |
| Grand Trunk system..... | 16,986,102 | 16,482,297 | 18,300,697 | 17,423,860 | 12,842,646 | 12,621,478 | 70 | 72 |
| Manitoba and North-Western..... | 107,307 | 143,076 | 130,076 | 232,045 | 166,869 | 291,262 | 120 | 87 |
| New Brunswick system..... | 980,136 | * | 963,661 | | 653,560 | | 69 | ..... |
| Quebec Central..... | 316,057 | 286,637 | 265,657 | 275,508 | 198,571 | 193,039 | 75 | 70 |
| South-Eastern system..... | 528,979 | 587,151 | 589,380 | 387,505 | 479,566 | 539,442 | 81 | 92 |
| Windsor and Annapolis..... | 184,690 | 195,771 | 271,862 | 277,514 | 178,896 | 182,475 | 66 | 66 |
| Other lines..... | 2,795,253 | 2,863,779 | 2,254,643 | 2,515,968 | 1,728,673 | 2,173,692 | 77 | 86 |
| Total..... | 39,840,515 | 38,105,721 | 43,670,114 | 45,040,446 | 29,086,288 | 31,040,117 | 67 | 69 |
| Government railways..... | 5,008,814 | 5,293,457 | 3,173,712 | 3,151,653 | 3,827,062 | 3,920,332 | 121 | 124 |
| Total for Canada..... | 41,849,329 | 43,399,178 | 46,843,826 | 48,192,099 | 32,913,350 | 34,960,449 | 70 | 73 |

* Included in Canadian Pacific system.

817. Though, as previously noted, there was only an increase in working expenses of \$12 per mile in operation, there was an increase of 3 per cent in the proportion of expenses to receipts, the mileage and expenditure having increased in a faster proportion than the receipts. The Canada Atlantic and Canadian Pacific again showed the smallest proportion of working expenses, while the highest proportion was that of the Central Ontario, viz., 104 per cent. There was an increase of 3 per cent on Government railways, making the proportion of expenses no less than 124 per cent. Vigorous efforts are being made to reduce this excess of expenditure. The aggregate proportion of expenses to receipts is higher in Canada than in many other countries. In the United Kingdom, in 1890, it was 54 per cent, and in India 50 per cent; in the Australian colonies, in 1890, it was 65 per cent; in the United States, in 1890, 67 per cent, and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent.

818. The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerably the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portions of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation, the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being at the rate of 10,357 tons per mile, an increase of 2,693 tons per mile as compared with 1890, that on the Grand Trunk system having been 2,461 tons, an increase of 72 tons per mile, and on the Canadian Pacific 663 tons, an increase of 73 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were: on the Grand Trunk 1,880, on the Canada Southern 1,653, and on the Canadian Pacific 536. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: on the Canada Southern 8,586 miles, on the Grand Trunk 5,244 miles, and on the Canadian Pacific 2,484 miles.

819. The following table is a concise statement of the receipts and expenditure of the most important roads, showing the principal services of each, and showing also the earnings and expenses per mile.

Proportion of expenses to receipts.

Proportion of traffic, etc., to miles in operation.

Principal sources of receipts, and expenditure.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891.

| RAILWAYS. | EARNINGS FROM | | | Total. | Earnings per Mile. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Passenger Traffic. | Freight Traffic. | Mails, Express and other Sources. | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canada Atlantic..... | 100,312 | 368,559 | 89,961 | 558,832 | 4.049 |
| Canada Southern..... | 1,285,876 | 2,964,189 | 158,899 | 4,408,964 | 11.033 |
| Canadian Pacific system..... | 5,151,121 | 11,643,641 | 1,877,412 | 18,672,174 | 3.372 |
| Grand Trunk system..... | 5,461,347 | 11,223,962 | 741,551 | 17,426,860 | 5.543 |
| Intercolonial..... | 962,317 | 1,854,639 | 160,448 | 2,977,395 | 2.607 |
| Quebec Central..... | 117,053 | 144,555 | 13,900 | 275,508 | 1.789 |
| Manitoba and North-Western.. | 46,948 | 171,673 | 13,474 | 232,095 | .928 |
| South-Eastern system..... | 187,339 | 369,219 | 31,037 | 587,595 | 2.200 |
| Other lines..... | 974,096 | 1,808,218 | 270,362 | 3,055,676 | 1.116 |
| Total | 14,286,409 | 30,548,646 | 3,357,044 | 48,192,099 | 3.440 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891.

| RAILWAYS. | Maintenance of Line, Buildings, &c. | Working and Repairs. | General Working Expenses. | Total. | Expenses per Mile. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | \$ |
| Canada Atlantic..... | 45,320 | 162,579 | 129,855 | 337,754 | 2.447 |
| Canada Southern..... | 617,841 | 1,265,016 | 1,278,488 | 3,161,345 | 8.341 |
| Canadian Pacific system..... | 2,303,423 | 4,721,816 | 4,512,895 | 11,538,134 | 2.184 |
| Grand Trunk system..... | 2,454,994 | 5,614,473 | 4,552,011 | 12,621,478 | 4.016 |
| Intercolonial..... | 955,294 | 1,853,780 | 853,268 | 3,662,342 | 3.207 |
| Quebec Central..... | 54,163 | 66,253 | 72,623 | 193,039 | 1.253 |
| Manitoba and North-Western.. | 62,145 | 77,648 | 61,469 | 201,262 | .805 |
| South-Eastern system..... | 112,704 | 254,960 | 171,778 | 539,442 | 2.074 |
| Other lines..... | 896,353 | 952,575 | 856,725 | 2,705,653 | .900 |
| Total | 7,502,237 | 14,969,100 | 12,489,112 | 34,960,449 | 2.495 |

Proportion of principal sources to total.

820. The receipts from freight traffic formed 63.38 per cent, and from passenger traffic 29.64 per cent of the total, while of working expenses 42.82 per cent were for working and repairs, 35.72 per cent for general working expenses, and 21.46 per cent for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were more than double those of any other of the large roads, and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small.

The working expenses on the Intercolonial were \$600 per mile more than the earnings.

821. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost is at present very small in Canada, having been only 1·62 per cent in 1891, a decrease of 15 as compared with 1890. This proportion is considerably lower than in many other countries and colonies, as seen by the following figures:—

Proportion of net revenue to capital cost.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| BRITISH POSSESSIONS. | | FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
| United Kingdom..... | 4·09 | Germany..... | 4·68 |
| India..... | 4·79 | France..... | 4·65 |
| Canada..... | 1·62 | Belgium..... | 4·03 |
| Victoria..... | 3·80 | Austria-Hungary..... | 3·98 |
| New South Wales..... | 3·50 | Italy (State lines)..... | 3·70 |
| South Australia..... | 5·26 | Switzerland..... | 3·67 |
| New Zealand..... | 2·61 | United States..... | 3·77 |
| Queensland..... | 2·13 | | |
| Tasmania..... | 0·30 | | |
| Western Australia..... | —0·67 | | |

The figures for Canada are probably slightly below the true proportion, as the capital cost includes expenditure on lines in progress and completed, but not yet in operation, and consequently unproductive.

822. The next table is a summary statement of the principal articles of freight carried in 1891.

Principal articles of freight carried, 1891.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891.

| RAILWAYS. | Flour. | Grain. | Live Stock. | Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood. |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Brls. | Bush. | No. | Feet. |
| Canada Atlantic..... | 128,780 | 922,172 | 25,332 | 164,952,000 |
| Canada Southern..... | 1,314,110 | 15,123,286 | 834,504 | 188,246,160 |
| Canadian Pacific system.... | 2,231,836 | 20,905,105 | 297,923 | 600,118,709 |
| Grand Trunk system..... | 5,315,200 | 45,796,760 | 2,737,288 | 693,077,605 |
| Intercolonial..... | 1,013,129 | 2,890,921 | 95,529 | 184,138,324 |
| Quebec Central..... | 74,480 | 113,652 | 10,716 | 42,194,160 |
| Manitoba & North-Western | 43,271 | 2,128,125 | 12,912 | 4,162,000 |
| South-Eastern system..... | 200,030 | 3,465,456 | 16,500 | 61,927,920 |
| Other lines..... | 1,281,965 | 12,165,801 | 2,291,064 | 362,924,879 |
| Total..... | 11,602,821 | 104,511,278 | 6,321,768 | 2,301,741,757 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED
ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891—*Concluded.*

| RAILWAYS. | Firewood. | Manufactured Goods. | All other Articles. | Total Weight Carried. |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Cords. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Canada Atlantic. | 49,638 | 9,550 | 112,647 | 465,354 |
| Canada Southern. | 49,178 | 351,639 | 2,633,722 | 3,925,312 |
| Canadian Pacific system.. | 127,857 | 996,439 | 827,839 | 3,675,113 |
| Grand Trunk system. | 169,967 | 1,046,022 | 3,186,485 | 7,536,069 |
| Intercolonial. | 16,396 | 303,197 | 563,735 | 1,304,534 |
| Quebec Central. | 1,117 | 2,798 | 53,789 | 128,871 |
| Manitoba & North-Western | 594 | 10,156 | 8,500 | 88,907 |
| South-Eastern system. | 23,229 | 73,399 | 192,584 | 496,749 |
| Other lines. | 117,818 | 278,321 | 2,108,114 | 3,932,381 |
| Total. | 555,794 | 3,071,130 | 9,687,415 | 21,753,290 |

Proportion of freight carried by principal lines.

823. The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share, viz., 35 per cent of the total freight, a decrease of 3 per cent as compared with 1890, and a smaller proportion than in any of the four preceding years. The Canada Southern carried 18 per cent and the Canadian Pacific 17 per cent, increases of 4 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1890.

Increases and decreases in freight.

824. There was an increase of 516,926 barrels in the quantity of flour carried, of 1,112,214 in the number of live stock, and of 1,880,827 tons of miscellaneous matter; while there were decreases of 18,708,404 bushels in the quantity of grain carried, of 1,427,101 feet in the quantity of lumber, of 5,670 cords of firewood and 709,394 tons of manufactured articles.

Proportion of traffic to capital cost.

825. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1891 the gross receipts only amounted to 5.91 per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been \$481,920,990 and the actual cost \$816,647,758. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Belgium, Russia and the United States it is below it.

Actual and theoretical cost of railways in Canada.

826. The following table shows the total cost, and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1891. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost:—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1891.

| NAME OF RAILWAY. | Number of Miles. | THEORETICAL COST. | | ACTUAL COST. | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Total. | Per Mile. | Total. | Per Mile. |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Alberta Railway and Coal Co. | 174 | 2,901,150 | 16,673 | 4,997,729 | 28,723 |
| Canada Atlantic | 138 | 5,588,320 | 40,495 | 6,746,224 | 48,886 |
| Canada Southern | 379 | 44,089,640 | 116,331 | 28,592,606 | 75,442 |
| Canadian Pacific system | 5,537 | 186,721,740 | 33,723 | 279,194,062 | 50,423 |
| Central Ontario | 104 | 879,260 | 8,454 | 1,511,941 | 14,538 |
| Erie and Huron | 76 | 1,040,280 | 13,688 | 1,282,000 | 16,868 |
| Esquimalt and Nanaimo | 78 | 1,214,400 | 15,569 | 2,987,846 | 38,305 |
| Grand Trunk system | 3,143 | 174,238,600 | 55,437 | 318,466,700 | 101,325 |
| Intercolonial | 1,142 | 29,773,950 | 26,071 | 54,274,591 | 47,526 |
| Kingston and Pembroke | 113 | 1,834,770 | 16,236 | 4,064,956 | 35,973 |
| Manitoba and North-Western | 250 | 2,320,960 | 9,283 | 4,089,301 | 16,357 |
| Northern Pacific and Manitoba | 263 | 2,090,560 | 7,949 | 5,490,500 | 20,876 |
| Pontiac and Pacific Junction | 71 | 406,950 | 5,647 | 900,828 | 12,688 |
| Prince Edward Island | 211 | 1,742,580 | 8,259 | 3,741,781 | 17,734 |
| Quebec Central | 154 | 2,755,080 | 17,890 | 8,627,882 | 56,025 |
| Quebec and Lake St. John | 204 | 1,526,330 | 7,482 | 10,292,649 | 50,454 |
| Shore Line | 82 | 337,110 | 4,111 | 520,000 | 6,341 |
| South-Eastern system | 260 | 5,875,950 | 22,600 | 8,445,509 | 32,483 |
| † Windsor and Annapolis | 116 | 2,775,140 | 23,924 | 3,974,873 | 34,266 |
| Total | 12,495 | 408,106,770 | 37,463 | 748,201,978 | 59,880 |

‡ Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included. * Saskatchewan and Western included. † Windsor Junction included.

827. There is now, it will be seen, only one railway in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, and that is the Canada Southern. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than on any other road, the original outlay on the main line having been very excessive, and the actual cost being very nearly double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been \$7,482 per mile, its actual cost was no less than \$50,454 per mile. The actual cost per mile of all the other lines in the table has been 37 per cent in excess of the theoretical cost.

828. The total average cost per completed mile of the railways in Canada has been \$55,809, which, it will be seen from the following table, compares favourably with the figures for some principal countries :—

Most expensive roads.

Cost of railway construction in principal countries.

COST OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PER MILE IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRIES. | Cost per Mile. | COUNTRIES. | Cost per Mile. |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| United Kingdom..... | 216,479 | Canada | 55,809 |
| Belgium..... | 177,672 | United States..... | 54,301 |
| France..... | 134,826 | Australasia..... | 46,336 |
| Germany..... | 103,349 | Cape Colony | 44,896 |
| Russia..... | 97,333 | Tasmania | 39,328 |
| Austria..... | 97,177 | New Zealand..... | 36,811 |
| Victoria..... | 66,741 | Queensland..... | 33,540 |
| India..... | 64,970 | South Australia..... | 29,404 |
| New South Wales | 64,173 | Western Australia..... | 22,236 |

Accidents
on rail-
ways in
Canada.

829. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 16 years :—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 1876 | 109 | 304 |
| 1877 | 111 | 317 |
| 1878 | 97 | 361 |
| 1879 | 107 | 66 |
| 1880 | 87 | 102 |
| 1881 | 99 | 147 |
| 1882 | 147 | 397 |
| 1883 | 169 | 550 |
| 1884 | 227 | 716 |
| 1885 | 157 | 684 |
| 1886 | 144 | 571 |
| 1887 | 178 | 633 |
| 1888 | 231 | 775 |
| 1889 | 210 | 875 |
| 1890 | 218 | 838 |
| 1891 | 196 | 818 |

Causes of
accidents.

830. There was a decrease of 22 in the total number of persons killed, and an increase of 2 in the number of passengers killed, the total number having been 13, of whom 1 fell from cars, 4 were getting off trains in motion, and 8 were killed in collisions, and it is probable that 5 of the above 13 accidents were preventable by the persons themselves, and were not such as the railway companies could be held responsible for. One hundred and eleven persons were killed by being on the track, 99 of whom were persons other than passengers and employees. The total number of employees killed was 65, as compared with 83 in the previous year; and of other persons 118.

Persons
injured.

831. The total number of persons injured was 20 less than in 1890; but, with the exception of the two preceding years, the number was

larger than in any year since the statistics were generally collected. Out of the whole number, 105 were passengers, 583 employees and 130 other persons, 84 of which latter number were injured through being on the track. Rather more than half the number of the employees were injured while coupling trains, the number being 330, and the proportion to the whole number 56 per cent.

832. In calculating the safety of railway travelling the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling:—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-1891.

| YEAR. | Passengers Killed per Million Carried. | YEAR. | Passengers Killed per Million Carried. |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| 1875..... | 2.11 | 1884..... | 4.60 |
| 1876..... | 0.90 | 1885..... | 0.82 |
| 1877..... | 0.82 | 1886..... | 0.61 |
| 1878..... | 1.40 | 1887..... | 1.03 |
| 1879..... | 1.38 | 1888..... | 1.75 |
| 1880..... | 1.55 | 1889..... | 3.05 |
| 1881..... | 0.72 | 1890..... | 0.86 |
| 1882..... | 1.07 | 1891..... | 0.98 |
| 1883..... | 0.52 | | |

Average for the whole period, 1.42.

833. The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1890, which say that only 1 passenger in every 6,930,034 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 600,840 injured, and these figures are still lower than those for 1889. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1890 are 1 passenger in 1,165,569 killed and 1 in 251,397 injured, a marked improvement on the preceding year. In 1891 the figures were 1 passenger killed in 1,017,120 and 1 in 125,929 injured—by no means so good a showing as in the preceding year. In the United States, in 1889, 310 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,523,133, and 2,146 injured, or 1 in every 23,845, the latter being a very much larger proportion than in Canada.

834. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried relatively to population, and length of line in each year from 1875:—

head of
population
and miles
of lines.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION
AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1891.

| YEAR. | PASSENGERS. | | FREIGHT. | |
|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Per Head of Population. | Per Mile of Line Open. | Tons per Head of Population. | Tons per Mile of Line Open. |
| 1875 | 1.34 | 1,055 | 1.46 | 1,175 |
| 1876 | 1.40 | 1,075 | 1.60 | 1,228 |
| 1877 | 1.51 | 1,090 | 1.71 | 1,231 |
| 1878 | 1.58 | 1,049 | 1.93 | 1,288 |
| 1879 | 1.57 | 1,006 | 2.01 | 1,288 |
| 1880 | 1.53 | 938 | 2.36 | 1,422 |
| 1881 | 1.60 | 956 | 2.78 | 1,662 |
| 1882 | 2.13 | 1,242 | 3.10 | 1,802 |
| 1883 | 2.16 | 1,098 | 2.99 | 1,520 |
| 1884 | 2.23 | 1,043 | 3.06 | 1,432 |
| 1885 | 2.13 | 953 | 3.23 | 1,444 |
| 1886 | 2.15 | 922 | 3.42 | 1,465 |
| 1887 | 2.31 | 914 | 3.53 | 1,401 |
| 1888 | 2.44 | 938 | 3.67 | 1,412 |
| 1889 | 2.57 | 962 | 3.79 | 1,417 |
| 1890 | 2.68 | 967 | 4.34 | 1,568 |
| 1891 | 2.73 | 944 | 4.49 | 1,553 |

Passen-
gers and
freight per
head in
various
countries.

835. The following table shows the number of passengers and tons of freight carried per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various sources :—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER
HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRY. | Number of Passengers per Head. | Tons of Freight per Head. |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| United Kingdom..... | 19.8 | 7.5 |
| England and Wales. | 22.8 | 8.3 |
| Ireland..... | 4.1 | 0.7 |
| Scotland..... | 16.9 | 9.5 |
| United States..... | 5.8 | 7.6 |
| Belgium..... | 11.1 | 6.5 |
| German Empire..... | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| France..... | 5.5 | 2.5 |
| Italy..... | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Russia..... | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Switzerland..... | 8.4 | ..... |
| British India..... | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Canada..... | 2.7 | 4.5 |
| Australia..... | ..... | 3.0 |

836. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions, and also in those foreign countries for which statistics were available :—

Railway receipts per mile in various countries.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRY. | Annual Receipts per Mile Open. | COUNTRY. | Annual Receipts per Mile Open. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | \$ | | \$ |
| United Kingdom. | 17,130 | New South Wales. | 5,163 |
| Belgium. | 12,167 | Trinidad and Tobago. | 4,957 |
| France. | 11,967 | Cape Colony. | 4,163 |
| Russia. | 11,325 | Jamaica. | 4,078 |
| Germany. | 10,006 | Australia. | 4,024 |
| Austria-Hungary. | 9,198 | Australasia. | 3,684 |
| British Guiana. | 7,806 | Canada. | 3,440 |
| Natal. | 7,265 | New Zealand. | 2,628 |
| India. | 6,648 | Barbados. | 2,380 |
| Ceylon. | 6,575 | South Australia. | 2,353 |
| United States. | 6,569 | Newfoundland. | 2,088 |
| Italy. | 6,424 | Queensland. | 2,000 |
| Victoria. | 6,351 | Tasmania. | 2,219 |
| Mauritius. | 5,856 | Western Australia. | 1,168 |

837. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.

Receipts in Canada compared with other colonies.

838. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Gauge of Canadian railways.

839. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1890 and 1891 will be found in the next table :—

Rolling stock in use, 1890 and 1891.

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

| YEAR. | Loco- motives. | Sleeper and Parlour Cars. | First Class Cars. | Second Class and Em- igrant Cars. | Baggage, Mail and Express Cars. | Cattle and Box Cars. | Plat- form Cars. | Coal and Dump Cars. |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1890..... | 1,771 | 83 | 806 | 604 | 525 | 32,383 | 13,737 | 3,236 |
| 1891..... | 1,850 | 142 | 849 | 624 | 560 | 34,365 | 14,614 | 3,559 |
| Increase.. | 81 | 59 | 43 | 20 | 35 | 1,982 | 877 | 323 |

Rolling
stock
hired.

840. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

| YEAR. | Loco- motives. | Sleeper and Parlour Cars. | First Class Cars. | Second Class and Em- igrant Cars. | Baggage, Mail and Express Cars. | Cattle and Box Cars. | Plat- form Cars. |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1890..... | 43 | 21 | 33 | 19 | 31 | 3,789 | 288 |
| 1891..... | 50 | 17 | 31 | 15 | 25 | 3,625 | 289 |

Rolling
stock on
Grand
Trunk and
C. P. R.
systems.

841. Out of the above numbers, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk :—

| | 1890. | | 1891. | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Canadian Pacific System. | Grand Trunk System. | Canadian Pacific System. | Grand Trunk System. |
| Engines | 435 | 701 | 506 | 717 |
| Sleeping and parlour cars | 60 | No returns. | 104 | †11 |
| First class cars | 125 | 366 | 167 | 380 |
| Second class and emigrant cars.. | 146 | 230 | 156 | 225 |
| Baggage, mail and express cars.. | 135 | 214 | 157 | 214 |
| Cattle and box cars | 9,454 | 14,864 | 11,058 | 15,529 |
| Platform cars | 2,729 | *5,818 | 3,156 | 6,098 |
| Coal and dump cars | 423 | ..... | 475 | ..... |

* Including coal cars. † Sleeping cars only.

842. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the number of persons and of square miles of area to each mile of railway :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| COUNTRIES. | Miles of Railway. | Number of Persons to each Mile. | Square Miles of Area to each Mile. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| United Kingdom..... | 20,073 | 1,887 | 6 |
| India..... | 16,986 | 12,975 | 63 |
| Canada..... | 14,634 | 331 | 236 |
| Australasia (Total)..... | 11,488 | 331 | 267 |
| New South Wales..... | 2,263 | 501 | 137 |
| New Zealand..... | 1,945 | 322 | 54 |
| Cape of Good Hope..... | 1,890 | 808 | 123 |
| Victoria..... | 2,470 | 532 | 41 |
| Queensland..... | 2,142 | 184 | 312 |
| South Australia..... | 1,756 | 179 | 514 |
| Tasmania..... | 399 | 367 | 66 |
| Natal..... | 339 | 1,604 | 62 |
| Ceylon..... | 191 | 15,750 | 133 |
| Western Australia..... | 513 | 97 | 1,902 |
| Jamaica..... | 67 | 9,545 | 63 |
| Mauritius..... | 92 | 3,922 | 8 |
| Newfoundland..... | 111 | 1,778 | 378 |
| Trinidad..... | 54 | 3,852 | 32 |
| Barbados..... | 24 | 7,597 | 7 |
| British Guiana..... | 21 | 13,566 | 5,190 |
| Malta..... | 8 | 20,708 | 15 |

843. Canada, it will be seen, has 3,146 miles of railway more than all the Australasian colonies combined, and 5,490 miles more than the continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as on that basis there are only 585,360 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities—just about one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-eighth of the area has been thus developed.

844. The total railway mileage of the British empire is 64,836, which, on the estimated area of 9,114,657* square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 140 square miles, and, on the assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather more than one-fourth of the area of the whole empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

* Protectorates of Africa not included.

Railway mileage of the world. 845. The latest available figures place the railway mileage of the world at 364,874 miles, which gives an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square miles, and provides railway accommodation for a little more than one-fourth of the total area.

Railways in foreign countries. 846. The next table gives the latest obtainable particulars of the railways in the principal foreign countries :—

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRIES. | Miles of Railway. | Number of Persons to each Mile. | Square Miles of Area to each Mile. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Europe— | | | |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 16,712 | 2,470 | 14 |
| Belgium..... | 2,830 | 2,172 | 4 |
| Denmark..... | 1,247 | 1,742 | 12 |
| France..... | 20,969 | 1,823 | 10 |
| German Empire..... | 25,958 | 1,904 | 8 |
| Greece..... | 374 | 5,848 | 67 |
| Italy..... | 7,868 | 3,805 | 14 |
| Netherlands..... | 1,705 | 2,646 | 7 |
| Portugal..... | 1,334 | 3,529 | 26 |
| Roumania..... | 1,590 | 3,459 | 32 |
| Russia..... | 20,085 | 4,473 | 104 |
| Servia..... | 336 | 6,437 | 57 |
| Spain..... | 6,043 | 2,903 | 32 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | 5,983 | 1,134 | 49 |
| Switzerland..... | 1,980 | 1,481 | 8 |
| Turkey..... | 1,512 | 6,136 | 83 |
| Asia— | | | |
| Japan..... | 1,128 | 35,525 | 131 |
| Africa— | | | |
| Egypt..... | 1,127 | 6,049 | 10 |
| America— | | | |
| Argentine Republic..... | 6,855 | 511 | 163 |
| Brazil..... | 5,900 | 2,373 | 545 |
| Chili..... | 1,700 | 1,487 | 171 |
| Mexico..... | 6,266 | 1,833 | 118 |
| Peru..... | 1,625 | 1,828 | 279 |
| United States..... | 163,420 | 383 | 22 |
| Uruguay..... | 707 | 916 | 102 |

It will be seen that only five of these countries, viz., Austria-Hungary, France, the German empire, Russia and the United States, have a greater railway mileage than Canada.

Dates of openings of railways in various countries. 847. The following table gives the dates when railways were opened in various countries, arranged in chronological order.*

*Hazell's Annual and Poor's Manual of Railroads.

DATES OF OPENINGS OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| COUNTRIES. | Year. | Date. |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------|
| England | 1825 | 17 September. |
| Austria | 1828 | 30 do |
| France | 1828 | 1 October. |
| United States | 1829 | 28 December. |
| Belgium | 1835 | 3 May. |
| Germany | 1835 | 7 December. |
| Canada | 1836 | 21 July. |
| Cuba | 1837 | |
| Russia | 1838 | 4 April. |
| Italy | 1839 | — September. |
| Switzerland | 1844 | 15 July. |
| Denmark | 1844 | 18 September. |
| Jamaica | 1845 | 21 November. |
| Spain | 1848 | 24 October. |
| Mexico and Peru | 1850 | 8 do |
| Sweden | 1851 | 9 February. |
| Chili | 1852 | — January. |
| India | 1853 | 18 April. |
| Norway | 1853 | 14 July. |
| Portugal | 1854 | 9 do |
| Brazil | 1854 | 21 April. |
| Victoria (Australia) | 1854 | 14 September. |
| Colombia | 1855 | 20 January. |
| New South Wales | 1855 | 25 September. |
| Egypt | 1856 | 26 January. |
| South Australia | 1856 | 16 April. |
| Cape Colony | 1860 | 26 June. |
| Turkey | 1860 | 4 October. |
| Mauritius | 1862 | 13 May. |
| Algeria | 1862 | 15 August. |
| Western Australia | 1864 | 21 January. |
| British Guiana | 1864 | 1 September. |
| Argentine Republic | 1864 | 14 December. |
| Queensland | 1865 | 31 July. |
| Ceylon | 1865 | 1 October. |
| Uruguay | 1869 | 1 January. |
| Tasmania | 1871 | 19 February. |
| Honduras | 1871 | 25 September. |
| Japan | 1873 | 17 October. |
| Trinidad | 1880 | |
| Barbados | 1883 | 10 September. |

848. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Government Intercolonial, Windsor Branch and Prince Edward Island railways, with a total mileage in operation of $1,397\frac{1}{2}$ miles, as follows:—

| | Miles. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| +Intercolonial Railway | 1154 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Windsor Branch Railway | 32 |
| Prince Edward Island Railway | 211 |
| | <u>1,397$\frac{1}{2}$</u> |

+ Including Eastern Extension, 80 miles, and Cape Breton Railway, 99 miles.

Financial position of Government railways. 849. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1891 :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA,
1890-91.

| RAILWAYS. | Capital Paid Up. | Earnings. | Expenses. | Profits. | Loss. | Percentage of Expenses to Earnings. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | \$ | |
| Intercolonial | 53,627,791 | 2,977,395 | 3,662,342 | ..... | 684,946 | 123.0 |
| *Windsor Branch. .... | ..... | 30,235 | 28,932 | 1,303 | ..... | 95.7 |
| P. E. Island | 3,741,781 | 174,258 | 257,990 | ..... | 83,732 | 148.1 |
| Total | 57,369,572 | 3,181,888 | 3,949,264 | ..... | 767,375 | 124.1 |

* Maintained only.

Excess of expenditure and causes of same.

850. The expenses exceeded the receipts by \$767,376, being \$125.206 more than the excess of expenditure in 1890. The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines may be attributed principally to two causes, the first being that the Intercolonial Railway was built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience, and depends largely upon through traffic, since it runs through districts sparsely settled, which will require considerable time for development; while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was built for the convenience of the inhabitants of the island, will be sufficient to cover expenses; and the other being, that while every effort is made to secure economy and profit, the public interests are first considered, and many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremunerative to the Government—as, for instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. The difficulty also of keeping the track of the Intercolonial free from snow during the winter will always be the source of an expense to which other roads are not liable in the same degree. Some 170 miles of new lines were opened during 1891, the traffic on which is not likely to be remunerative for some time, but the lines were built for the convenience of the public, and for the purpose of developing the country and encouraging trade.

Intercolonial Railway.

851. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 675 miles, and, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, now forms part of a through route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The extensions consist of 479½ miles, making a total length of 1,154½ miles.

852. The following are figures of the traffic during the past 15 years :—

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1877-1891.

Traffic on the Intercolonial, 1877-1891.

| YEAR. | Earnings. | Freight. | Passengers. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | \$ | Tons. | No. |
| 1877..... | 1,154,445 | 421,327 | 613,420 |
| 1878..... | 1,378,947 | 522,710 | 618,957 |
| 1879..... | 1,294,010 | 510,861 | 640,101 |
| 1880..... | 1,506,298 | 561,924 | 581,483 |
| 1881..... | 1,760,394 | 725,577 | 631,245 |
| 1882..... | 2,079,263 | 838,956 | 779,994 |
| 1883..... | 2,370,910 | 970,961 | 878,600 |
| 1884..... | 2,384,415 | 1,009,237 | 944,636 |
| 1885..... | 2,441,204 | 989,936 | 957,228 |
| 1886..... | 2,450,094 | 1,023,788 | 932,880 |
| 1887..... | 2,660,117 | 1,143,020 | 982,784 |
| 1888..... | 2,983,336 | 1,288,823 | 1,040,163 |
| 1889..... | 2,967,801 | 1,218,877 | 1,136,272 |
| 1890..... | 3,012,740 | 1,368,819 | 1,219,233 |
| 1891..... | 2,977,395 | 1,304,534 | 1,298,304 |

853. There was an increase in 1891 as compared with 1890 in the number of passengers of 79,071, but a decrease in the receipts of \$35,345, and in the quantity of freight of 64,285 tons, principally in flour, lumber and general merchandise, as shown by the following figures :—

Chief articles of freight carried, 1890-1891.

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1890 AND 1891.

| ARTICLES. | | 1890. | 1891. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Flour..... | Bbls. | 1,116,050 | 1,013,129 | ..... | 102,921 |
| Grain..... | Bush. | 2,610,202 | 2,890,921 | 280,719 | ..... |
| Lumber..... | Feet. | 209,905,065 | 184,138,324 | ..... | 25,766,741 |
| Live stock..... | No. | 86,771 | 95,529 | 8,758 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous..... | Tons. | 926,514 | 899,724 | ..... | 26,790 |

854. The quantity of coal carried was 137,472 tons, being a decrease of 19,935 tons

Coal carried.

855. The receipts per mile were \$2,721, as compared with \$3,102 in 1890 and \$3,506 in 1889; and the freight carried per mile amounted to 1,192 tons, as against 1,409 tons in 1890. The expenses amounted to \$3,662,342, being \$684,947 more than the receipts, and were at the

Receipts and expenses per mile.

rate of \$3,347 per mile, being a reduction of \$547 per mile as compared with 1890, and of \$913 per mile as compared with 1889.

Canadian
Pacific
Short
Line.

856. On the 3rd June, 1889, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company opened their Short Line from Montreal *via* Mattawamkeag, through the State of Maine to St. John, N.B., reducing the distance between that port and Montreal to 480 miles. As was anticipated, this route takes a portion of the business of the maritime provinces with the west, particularly the through passengers, and the traffic on the Intercolonial has been proportionately reduced.

Windsor
Branch.

857. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1891 the profits amounted to \$1,303. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles.

Prince
Edward
Island
Railway.

858. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of 154½ miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. There was an increase in receipts from passenger traffic during 1891 of \$2,893, and in receipts from freight of \$7,998, the passengers having increased 7,409 in number and the freight by 7,907 tons. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very high, and it will be probably several years before the earnings equal the expenditure.

Oxford
Branch.

859. A line of railway between the Oxford station, on the Intercolonial, and Brown's Point, on the Pictou Town Branch, with a branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being altogether 72½ miles in length, was opened for traffic on 15th July, 1890. A line of railway has also been built by the Government through the island of Cape Breton, a distance of 98½ miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. This road forms part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connections have been made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which are thus placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road connects with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave. The Government has also assumed the work of constructing the link of 20½ miles between Digby and Annapolis, and the road was handed over to the Western Counties Railway for operation on 27th July, 1891. All the above roads now form part of the Intercolonial system.

Digby and
Annapolis
Railway.

860. The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway, 17 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Chignecto, separating the Straits of Northum-

Chignecto,
Marine
Railway.

berland from the Bay of Fundy, which was being rapidly built, and which, it is expected, will transfer vessels across in two hours, saving a distance of 500 miles, has been subsidized by the Government; but, for financial reasons, the works are at present suspended.

861. The St. Clair frontier tunnel, which was subsidized by the Government to the extent of \$375,000, is now opened for traffic. Of the above subsidy, the company had received \$316,400 up to 31st December, 1891.

862. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways :—

Government expenditure on railways 1887-1891.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

| RAILWAYS. | YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Pacific | 471,795 | 52,374 | 87,134 | 41,376 | 37,367 |
| do subsidy | 460,087 | | | | |
| Surveys | 17,103 | 9,208 | 15,992 | 36,372 | 14,889 |
| Statistics | 1,200 | 116 | 561 | 1,904 | 1,426 |
| Intercolonial | 3,525,418 | 4,018,827 | 3,810,267 | 3,846,719 | 3,742,271 |
| Windsor Branch | 26,042 | 24,040 | 20,856 | 18,983 | 28,932 |
| Prince Edward Island | 210,037 | 229,640 | 247,559 | 266,486 | 257,990 |
| Eastern Extension | 94,254 | 90,955 | 124,955 | 79,103 | 3,255 |
| Carleton Branch | 2,300 | 504 | | | |
| Subsidies, general | 1,406,533 | 1,027,042 | 846,722 | 1,678,196 | 1,079,106 |
| Short Line Railway claims | 24,157 | 307 | | | |
| Annapolis and Digby | | | 9,847 | 381,943 | 196,869 |
| Cape Breton | 76,502 | 689,451 | 1,083,277 | 1,170,523 | 521,442 |
| Windsor and Annapolis | 125,937 | | | | |
| Royal Commission | 13,831 | 13,575 | | | |
| Albert Railway | 11,437 | 3,112 | 177 | | |
| Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Co. | | 274,947 | 25,053 | | |
| Oxford and New Glasgow | | 280,932 | 841,943 | 434,529 | 220,886 |
| Special car for His Excellency the Governor General | | | | 12,634 | |
| Montreal and European Short Line | | | | | 124,568 |
| Total on railways | 6,466,633 | 6,715,120 | 7,114,343 | 7,968,768 | 6,229,001 |

PART II—CANALS.

St. Lawrence system of canals.

863. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Of this distance 71½ miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,188½ miles open navigation: from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

Distances between: Port Arthur and Liverpool.

864. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior and Liverpool:—

| | Miles. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Port Arthur to South St. Marys | 273 |
| South St. Marys to Sarnia | 318 |
| Sarnia to Amherstburg | 76 |
| Amherstburg to Port Colborne | 232 |
| Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie | 27 |
| Port Dalhousie to Kingston | 170 |
| Kingston to Montreal | 178 |
| Montreal to Three Rivers | 86 |
| Three Rivers to Quebec | 74 |
| Quebec to Saguenay | 126 |
| Saguenay to Father Point | 57 |
| Father Point to W. end, Anticosti | 302 |
| Anticosti to Belle Isle | 441 |
| Belle Isle to Night Hawk Island | 2,013 |
| Night Hawk to Liverpool | 221 |
| | <hr/> 4,494 <hr/> |

Particulars of the great lakes.

865. The great lakes which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation contain more than half the fresh water of the globe and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea.

THE GREAT LAKES.

| LAKES. | Length. | Breadth. | Area. | Height above Sea. |
|----------------------------|---------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | Miles. | Miles. | Sq. Miles. | Feet. |
| Superior | 390 | 160 | 31,420 | 602 ³ / ₄ |
| Huron—with Georgian Bay... | 400 | 160 | 24,000 | 576 ³ / ₄ |
| St. Clair..... | 25 | 25 | 360 | 570 ³ / ₄ |
| Erie | 250 | 60 | 10,000 | 566 ³ / ₄ |
| Ontario..... | 190 | 52 | 7,330 | 240 |
| Michigan..... | 345 | 58 | 25,590 | 578 ³ / ₄ |

866. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw. Lake Michigan.

867. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the Ste. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal, known as the St. Mary's Falls Canal, on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. A larger lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is now being constructed. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side, and through Canadian territory. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 150 feet, and a depth of 18 feet below the lowest water line. There will be one lock, 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a depth of 21 feet of water on the sills. The work is progressing, and the contracts require the whole undertaking to be ready for use in May, 1893. The total cost is estimated to be about \$3,000,000. St. Mary's Falls or Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

868. The present canal was open for navigation for 225 days during the year 1891, being 13 days above the average time, which is 212 days, and during that time 8,888,759 tons of actual freight, valued at \$128,178,208, passed through, being, as compared with 1890, a decrease of 152,454 tons, but an increase of \$25,963,259 in value. The total number of vessels was 10,191, of which 9,744 had an aggregate registered tonnage of 8,400,685 tons. The east-bound freight amounted to 5,696,691 tons, and the west-bound to 2,919,068 tons. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888 according to official returns was 6,640,834 tons; in 1889, 6,783,187 tons; in 1890, 6,980,014 tons; and in 1891, 8,698,777 tons; from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1891, exceeded in bulk that carried Traffic through Sault Ste. Marie and Suez canals compared.

through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. The number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1891 was 4,207, with a total tonnage of 12,217,986 tons, being an average of 2,904 tons, while the average tonnage of the vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 862 tons. There is of course no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of \$300,000,000 annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels, and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the canal since its opening in 1855. The proportion of freight tonnage carried by Canadian vessels was: in 1887, 7 per cent; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889, 4 per cent; and in 1890, 3½ per cent.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

479

| Year. | Tonnage. | | Passen- gers. | Coal. | Flour. | Wheat. | All other Grains. | Manu- factured and Pig Iron. | Salt. | Copper. | Iron Ore. | Lumber, H.M. Dwt's omitted. |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | Registered. | Actual Freight. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1855..... | 106,266 | ..... | 4,270 | 1,414 | 10,289 | ..... | ..... | 1,040 | 587 | 3,196 | 1,447 | 126 |
| 1856..... | 101,468 | ..... | 4,674 | 3,968 | 17,063 | ..... | 33,505 | 1,040 | 464 | ..... | 1,447 | 385 |
| 1857..... | 180,820 | ..... | 6,660 | 3,279 | 16,063 | ..... | 22,300 | 1,821 | 1,500 | ..... | 28,184 | 572 |
| 1858..... | 219,519 | ..... | 9,230 | 8,118 | 13,752 | ..... | 17,300 | 2,507 | 1,040 | ..... | 31,055 | 185 |
| 1859..... | 352,642 | ..... | ..... | 8,884 | 39,259 | ..... | 71,328 | 5,504 | 2,737 | ..... | 65,700 | ..... |
| 1860..... | 476,037 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133,457 | ..... | 133,457 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120,000 | ..... |
| 1861..... | 276,039 | ..... | 8,816 | 11,507 | 92,243 | ..... | 76,839 | 4,194 | 9,014 | ..... | 44,836 | 594 |
| 1862..... | 339,012 | ..... | 18,408 | 11,806 | 17,721 | ..... | 59,682 | 6,438 | 9,477 | ..... | 113,014 | 196 |
| 1863..... | 597,454 | ..... | 18,081 | 17,805 | 31,721 | ..... | 78,480 | 6,438 | 1,700 | ..... | 181,567 | 1,471 |
| 1864..... | 571,468 | ..... | 19,285 | 11,282 | 33,075 | ..... | 7,613 | 7,613 | 1,700 | ..... | 213,753 | 2,001 |
| 1865..... | 409,162 | ..... | 19,771 | ..... | 34,085 | ..... | 7,613 | 7,613 | 3,175 | ..... | 147,430 | ..... |
| 1866..... | 453,530 | ..... | 19,771 | ..... | 34,085 | ..... | 7,613 | 7,613 | 3,175 | ..... | 152,142 | 144 |
| 1867..... | 555,800 | ..... | 15,130 | 10,015 | 38,345 | ..... | 290,976 | 13,235 | 4,454 | ..... | 222,861 | 340 |
| 1868..... | 432,563 | ..... | 15,130 | 22,927 | 58,123 | ..... | 240,031 | 20,642 | 5,816 | ..... | 161,930 | 1,119 |
| 1869..... | 524,885 | ..... | 17,057 | 27,850 | 57,379 | ..... | 283,123 | 20,785 | 4,824 | ..... | 239,368 | 1,200 |
| 1870..... | 600,828 | ..... | 17,153 | 37,548 | 57,379 | ..... | 323,307 | 23,851 | 5,910 | ..... | 406,850 | 1,722 |
| 1871..... | 732,101 | ..... | 15,829 | 46,798 | 53,648 | ..... | 334,077 | 42,930 | 11,060 | ..... | 327,461 | 1,072 |
| 1872..... | 914,735 | ..... | 25,820 | 60,815 | 26,000 | 1,376,705 | 398,823 | 54,084 | 36,190 | 14,502 | 383,105 | 1,742 |
| 1873..... | 1,204,446 | ..... | 30,965 | 96,780 | 172,892 | 2,119,957 | 370,145 | 86,194 | 42,090 | 14,501 | 504,121 | 1,162 |
| 1874..... | 1,070,837 | ..... | 32,958 | 61,123 | 179,855 | 2,119,957 | 370,145 | 86,194 | 42,090 | 14,501 | 504,121 | 1,162 |
| 1875..... | 1,220,534 | ..... | 19,685 | 101,200 | 379,901 | 1,313,788 | 250,080 | 54,381 | 42,231 | 15,246 | 427,658 | 5,891 |
| 1876..... | 1,541,676 | ..... | 20,286 | 124,734 | 315,224 | 1,971,549 | 343,547 | 64,091 | 46,666 | 25,756 | 603,732 | 17,761 |
| 1877..... | 1,480,216 | ..... | 20,204 | 91,856 | 344,499 | 1,872,940 | 343,547 | 39,971 | 63,148 | 16,707 | 538,082 | 4,143 |
| 1878..... | 1,667,138 | ..... | 20,204 | 91,856 | 344,499 | 1,872,940 | 343,547 | 39,971 | 63,148 | 16,707 | 538,082 | 4,143 |
| 1879..... | 1,677,071 | ..... | 25,766 | 110,704 | 451,000 | 2,165,920 | 343,547 | 39,218 | 92,243 | 22,209 | 554,750 | 24,119 |
| 1880..... | 1,734,800 | ..... | 25,766 | 170,501 | 523,860 | 2,165,920 | 343,547 | 39,218 | 92,243 | 22,209 | 554,750 | 24,119 |
| 1881..... | 2,092,757 | 1,567,741 | 24,671 | 285,617 | 605,433 | 3,456,955 | 473,129 | 87,838 | 83,867 | 29,488 | 677,073 | 55,598 |
| 1882..... | 2,468,088 | 2,029,521 | 20,256 | 430,184 | 344,041 | 3,728,856 | 473,129 | 87,838 | 83,867 | 29,488 | 677,073 | 44,339 |
| 1883..... | 2,042,259 | 2,267,105 | 39,130 | 714,444 | 687,031 | 5,900,473 | 776,552 | 100,010 | 176,612 | 25,469 | 987,000 | 82,783 |
| 1884..... | 2,907,857 | 2,874,557 | 36,147 | 894,091 | 1,248,243 | 11,985,791 | 517,105 | 72,428 | 144,804 | 31,024 | 791,732 | 122,360 |
| 1885..... | 3,035,937 | 3,254,028 | 36,147 | 894,091 | 1,440,903 | 18,191,485 | 429,581 | 60,458 | 158,355 | 31,024 | 1,225,132 | 127,984 |
| 1886..... | 4,219,307 | 4,567,759 | 32,668 | 1,302,987 | 1,750,355 | 24,096,550 | 715,373 | 115,298 | 201,993 | 39,027 | 2,087,869 | 138,068 |
| 1887..... | 5,130,659 | 6,411,423 | 25,538 | 2,105,041 | 1,910,725 | 28,596,351 | 775,166 | 63,703 | 210,435 | 34,886 | 2,407,713 | 165,295 |
| 1888..... | 7,221,035 | 7,516,022 | 24,816 | 1,620,107 | 2,269,104 | 31,591,851 | 822,508 | 57,761 | 168,250 | 28,900 | 2,570,517 | 240,372 |
| 1889..... | 8,454,435 | 9,041,213 | 24,816 | 2,176,935 | 2,269,104 | 31,591,851 | 822,508 | 57,761 | 168,250 | 28,900 | 2,570,517 | 240,372 |
| 1890..... | 8,400,065 | 8,848,759 | 25,190 | 2,507,532 | 3,780,143 | 38,816,570 | 1,032,104 | 62,711 | 224,328 | 69,190 | 4,774,768 | 381,529 |
| 1891..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,590,213 | 396,305 |

Other
canals on
the St.
Lawrence
system.

869. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, $26\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of $326\frac{3}{4}$ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, $7\frac{5}{8}$ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Farran's Point, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the Lachine Canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Depth of
canals.

870. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is $70\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is $533\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but permanent improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, and it is believed that this depth will be provided in the course of the next three or four years.

St. Law-
rence ship
canal.

871. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water can now ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, which means that this port is now accessible by the largest merchant vessels afloat.

Ottawa
system.

872. The other canal systems of the country are as follow:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826, finished in 1834, at a cost of \$3,911,701, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857.

Chambly
Canal.

873. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

874. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal. Burlington Bay Canal.

875. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from St. Peter's the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet. St. Peter's Canal.

876. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. In view, however, of the interest taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a commission was appointed to examine into the question, which reported in December, 1890, but the report has not yet been made public. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels. Trent River system.

877. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is $5\frac{1}{8}$ miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work, covers a total distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was opened for traffic on 14th April, 1890. Murray Canal.

878. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was \$4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, \$16,518,323. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of \$36,522,048, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of \$57,214,292, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures. Government expenditure on canals.

879. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1886 to 1890, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and tolls received. Traffic through canals, 1886-1890.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

| CANALS. | Year. | CANADIAN VESSELS. | | | Tonnage. | UNITED STATES VESSELS. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Steam, No. | Sail, No. | Total No. | | Steam, No. | Sail, No. | Total No. |
| Welland..... | 1886 | 831 | 1,711 | 2,542 | 546,140 | 315 | 732 | 1,047 |
| | 1887 | 854 | 1,277 | 2,131 | 504,268 | 288 | 366 | 654 |
| | 1888 | 745 | 1,150 | 1,895 | 477,953 | 303 | 449 | 752 |
| | 1889 | 820 | 1,141 | 1,961 | 565,946 | 467 | 547 | 1,014 |
| | 1890 | 1,139 | 996 | 2,135 | 615,821 | 436 | 312 | 748 |
| St. Lawrence system..... | 1886 | 3,187 | 5,972 | 9,159 | 1,667,685 | 552 | 717 | 1,269 |
| | 1887 | 3,201 | 5,702 | 8,903 | 1,622,796 | 426 | 790 | 1,216 |
| | 1888 | 2,880 | 4,918 | 7,798 | 1,407,797 | 411 | 796 | 1,207 |
| | 1889 | 3,098 | 5,696 | 8,794 | 1,656,102 | 560 | 821 | 1,381 |
| | 1890 | 3,849 | 5,473 | 9,322 | 1,658,568 | 483 | 693 | 1,176 |
| Chambly..... | 1886 | 332 | 699 | 1,031 | 122,509 | 3 | 1,109 | 1,112 |
| | 1887 | 373 | 647 | 1,020 | 117,331 | 4 | 1,246 | 1,250 |
| | 1888 | 355 | 619 | 974 | 115,699 | 10 | 1,293 | 1,303 |
| | 1889 | 637 | 496 | 1,133 | 117,495 | 7 | 1,251 | 1,258 |
| | 1890 | 438 | 662 | 1,100 | 134,498 | 27 | 981 | 1,008 |
| Ottawa..... | 1886 | 1,203 | 2,458 | 3,661 | 417,506 | 2 | 561 | 563 |
| | 1887 | 972 | 1,746 | 2,718 | 368,651 | ..... | 628 | 628 |
| | 1888 | 1,029 | 1,709 | 2,738 | 379,419 | ..... | 436 | 436 |
| | 1889 | 1,020 | 1,615 | 2,635 | 372,163 | ..... | 631 | 631 |
| | 1890 | 1,145 | 1,389 | 2,534 | 371,751 | 4 | 291 | 295 |
| Rideau..... | 1886 | 917 | 1,225 | 2,142 | 130,506 | 42 | 114 | 156 |
| | 1887 | 1,069 | 1,283 | 2,352 | 147,784 | 64 | 81 | 145 |
| | 1888 | 1,141 | 1,388 | 2,529 | 166,466 | 50 | 170 | 220 |
| | 1889 | 1,114 | 1,120 | 2,234 | 145,007 | 75 | 183 | 258 |
| | 1890 | 1,151 | 965 | 2,116 | 134,884 | 58 | 64 | 122 |
| Burlington Bay. | 1886 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 325 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1887 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1889 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1890 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's..... | 1886 | 35 | 1,171 | 1,206 | 57,322 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1887 | 125 | 1,566 | 1,691 | 82,597 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1888 | 111 | 1,470 | 1,581 | 90,401 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| | 1889 | 105 | 2,056 | 2,161 | 118,262 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1890 | 44 | 1,250 | 1,294 | 70,985 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trent Valley.... | 1886 | 85 | 17 | 102 | 3,620 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1887 | 126 | 20 | 146 | 4,475 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1888 | 144 | 2 | 146 | 2,587 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1889 | 436 | 39 | 475 | 20,607 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1890 | 739 | 565 | 1,304 | 51,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Murray..... | 1890 | 715 | 135 | 850 | 101,165 | 2 | 13 | 15 |

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1886-1890.

| Tonnage. | Total Number of Vessels. | Total Tonnage. | Pass- engers, No. | Freight, Tons. | Tolls. | Increase or Decrease. | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 393,588 | 3,589 | 939,728 | 3,182 | 980,135 | 188,984 | + | 43,170 |
| 283,039 | 2,785 | 787,307 | 5,503 | 777,918 | 146,711 | — | 42,273 |
| 350,318 | 2,647 | 828,271 | 3,402 | 878,800 | 169,135 | + | 22,424 |
| 526,000 | 2,975 | 1,091,946 | 4,671 | 1,085,273 | 219,510 | + | 50,375 |
| 506,648 | 2,883 | 1,122,469 | 23,704 | 1,016,165 | 194,090 | — | 25,420 |
| 97,094 | 10,428 | 1,764,779 | 52,460 | 913,590 | 74,917 | + | 404 |
| 92,499 | 10,109 | 1,715,295 | 56,404 | 886,982 | 72,437 | — | 2,480 |
| 92,299 | 9,005 | 1,500,096 | 50,602 | 781,599 | 65,715 | — | 6,722 |
| 101,400 | 10,175 | 1,757,502 | 49,250 | 919,872 | 72,505 | + | 6,790 |
| 82,879 | 10,498 | 1,741,447 | 61,707 | 853,853 | 69,720 | — | 11,785 |
| 109,689 | 2,143 | 232,198 | 5,109 | 193,940 | 18,140 | + | 1,022 |
| 121,005 | 2,270 | 238,386 | 3,278 | 223,272 | 20,496 | + | 2,396 |
| 127,442 | 2,277 | 243,141 | 3,488 | 241,753 | 22,316 | + | 1,817 |
| 122,412 | 2,301 | 239,907 | 5,017 | 220,451 | 20,725 | — | 1,588 |
| 97,249 | 2,108 | 231,747 | 3,598 | 202,407 | 18,171 | — | 2,554 |
| 56,436 | 4,224 | 473,942 | 15,038 | 745,335 | 57,813 | + | 2,818 |
| 61,764 | 3,346 | 430,415 | 14,785 | 783,047 | 54,997 | — | 2,816 |
| 42,868 | 3,174 | 422,287 | 14,112 | 693,249 | 51,693 | — | 3,394 |
| 61,419 | 3,266 | 433,582 | 14,787 | 747,073 | 57,401 | + | 5,798 |
| 28,488 | 2,829 | 400,239 | 13,298 | 651,355 | 48,226 | — | 9,175 |
| 11,146 | 2,298 | 141,652 | 2,973 | 90,900 | 6,318 | × | 1,342 |
| 8,373 | 2,527 | 156,157 | 2,944 | 92,478 | 5,556 | — | 762 |
| 18,597 | 2,749 | 185,063 | 4,193 | 112,248 | 6,627 | + | 1,071 |
| 19,417 | 2,942 | 164,424 | 2,910 | 113,126 | 7,063 | + | 436 |
| 5,794 | 2,238 | 140,678 | 3,921 | 113,574 | 6,145 | — | 918 |
| | 1 | 325 | | | 1 | — | 943 |
| | | | | | | — | 1 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 1,266 | 57,322 | | 25,887 | 1,405 | — | 170 |
| | 1,691 | 82,597 | | 41,174 | 2,508 | + | 1,103 |
| 253 | 1,584 | 90,654 | | 39,149 | 2,204 | — | 304 |
| | 2,161 | 118,262 | | 55,443 | 2,920 | × | 716 |
| | 1,294 | 70,985 | | 32,231 | 1,742 | — | 1,178 |
| | 102 | 3,620 | | 19,216 | 384 | — | 102 |
| | 146 | 4,475 | | 15,645 | 330 | — | 54 |
| | 146 | 2,587 | | 14,799 | 257 | — | 73 |
| | 475 | 20,607 | 4,727 | 25,130 | 492 | + | 235 |
| | 1,304 | 51,800 | 8,318 | 24,679 | 709 | + | 217 |
| 339 | 865 | 101,504 | 12,589 | 18,783 | 707 | + | 707 |

Summary
of traffic
through
canals,
1886-1890.

880. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1886 TO 1890.

| YEAR. | CANADIAN VESSELS. | | | TONNAGE. | UNITED STATES VESSELS. | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------|------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Steam. | Sail. | Total. | | Steam. | Sail. | Total. |
| 1886..... | 6,590 | 13,254 | 19,844 | 2,945,613 | 914 | 3,233 | 4,147 |
| 1887..... | 6,750 | 12,241 | 18,991 | 2,847,952 | 782 | 3,101 | 3,883 |
| 1888..... | 6,405 | 11,256 | 17,661 | 2,640,322 | 774 | 3,147 | 3,921 |
| 1889..... | 7,230 | 12,163 | 19,393 | 2,995,582 | 1,109 | 3,433 | 4,542 |
| 1890..... | 9,220 | 11,435 | 20,655 | 3,139,472 | 1,010 | 2,354 | 3,364 |

| Tonnage. | Total Number of Vessels. | Total Tonnage. | Passengers. | Freight. | Tolls. | Increase or Decrease. |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | | No. | Tons. | \$ | \$ |
| 667,953 | 23,991 | 3,613,566 | 78,762 | 2,969,093 | 347,982 | + 47,541 |
| 566,680 | 22,874 | 3,414,632 | 82,914 | 2,820,516 | 303,035 | - 44,927 |
| 631,777 | 21,582 | 3,272,099 | 75,797 | 2,761,597 | 317,854 | + 14,819 |
| 830,648 | 23,935 | 3,826,230 | 81,362 | 3,166,368 | 380,616 | + 62,762 |
| 721,397 | 24,019 | 3,860,869 | 127,135 | 2,913,047 | 330,510 | - 50,106 |

Increase
in traffic.

881. As far as the number of vessels and of passengers were concerned, the traffic through the canals in 1890 was the largest for a number of years, the number of vessels having been 84, the tonnage 34,639 tons, and the passengers 45,773 more than in 1889. There was a decrease, however, of 253,321 tons in the quantity of freight carried, and of \$50,106 in the amount of tolls collected.

Freight
carried
through
canals in
1889 and
1890.

882. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1889 and 1890 :—

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED
THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1889 AND 1890.

| ARTICLES. | Welland Canal. | | St. Lawrence Canals. | | Chambly Canal. | | Rideau Canal. | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Flour. | 7,931 | 14,509 | 8,324 | 6,865 | 252 | 207 | 366 | 487 |
| Wheat. | 126,664 | 118,002 | 99,045 | 101,420 | 3 | 45 | 311 | 191 |
| Corn. | 353,595 | 327,394 | 201,563 | 161,720 | ..... | 7 | 52 | 35 |
| Barley. | 4,272 | 10,830 | 2,811 | 1,569 | 1,078 | 496 | 270 | 101 |
| Oats. | 28,356 | 27,728 | 1,703 | 4,507 | 1,370 | 632 | 13 | 91 |
| Rye. | 2,673 | 1,549 | 1,292 | 4,376 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 107 |
| All other vegetable food. | 18,552 | 20,876 | 22,844 | 31,448 | 433 | 562 | 210 | 342 |
| Lumber. | 84,868 | 60,398 | 60,896 | 43,437 | 81,665 | 83,183 | 59,803 | 38,651 |
| Coal. | 268,305 | 202,384 | 146,924 | 251,326 | 104,430 | 82,476 | 10,356 | 15,289 |
| All other merchandise. | 190,057 | 232,495 | 374,470 | 247,185 | 31,220 | 34,799 | 41,722 | 58,280 |
| Total .. | 1,085,273 | 1,016,165 | 919,872 | 853,853 | 220,451 | 202,407 | 113,126 | 113,574 |

| ARTICLES. | Ottawa Canals. | | St. Peter's Canal. | | Trent Valley Canals. | | Murray Canal. | | Totals. | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. | 1889. | 1890. |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tns | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Flour. | 19 | 19 | 1,505 | 1,629 | ..... | 43 | 60 | 18,307 | 23,819 | |
| Wheat. | 70 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 384 | 226,093 | 220,086 | |
| Corn. | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 555,212 | 489,156 | |
| Barley. | 390 | 119 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,070 | 8,821 | 14,185 | |
| Oats. | 856 | 1,378 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,297 | 34,336 | |
| Rye. | 1 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 454 | 3,989 | 6,506 | |
| All other vegetable food. | 1,699 | 2,139 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,002 | 43,738 | 56,459 | |
| Lumber. | 614,851 | 531,076 | 7,126 | 2,567 | 835 | 347 | 621 | 910,044 | 760,280 | |
| Coal. | 304 | 43 | 23,549 | 18,353 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 553,868 | 569,868 | |
| All other merchandise. | 128,882 | 116,520 | 23,263 | 9,682 | 24,295 | 24,289 | 15,102 | 813,909 | 738,352 | |
| Total... | 747,073 | 651,355 | 55,443 | 32,231 | 25,130 | 24,679 | 18,783 | 3,106,388 | 2,913,047 | |

Expenditure on construction, etc., 1887-1891.

1883. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past five years for construction, repairs and maintenance:—

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1887 TO 1891.

| CANALS. | Year. | Con- struction. | Repairs. | Staff and Main- tenance. | Total. |
|--|-------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Lachine | 1887 | 41,754 | 22,568 | 53,114 | 117,436 |
| | 1888 | 27,411 | 19,999 | 52,230 | 99,640 |
| | 1889 | 77,006 | 22,958 | 54,111 | 154,075 |
| | 1890 | 15,686 | 22,999 | 53,114 | 91,799 |
| | 1891 | 16,373 | 36,293 | 50,722 | 103,388 |
| *99,213,274 | | | | | |
| Beauharnois | 1887 | 3,634 | 14,999 | 18,868 | 37,501 |
| | 1888 | 14,412 | 14,286 | 19,325 | 48,023 |
| | 1889 | 10,993 | 14,383 | 20,019 | 45,995 |
| | 1890 | ..... | 14,999 | 19,847 | 34,846 |
| | 1891 | 17,086 | 12,537 | 18,887 | 48,510 |
| *1,752,800 | | | | | |
| Cornwall | 1887 | 46,966 | 12,100 | 17,521 | 76,587 |
| | 1888 | 67,946 | 13,943 | 16,938 | 98,827 |
| | 1889 | 163,994 | 58,205 | 17,891 | 240,090 |
| | 1890 | 307,038 | 12,758 | 17,063 | 336,859 |
| | 1891 | 600,462 | 9,830 | 16,078 | 626,370 |
| *83,956,789 | | | | | |
| Williamsburg system— Farran's Point | 1887 | 115,853 | 7,905 | 7,636 | 131,394 |
| | 1888 | 71,742 | 8,190 | 7,647 | 87,579 |
| | 1889 | 59,867 | 8,795 | 7,485 | 76,147 |
| | 1890 | 139,078 | 8,192 | 8,955 | 156,225 |
| | 1891 | 230,671 | 7,987 | 8,678 | 247,336 |
| *82,194,504 | | | | | |
| St. Lawrence system, unapportioned | 1887 | 74,437 | ..... | ..... | 74,437 |
| | 1888 | 56,483 | ..... | ..... | 56,483 |
| | 1889 | 18,494 | ..... | ..... | 18,494 |
| | 1890 | 23,980 | ..... | ..... | 23,980 |
| | 1891 | 35,137 | ..... | ..... | 35,137 |
| *8929,134 | | | | | |
| Welland | 1887 | 1,074,903 | 77,441 | 109,372 | 1,261,716 |
| | 1888 | 440,462 | 86,519 | 110,806 | 637,787 |
| | 1889 | 269,714 | 77,547 | 113,587 | 460,848 |
| | 1890 | 169,281 | 72,686 | 109,202 | 351,169 |
| | 1891 | 56,139 | 82,548 | 107,663 | 246,350 |
| *824,013,371 | | | | | |
| Ottawa system— St. Ann's | 1887 | 51,330 | 1,500 | 2,537 | 55,367 |
| | 1888 | 20,283 | 1,381 | 2,506 | 24,170 |
| | 1889 | 24,786 | 1,731 | 2,569 | 29,086 |
| | 1890 | 6,151 | 1,526 | 2,571 | 10,248 |
| | 1891 | 8,174 | 1,503 | 2,506 | 12,183 |
| *81,188,296 | | | | | |

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

| CANALS. | Year. | Con- struction. | Repairs. | Staff and Main- tenance. | Total. |
|--|-------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| on and Grenville. 49,913 | 1887 | 20,747 | 10,554 | 20,011 | 51,312 |
| | 1888 | 38,996 | 10,037 | 21,531 | 70,564 |
| | 1889 | 298 | 10,135 | 22,099 | 32,535 |
| | 1890 | 4,544 | 7,582 | 15,896 | 28,022 |
| | 1891 | 4,395 | 10,797 | 21,230 | 36,422 |
| to 7,841. | 1887 | 7,761 | 967 | 739 | 9,458 |
| | 1888 | 7,574 | 731 | 739 | 9,044 |
| | 1889 | 17,112 | 116 | 1,050 | 18,278 |
| | 1890 | 2,818 | ..... | 748 | 3,566 |
| | 1891 | 11,305 | 500 | 745 | 12,550 |
| L. 227,953 | 1887 | 20,824 | 18,565 | 29,440 | 68,829 |
| | 1888 | 18,889 | 25,479 | 33,459 | 77,827 |
| | 1889 | 6,665 | 18,106 | 33,802 | 58,573 |
| | 1890 | 21,124 | 18,025 | 34,271 | 73,420 |
| | 1891 | 20,967 | 21,538 | 34,642 | 77,147 |
| 143,768 | 1887 | 179,542 | 6,009 | 1,938 | 187,489 |
| | 1888 | 114,879 | 5,151 | 1,779 | 121,809 |
| | 1889 | 77,270 | 5,936 | 3,242 | 86,448 |
| | 1890 | 70,167 | 731 | 3,451 | 74,349 |
| | 1891 | 12,991 | 4,889 | 3,804 | 21,684 |
| bly system— Ours. 2,981 | 1887 | ..... | 5,865 | 2,175 | 8,040 |
| | 1888 | ..... | 2,801 | 2,216 | 5,017 |
| | 1889 | 17,964 | 2,003 | 2,421 | 22,388 |
| | 1890 | 24,572 | 1,935 | 2,138 | 28,645 |
| | 1891 | 21,697 | 4,466 | 2,011 | 28,168 |
| bly. 7,339. | 1887 | 17,911 | 20,071 | 19,054 | 57,036 |
| | 1888 | 65,537 | 11,850 | 20,073 | 97,460 |
| | 1889 | 51,438 | 19,392 | 19,679 | 90,509 |
| | 1890 | 23,221 | 14,400 | 19,655 | 57,276 |
| | 1891 | 43,344 | 11,400 | 19,205 | 73,949 |
| ter's. 8,750 | 1887 | 1,838 | 343 | 2,777 | 4,958 |
| | 1888 | ..... | 1,588 | 3,218 | 4,806 |
| | 1889 | 500 | 353 | 3,085 | 3,938 |
| | 1890 | ..... | 255 | 3,110 | 3,365 |
| | 1891 | 1,483 | 312 | 3,255 | 5,050 |
| y. 211,067 | 1887 | 142,564 | ..... | ..... | 142,564 |
| | 1888 | 146,754 | ..... | ..... | 146,754 |
| | 1889 | 215,326 | ..... | ..... | 215,326 |
| | 1890 | 106,760 | ..... | 494 | 107,254 |
| | 1891 | 61,200 | 174 | 5,137 | 66,571 |

Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.

**CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS, &c.—Concluded.**

| CANALS. | Year. | Con- struction. | Repairs. | Staff and Main- tenance. | Total. |
|---|-------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| River Tay * \$447,106 | 1887 | 49,618 | ..... | ..... | 49,618 |
| | 1888 | 54,166 | ..... | ..... | 54,166 |
| | 1889 | 89,486 | ..... | ..... | 89,486 |
| | 1890 | 22,226 | ..... | ..... | 22,226 |
| | 1891 | 17,115 | ..... | ..... | 17,115 |
| Sault Ste. Marie * \$545,018. | 1889 | 34,019 | ..... | ..... | 34,019 |
| | 1890 | 176,569 | ..... | ..... | 176,569 |
| | 1891 | 325,336 | ..... | ..... | 325,336 |
| Miscellaneous | 1887 | 20,874 | 649 | ..... | 21,523 |
| | 1888 | 34,533 | 5,800 | ..... | 40,333 |
| | 1889 | 10,092 | 1,999 | 3,208 | 15,299 |
| | 1890 | 16,427 | 1,800 | 47,750 | 65,977 |
| | 1891 | 16,925 | 3,260 | 53,662 | 73,847 |
| Recapitulation..... * \$57,214,292 | 1887 | 1,870,556 | 199,536 | 285,173 | 2,355,265 |
| | 1888 | 1,188,212 | 207,755 | 292,458 | 1,688,425 |
| | 1889 | 1,145,025 | 242,261 | 304,248 | 1,691,534 |
| | 1890 | 1,189,644 | 177,889 | 338,267 | 1,705,800 |
| | 1891 | 1,500,861 | 208,028 | 348,224 | 2,057,113 |

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.

Baie Verte Canal. 884. The sum of \$44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total of \$57,214,292.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND INDEX TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON PAGES 156 TO 179, INCLUSIVE.

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--------------------------|
| A | | |
| Absinthe (<i>see</i> spirits, c) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council | 14 | 15c. p. I. G. & 1c. add. |
| Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colours, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colours in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council | 14 | 25c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c. |
| Acid, boracic | 14 | Free. |
| " mixed | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| " muriatic and nitric | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| " oxalic | 14 | Free. |
| " phosphate | 14 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " stearic | 14 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " sulphuric | 14 | 4c. p. lb. |
| " sulphuric and nitric combined | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| " tannic, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only | 14 | Free. |
| Aconite | 24 | " |
| Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels | 19 | " |
| Admiralty charts | 1 | " |
| Advertising bills (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets and labels) | 1 | |
| Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates; and all chromos, chromo-types, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S. | 1 | 6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c. |
| Adzes, N.E.S. | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| African teak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or split | 24 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|------------------------|
| A | | |
| Aniline oil, crude | 14 | Free. |
| “ salts | 14 | “ |
| Animals, living, viz. :— | | |
| Cattle and sheep | 29 | 30 p. c. |
| Live hogs | 29 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Animals, living, of all kinds, N.E.S. | 29 | 20 p. c. |
| Animals, brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond) | 29 | Free. |
| Animals for the improvement of stock, viz. :—Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council | 29 | “ |
| Animals for the improvement of stock, domestic fowls, pure-bred, pheasants and quails | 29 | “ |
| Animals of settlers, live stock (<i>see</i> settlers' effects) .. | 29 | “ |
| “ other (<i>see</i> menageries) | 29 | “ |
| Animal manures | 23 | “ |
| Aniseed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic) | 24 | “ |
| Anise-star (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic) | 24 | “ |
| Annato, liquid or solid | 14 | “ |
| “ seeds | 24 | “ |
| Anodes, nickel | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Anodynes (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines and spirits, d.) .. | 14 | “ |
| Antelope skins (<i>see</i> glove leathers) | 23 | 10 p. c. |
| Antimony not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured .. | 14 | Free. |
| Antimony, salts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only | 14 | “ |
| Antiquities, collections of (<i>see</i> cabinets of coins) | 32 | “ |
| Apparatus for schools and colleges, &c. (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments) | 6 | “ |
| Apparel, wearing (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen) | 15 | 10c. p. lb. & 25 p. c. |
| “ of settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects) | 31 | Free. |
| “ wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada | 32 | “ |
| Apple trees of all kinds | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Apples, dried | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| “ green (including duty on the barrel) | 21 | 40c. p. bbl. |
| “ pine | 21 | Free. |
| Arabic, gum | 24 | “ |
| Arrack (<i>see</i> spirits, c.) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| Archill, extract of | 14 | Free. |
| Argal or argols, not refined | 14 | “ |
| Articles not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein | 32 | 20 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--|
| A | | |
| Arms, fire..... | 8 | 20 p. c. |
| Army, articles for--the following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy: arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war..... | 31 | Free. |
| Arsenic..... | 14 | " |
| Arsenate of aniline..... | 14 | " |
| Artificial flowers, N.E.S..... | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof..... | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| Ash, white (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight..... | 24 | " |
| Asphaltum, crude only..... | 31 | " |
| Attachments, binding (<i>see</i> mowing machines)..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Attar or ottar of roses, and oil of roses..... | 14 | Free. |
| Australian gum..... | 24 | " |
| Awnings..... | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| Axes, of all kinds, N.E.S..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| " chopping..... | 9 | \$2 p. doz. and 10 p. c. |
| Axle grease..... | 23 | 1c. per lb. |
| Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture..... | 10 | 1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| Axles, iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture..... | 10 | \$30 per ton, but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Azaleas..... | 24 | Free. |
| B | | |
| Babbit metal..... | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries..... | 32 | 25 p. c. |
| " cotton, made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for..... | 17 | 35 p. c. |
| " cotton, seamless..... | 17 | 2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| " paper, all kinds, printed..... | 24 | 35 p. c. |
| Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls..... | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Baggage, travellers', under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs..... | 31 | Free. |
| Baking powder (<i>see</i> yeast cakes)..... | 14 | |
| Balances of iron or steel..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Balls, bagatelle..... | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| " glass..... | 26 | 5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|-------------------------------|
| B. | | |
| Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades | 24 | Free. |
| Bamboo, unmanufactured..... | 24 | " |
| Bananas..... | 21 | " |
| Band-iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop-iron)..... | 28 | " |
| Bandages, suspensory, all kinds | 31 | 25 p. c. |
| Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S. ... | 1 | 35 p. c. |
| Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty | 24 | 40c. each. |
| Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs prescribes..... | 24 | Free. |
| Barrels containing linseed oil..... | 24 | 25c. each. |
| Barilla..... | 14 | Free. |
| Bark, cinchona..... | 24 | " |
| " cork, unmanufactured | 24 | " |
| " hemlock..... | 24 | " |
| " oak | 24 | " |
| " tanners' | 24 | " |
| Barley..... | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| Bars, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar-iron) | 28 | " |
| Bars, for railways and tramways, iron or steel of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 p. ton. |
| Batteries, electric, &c. | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Batting, cotton, not bleached, dyed nor coloured..... | 17 | 2c. p. lb. & 15 p.c. |
| Batting, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured..... | 17 | 3c. p. lb. & 15 p.c. |
| Batts, cotton, not bleached, dyed or coloured..... | 17 | 2c. p. lb. & 15 p.c. |
| Batts, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured..... | 17 | 3c. p. lb. & 15 p.c. |
| Bay rum (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.)..... | 22 | " |
| Bead ornaments, N.E.S..... | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Beams, rolled (<i>see</i> iron and steel beams)..... | 28 | 12½ " |
| Beams, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels..... | 28 | Free. |
| Beams, weighing, iron or steel..... | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Beans..... | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| " baked, in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes)..... | 21 | 2 c. p. can & 2c. additional. |
| " cocoa, not roasted, crushed or ground..... | 24 | Free. |
| " locust, and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food..... | 21 | " |
| " nux vomica, crude only..... | 24 | " |
| " vanilla | 24 | " |
| " Tonquin | 24 | " |
| Bed-tickings, cotton denims, drillings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloons stuffs and goods of like description..... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|--|
| B. | | |
| Bed comforters or cotton quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes | 17 | 35 p. c. |
| Bed quilts (<i>see</i> bed comforters) | 17 | 35 " |
| Bedsteads, iron tubes and articles for (<i>see</i> tubing) | 28 | Free. |
| Beef, fluid, extract of, not medicated | 20 | 25 p. c. |
| " salted, in barrels (the barrel containing the same to be free of duty) | 20 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Beer, in bottles (<i>see</i> ale) | 22 | 24c. p. I. G. |
| " in casks | 22 | 16c. p. I. G. |
| Bees | 20 | Free. |
| Beet root juice (<i>see</i> sugar and molasses) | 21 | |
| Belladonna leaves | 24 | Free. |
| Bells of any description, except for churches | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches | 28 | Free. |
| Belts, surgical, of all kinds | 7 | 25 p. c. |
| Belting, rubber | 24 | 5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c. |
| " of leather or other material, N. E. S. | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| " leather and upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed | 23 | 15 " |
| Belting, if dressed, waxed or glazed | 23 | 20 " |
| Benzole (<i>see</i> oils) | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes | 24 | Free. |
| " blue, wild | 21 | " |
| Beverages, alcoholic (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| Bibles | 1 | 5 p. c. |
| Bichromate of potash, crude | 14 | Free. |
| Bichromate of soda | 14 | " |
| Billets, hickory (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | " |
| " steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots) | 28 | " |
| Billiard tables, viz. :— | | |
| Without pockets, 4½ by 9 ft. or under | 31 | \$22.50 each. |
| On those of over 4½ by 9 ft. | 31 | \$25.00 " |
| On billiard tables with pockets, 5½ by 11 ft. or under | 31 | \$35.00 " |
| And on all over 5½ by 11 ft. | 31 | \$40.00 " and in addition thereto (each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls), 15 p. c. |
| Binders' cloth | 19 | 10 p. c. |
| Bird cages | 32 | 35 " |
| Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened | 21 | 25 " |
| " " sweetened | 21 | 35 " |
| Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state | 28 | Free. |
| Bison hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not cured or otherwise manufactured | 23 | " |
| Bitters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 14 | Liquids 50 p. c. and all others 25 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|-------------------------|
| B | | |
| Bitters, other (<i>see</i> spirits, c)..... | 21 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| Blackberries, N.E.S. (the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty)..... | 21 | 3 c. p. lb. |
| Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink..... | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| " molasses for (<i>see</i> second process molasses)..... | 21 | Free. |
| Blankets (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10 c. p. lb. & 20 p. c. |
| Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only..... | 31 | Free. |
| Blank books..... | 1 | 35 p. c. |
| Blind, articles for:—Typewriters, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented..... | 31 | Free. |
| Blocks, inverted, glazed or unglazed..... | 12 | 35 p. c. |
| Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only..... | 14 | Free. |
| Blueberries, wild..... | 21 | " |
| Blueing, laundry, all kinds .. | 14 | 30 p. c. |
| Board, leather..... | 24 | 3 c. per lb. |
| Boards (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Boilers, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S. ... | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, N. E. S., including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker..... | 28 | \$13 per ton. |
| Borders, ships' (<i>see</i> ships)..... | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| Bolts, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel)..... | 28 | " |
| Bolsters..... | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| Bolting cloths, not made up..... | 31 | Free. |
| Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed..... | 23 | " |
| Bone-ash, for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers..... | 23 | " |
| Bone-dust for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers..... | 23 | " |
| Bone, manufacturers of, fancy (<i>see</i> fancy boxes)..... | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Bonnets, N.E.S..... | 18 | 30 " |
| Books, blank..... | 1 | 35 " |
| " embossed, for the blind..... | 1 | Free. |
| Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, N.E.S., not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn-books..... | 1 | 15 p. c. |
| Books, professional settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)..... | 1 | Free. |
| Books, printed, in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada..... | 1 | " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|------------------|
| B | | |
| Books especially imported for the <i>bona fide</i> use of public free libraries,—not more than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years..... | 1 | Free. |
| Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purposes of sale or trade..... | 1 | " |
| Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind..... | 1 | " |
| Books, importation prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles)..... | 1 | |
| Bookbinders' tools and implements..... | 9 | 10 p. c. |
| Boots, India-rubber (<i>see</i> India-rubber)..... | 24 | |
| Boots, N.E.S. | 18 | 25 " |
| Boot and shoe counters made from leather board..... | 24 | 4c. p. pair. |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material..... | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Boracic acid..... | 14 | Free. |
| Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only..... | 14 | " |
| Botanical specimens..... | 32 | " |
| Bottles, glass..... | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Bowls, steel, for cream separators..... | 28 | Free. |
| Boxes, fancy work, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition; statuettes and bead ornaments, N.E.S. | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Boxwood (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand..... | 28 | 2c. p. 1,000. |
| Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand..... | 28 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Braces or suspenders and parts thereof..... | 18 | 35 p. c. |
| Bracelets (<i>see</i> laces)..... | 18 | 30 " |
| Braids, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Minister of Customs..... | 15 | Free. |
| Braids (<i>see</i> laces)..... | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Brandy (<i>see</i> spirits, c.)..... | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| Brass, old, scrap and in sheets or plates of not less than 4 inches in width..... | 28 | Free. |
| Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing..... | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges for use in their own factories..... | 28 | Free. |
| Brass, manufactures of, N.E.S..... | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " screws, not otherwise provided for..... | 28 | 35 " |
| " in strips for printers' rules, not finished: and brass in strips or sheets, of less than four inches in width..... | 28 | 15 " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--|
| B | | |
| Brass, or copper wire..... | 28 | 15 p. c. |
| " and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufac- turers of boots and shoes, for use in their own factories. | 28 | Free. |
| " wire cloth..... | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " copper, iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manu- facturers for use in making wire in their factories..... | 28 | Free. |
| Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when dam- aged by water <i>in transitu</i> , 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 8, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of "The Customs Act"..... | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| Brick, for building..... | 12 | 20 " |
| " fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures... | 12 | Free. |
| Bridges, iron, and structural iron work..... | 28 | 1½c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Brilliant, cotton, uncoloured..... | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Brim moulds, for gold-beaters..... | 31 | Free. |
| Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour..... | 14 | " |
| Bristles..... | 23 | " |
| Britannia metal, in pigs and bars..... | 28 | " |
| " metal, manufactures of, not plated..... | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| British copyright works, reprints of..... | 1 | 15 p. c., and in addition there- to, 12½ p. c. |
| British gum..... | 24 | 1c. per lb. |
| Bromine..... | 14 | Free. |
| Bronze, phosphor, in block, bars, sheets and wire..... | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Brooms..... | 31 | 25 " |
| Broom corn..... | 24 | Free. |
| Brussels carpet (<i>see</i> carpets)..... | 15 | 25 p. c. |
| Brushes..... | 31 | 25 " |
| Buchu leaves..... | 24 | Free. |
| Buckle clasps, steel for (<i>see</i> steel No. 12)..... | 28 | " |
| Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes..... | 19 | " |
| Buckskins, tanned (<i>see</i> glove leathers)..... | 23 | 10 p. c. |
| Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel..... | 28 | 14c. per lb. |
| Buckwheat..... | 21 | 10c. per bush. |
| " flour or meal..... | 21 | ½c. per lb. |
| Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles costing less than \$50..... | 10 | \$10 each & 20 p. c. |
| Buggies, etc., costing \$50 and less than \$100..... | 10 | \$15 " |
| " and all such carriages costing \$100 each, and over..... | 10 | 35 p. c. |
| Building stone: rough freestone, sandstone and all other build- ing stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled..... | 26 | \$1 per ton, of 13 cubic feet. |
| Builders' hardware:— Builders', cabinet-makers', harness- makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, N.E.S..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|---|
| B | | |
| Bulbs, flowers, all kinds..... | 24 | Free. |
| Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe..... | 27 | " |
| Burgundy pitch..... | 24 | " |
| Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones..... | 26 | " |
| Bushes, blackberry..... | 30 | 1c. each. |
| " gooseberry..... | 30 | 1c. " |
| " raspberry..... | 30 | 1c. " |
| " rose, costing twenty cents and less..... | 30 | 3c. " |
| Butter..... | 20 | 4c. per lb. |
| Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition..... | 31 | 5c. p. gross, & 20 p. c. |
| Buttons, vegetable, ivory or horn..... | 31 | 10c. p. gross, & 20 p. c. |
| Buttons, all other, N.E.S..... | 31 | 25 p. c. |
| Button covers, crozier..... | 31 | 10 " |
| C | | |
| Cabinet furniture (<i>see</i> furniture)..... | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and other antiquities .. | 32 | Free. |
| Cabinet-makers' hardware (<i>see</i> builders' hardware)..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Cabinet-makers' hardware (<i>see</i> hardware, house furnishing).... | 9 | 30 " |
| Cacti..... | 24 | Free. |
| Cages, bird, of all kinds..... | 32 | 35 p. c. |
| Calendars, advertising (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)..... | 1 | 6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Calf skins, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed (<i>see</i> belting leather)..... | 23 | 15 p. c. |
| Calumba root..... | 24 | Free. |
| Camwood and sumac and extract for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground... | 24 | " |
| Canada plate, not less than 30 ins. wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness..... | 28 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. |
| Candles, tallow..... | 23 | 2c. p. lb. |
| " paraffine wax..... | 23 | 5c. " |
| " all other, including sperm..... | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| Candy, sugar, brown or white, and confectionery..... | 21 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 35 p. c. |
| Cane juice, concentrated (<i>see</i> sugar and molasses)..... | 21 | |
| " other (<i>see</i> sugar and molasses)..... | 21 | |
| Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured..... | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Canes, all kinds, N.E.S..... | 24 | 25 " |
| Canned meats (<i>see</i> meats)..... | 20 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents..... | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on each can or package. |
| Cans, etc., when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof..... | 28 | |
| Canvas, of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails..... | 19 | 5 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| C | | |
| Canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide, and not pressed or calendered..... | 19 | Free. |
| Canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories..... | 19 | " |
| Caoutchouc, unmanufactured..... | 24 | " |
| Capes, fur..... | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Caplins..... | 18 | 20 " |
| Caps, N.E.S..... | 18 | 30 " |
| Caps, fur..... | 18 | 25 " |
| Caps for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs, brass)..... | 28 | 20 " |
| Caraway seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use..... | 25 | 10 p. c. |
| Carboys, glass, empty or filled..... | 26 | 30 " |
| Cardboard, printed or stamped (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).... | 1 | 6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Cards (<i>see</i> bank notes)..... | 1 | 35 p. c. |
| Cards, pictorial show (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)..... | 1 | 6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Cards, playing..... | 1 | 6c. p. pack. |
| Card-clothing, machine..... | 32 | 25 p. c. |
| Cardamon seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Carpet bags..... | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| Carpets, viz.:—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian, and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and druggins, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for..... | 15 | 25 p. c. |
| Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool..... | 15 | 10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c. |
| Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals..... | 15 | 5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c. |
| Carpets, Smyrna, mats and rugs..... | 15 | 30 p. c. |
| Carpet mats (<i>see</i> carpets, Brussels)..... | 15 | 25 " |
| " warps, bleached, dyed or coloured..... | 17 | 3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " " not bleached, dyed or coloured..... | 17 | 2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Carpeting, hemp..... | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " jute..... | 19 | 25 " |
| Carpets, warp of cotton (<i>see</i> carpets, two and three-ply)..... | 15 | 5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c. |
| " wool, treble ingrain (<i>see</i> carpets, treble ingrain)..... | 15 | 10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c. |
| Carriages (<i>see</i> buggies)..... | 10 | |
| " children's, of all kinds..... | 10 | 35 p. c. |
| Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs..... | 10 | Free. |
| Cars, baggage, freight and railway (<i>see</i> locomotives)..... | 10 | " |
| " railway..... | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Cartridge cases of all kinds and materials..... | 8 | 35 " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|---|
| C | | |
| Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials..... | 8 | 35 p. c. |
| Cartridges, articles for (<i>see</i> hemp paper)..... | 31 | Free. |
| Carts, hand | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| “ farm, railway and freight (<i>see</i> buggies)..... | 10 | |
| “ pleasure (<i>see</i> buggies)..... | 10 | |
| Cases, cigar holders (<i>see</i> tobacco pipes)..... | 31 | 35 “ |
| “ fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)..... | 31 | 35 “ |
| “ for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles..... | 31 | 10c. each, & 30 p. c. |
| “ show | 24 | \$2 each, & 35 p. c. |
| Caskets and coffins of any material..... | 24 | 35 p. c. |
| Cattle for improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals)..... | 29 | Free. |
| Cast-iron pipe of every description..... | 28 | \$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Castings as models for the use of schools of design..... | 31 | Free. |
| Castings, viz. :— Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, and irons, hatters’ irons, tailors’ irons and castings of iron, N.E.S. | 28 | \$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Malleable iron and steel castings, N.E.S..... | 28 | \$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Cassimeres (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., & 30 p. c. |
| Cat-gut, unmanufactured | 23 | Free. |
| “ strings, or gut cord for musical instruments..... | 23 | “ |
| Catsups (<i>see</i> sauces)..... | 22 | “ |
| Cedar, red (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | “ |
| “ Spanish (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | “ |
| Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; also, moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured..... | 32 | 10 p. c. |
| Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough..... | 32 | Free. |
| Celluloid, for almanacs, &c. (<i>see</i> stereotypes)..... | 32 | |
| Cement, burnt and unground..... | 12 | 7½c. p. 100 lbs. |
| “ hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels..... | 12 | 40c. p. brl. |
| “ in bulk or in bags..... | 12 | 9c. p. bush. |
| “ Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided..... | | |
| Cement, stone or water limestone..... | 12 | \$1 p. ton of 13 cubic ft. |
| Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in. in diameter. | 28 | 5 p. c. |
| “ (of hair)..... | 23 | 30 “ |
| Chalk stone, ground or unground..... | 26 | Free. |
| Chamomile flowers..... | 24 | “ |
| Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than 1 pint..... | 22 | \$3.30 per doz. bottles. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|---|
| C | | |
| In bottles containing not more than a pint each, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint..... | 22 | \$1.65 per dozen bottles. |
| In bottles containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less..... | 22 | 82c. per dozen bottles. |
| In bottles containing more than 1 quart each, shall pay, in addition to \$3.30 p. doz. bottles, at the rate of..... | 22 | \$1.65 p. I. G. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle. |
| The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of..... | 22 | 30 p. c. |
| Channels, iron (see iron and steel angles)..... | 23 | |
| Charts, N.E.S..... | 1 | 20 p. c. |
| " admiralty..... | 1 | Free. |
| Cheese..... | 20 | 3 c. p. lb. |
| Cherries..... | 21 | 1c. p. qt. |
| Cherry lumber (see lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| " trees, of all kinds..... | 30 | 4c. each. |
| " heat welding compound..... | 14 | Free. |
| Chestnut lumber (see lumber)..... | 24 | " |
| Chicory, raw or green..... | 22 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln-dried, roasted or ground..... | 22 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Chimneys, glass, lamp..... | 13 | 30 p. c. |
| Chinaware..... | 26 | 30 " |
| Chloralum or chloride of aluminum..... | 14 | Free. |
| Chloride of lime..... | 14 | " |
| " zinc..... | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| Chocolate, not sweetened..... | 22 | 4c. p. lb. |
| " containing sugar..... | 22 | 5c. " |
| Chromos (see advertising pamphlets)..... | 1 | 6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c. |
| Chromotypes (see advertising pamphlets)..... | 1 | 6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c. |
| Chronometers for ships..... | 6 | Free. |
| Churns, wood, N.E.S..... | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| " earthenware..... | 26 | 3c. p. gal. of holding capacity. |
| Conium maculatum, or hemlock seed or leaf..... | 24 | Free. |
| Cider, not clarified or refined..... | 22 | 5c. p. I. G. |
| " clarified or refined..... | 22 | 10c. p. I. G. |
| Cigars..... | 22 | \$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c. |
| Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering)..... | 22 | \$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c. |
| Cinchona bark..... | 24 | Free. |
| Cinnibar..... | 24 | " |
| Cistern pumps, iron..... | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Citron rinds, in brine..... | 21 | Free. |
| Clay pipe, unmanufactured..... | 26 | " |
| Clays..... | 26 | " |
| Cliff-stone, ground or unground..... | 26 | " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|----------------------------|
| C | | |
| Clippings and waste (<i>see</i> rags)..... | 31 | Free. |
| Cloaks, fur..... | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Clocks, and clock cases of all kinds..... | 6 | 35 p. c. |
| Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts. | 6 | 10 p. c. |
| Clocks, steel for (<i>see</i> steel No. 20) | 28 | Free. |
| Cloth, bookbinders'..... | 17 | 10 p. c. |
| " horse collar (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c. |
| Cloths, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c. |
| Clothes-ringers..... | 31 | \$1 each, and 30 p. c. |
| Clothing, made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for..... | 17 | 35 p. c. |
| Clothing, woollen, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for... | 15 | 10c. p. lb. and 25 p. c. |
| Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes..... | 31 | Free. |
| " for army and navy (<i>see</i> army, articles for). | 31 | " |
| Coal, anthracite..... | 26 | " |
| " bituminous..... | 26 | 60c. per ton of 2,000 lbs. |
| " dust, anthracite..... | 26 | Free. |
| " "..... | 26 | 20 p. c. |
| " tar and pitch..... | 24 | 10 p. c. |
| " oil (<i>see</i> oils)..... | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| " " fixtures, or parts thereof..... | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " " products of (<i>see</i> oils)..... | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Coats, fur..... | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Coatings (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb. & 20 p. c. |
| Cobalt, ore of..... | 26 | Free. |
| " metallic colours, N.E.S..... | 14 | " |
| Cochineal..... | 14 | " |
| Cocoa nuts..... | 21 | \$1 per 100. |
| Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port..... | 21 | 50c. per 100. |
| Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not..... | 22 | 8c. p. lb. |
| Cocoa paste, not sweetened..... | 22 | 4c. " |
| " and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar..... | 22 | 5c. " |
| Cocoa bean, shell and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground.... | 24 | Free. |
| " matting..... | 19 | 30 p. c. |
| Cocoboral, lumber (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Cod liver oil, medicated..... | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| Coffee, condensed, with milk, not sweetened..... | 22 | 35 " |
| " " sweetened..... | 22 | 1½c. p. lb. & 35 p. c. |
| " extract of, or substitutes therefor, all kinds..... | 22 | 5c. p. lb. |
| " green, from the United States..... | 22 | 10 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|-------------------------------|
| C | | |
| Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States..... | 22 | 3c. p. lb. & 10 p.c. |
| " " " and all imitations of and substitutes | | |
| for, N.E.S..... | 22 | 3c. per lb. |
| Coffee, substitutes for (<i>see</i> chicory)..... | 22 | 4c. " |
| " green, except as hereinbefore provided..... | 22 | Free. |
| Coffins of any material..... | 24 | 35 p. c. |
| Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coins..... | 27 | Free. |
| " cabinets of..... | 32 | " |
| " base or counterfeit (<i>see</i> prohibited articles)..... | 27 | |
| Coir..... | 19 | " |
| " yarn..... | 19 | " |
| Coke..... | 26 | 50c. per ton of 2,000 lbs. |
| " gas (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only..... | 26 | Free. |
| Collars, lace (<i>see</i> laces)..... | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| " of cotton or linen..... | 18 | 24c. p. doz. & 30 p. c. |
| Collar cloth paper, union, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished..... | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Collar cloth paper, union, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets. | 24 | 25 " |
| Collection of antiquities (<i>see</i> cabinets of coins)..... | 32 | Free. |
| Colleges, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments)..... | 6 | " |
| Collodion..... | 24 | 20c. p. gal. & 25 p. c. |
| Coloured fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material, except silk, N.E.S..... | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Colours, dry, N.E.S..... | 14 | 20 " |
| " (<i>see</i> paints)..... | 14 | 30 " |
| " in spirits (<i>see</i> paints)..... | 14 | 81 per I. G. |
| " in pulp (<i>see</i> paints)..... | 14 | 30 p. c. |
| " metallic, viz. :— | | |
| Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N.E.S..... | 14 | Free. |
| Cologne water (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.)..... | 22 | |
| Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds..... | 23 | 35 p. c. |
| Commons, House of, articles for (<i>see</i> departments, articles for). | 31 | Free. |
| Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches | 27 | " |
| Compasses for ships..... | 6 | " |
| Composition ornaments (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)..... | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Concrete, sugar (<i>see</i> sugar and molasses)..... | 21 | |
| Condensers, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Confectionery..... | 21 | 1½c. p. lb. and 25 p. c. |
| " labels for (<i>see</i> labels)..... | 1 | 15c. p. lb. and 25 p. c. |
| Conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf..... | 14 | Free. |
| Consuls General, articles for the personal use of, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession..... | 31 | " |
| Copal gum..... | 24 | Free. |
| Copper, old and scrap, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing..... | 28 | 10 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|---|
| C | | |
| Copper, all manufactures of, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> copper, old and scrap) | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Copper or brass wire | 28 | 15 " |
| Copper or brass wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories | 28 | 15 " |
| Copper wire cloth | 28 | 20 " |
| Copper wire rods (<i>see</i> brass, copper, &c.) | 28 | Free. |
| Copper, precipitate of, crude | 14 | " |
| Copper rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories, in the printing of calicoes, and for other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada) upon the importer in each case making oath at the time of entry, in terms as follows:— I (1) the undersigned, importer of the copper rollers mentioned in this entry, do solemnly (2) that such copper rollers were specially imported by (3) for use in the printing of calicoes in (4) factory. I further (2) that the said rollers will be used for the said purpose and that the same will not be used, sold or disposed of by (3) or by any person in (4) employ, for any other purpose or use than as aforesaid. | 28 | " |
| Copper in sheets or strips, of less than four inches in width | 28 | 15 p. c. |
| Copper, in sheets or plates, of not less than four inches in width | 28 | Free. |
| Copper, sub-acetate of, or verdigris, dry | 14 | " |
| Copperas (sulphate of iron) | 14 | " |
| Copyright works, British reprints of | 1 | 15 p. c. and addition thereto 12½ p. c. |
| Copyright works, importation prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles) | | |
| Cords, cotton, braided | 17 | 30 p. c. |
| Cordage of all kinds | 19 | 1½c. p. lb. & 10 p. c. |
| Cordials (<i>see</i> spirits, c.) | 22 | \$2 12½c. p. I. G. |
| " medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 14 | |
| Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| Coriander seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic) | 24 | Free. |
| Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Cork bark, unmanufactured | 24 | Free. |
| Cork wood, unmanufactured | 24 | " |
| Corn, Indian | 21 | 7½c. p. bush. |
| Corn, Indian, of the varieties known as southern white dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, and western yellow dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council. | 21 | Free. |
| Corn, meal | 21 | 40c. p. bbl. |
| Corn, pop | 21 | 35 p. c. |
| " starch (<i>see</i> starch) | 24 | |
| " syrup | 21 | 1½ c. p. lbs. |
| " in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes in cans) | 21 | |
| Corsets (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton) | 17 | 35 p. c. |

(1) Name of importer.

(2) Swear or affirm.

(3) Me or the firm of , of which I am a member.

(4) My or our, as the case may be.

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|---------------------------|
| C | | |
| Corset steel, steel for (<i>see steel No. 20</i>) | 28 | Free. |
| Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils | 28 | 5c. p. lb. & 30 p.c. |
| Cotton, bleached, not printed (<i>see cotton, grey</i>) | 17 | 1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c. |
| " bed-quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes | 17 | 35 p.c. |
| " bags (<i>see clothing, cotton</i>) | 17 | 35 " |
| " cambrics (<i>see cotton fabrics</i>) | 17 | 25 " |
| " Canton flannels (<i>see cotton, grey</i>) | 17 | 1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c. |
| " clothing (<i>see clothing, cotton</i>) | 17 | 35 p.c. |
| " cordage | 17 | 30 " |
| " cords (<i>see cotton fabrics</i>) | 17 | 25 " |
| " " fancy (<i>see laces</i>) | 17 | 30 " |
| " drills and ducks (<i>see cotton, grey</i>) | 17 | 1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c. |
| Cotton fabrics, coloured, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk, N.E.S. | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Cotton fabrics, printed or dyed, N.E.S. | 17 | 32½ " |
| Cotton fabrics, uncoloured, viz.:—Scrims and window scrims, cambric cloths, muslin apron checks, brilliants, cords piqués, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings, swiss, jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns | 17 | 25 " |
| Cotton, grey, or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed | 17 | 1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c. |
| Cotton, all manufactures of, N.E.S. | 17 | 30 p.c. |
| " muslin apron checks (<i>see cotton fabrics, uncoloured</i>) | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| " sheeting (<i>see cotton, grey</i>) | 17 | 1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c. |
| Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics | 17 | Free. |
| Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only | 17 | " |
| Cotton waste | 17 | " |
| do winceys, fancy (<i>see winceys, checked</i>) | 17 | 2 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c. |
| Cotton wool | 24 | Free. |
| " fillets for card clothing (<i>see fillets, cotton</i>) | 17 | " |
| " rags (<i>see rags</i>) | 17 | " |
| " seed cake | 24 | " |
| " seed meal | 24 | " |
| Cottonades (<i>see bed tickings</i>) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|-------------------------------------|
| C | | |
| Counters, boot and shoe, made from leather board. | 24 | 4c. p. pr. |
| Coutils and jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories. | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Cranberries. | 21 | 30 c. p. bush. |
| Crapes of all kinds | 18 | 20 p.c. |
| "C.C." or cream coloured ware (<i>see</i> earthenware). | 26 | 35 " |
| Cream of tartar in crystals | 14 | Free. |
| Cream, sizing. | 14 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Crocks, earthenware (<i>see</i> earthenware). | 26 | 3c. p. gall. |
| Crowbars, of iron or steel. | 9 | 1c. p. lb. & 25 p.c. |
| Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda. | 14 | " |
| Cudbear, extract of. | 14 | " |
| Cues, bagatelle. | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xylite or celluloid. | 18 | 4c. p. pr., and 30 p.c. |
| Cummin seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic). | 24 | Free. |
| Cups or other prizes won in competitions. | 31 | " |
| Currants, dried. | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " green. | 21 | 1c. p. qt. |
| Current wine (<i>see</i> wines). | 22 | " |
| Curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed. | 32 | 30 p.c. |
| Curling stones (so called), of whatever material made. | 32 | 25 " |
| Cutlery, plated, viz.: knives plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per dozen. | 9 | 50c. p. doz., and 20 p.c. |
| Cutlery, not otherwise provided for. | 9 | 25 p.c. |
| Cutters. | 10 | 30 " |
| " paper (<i>see</i> printing presses). | 9 | 10 " |
| Cylinder needles. | 9 | 30 " |
| D | | |
| Damar gum. | 24 | Free. |
| Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured. | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Damask carpets (<i>see</i> carpets). | 15 | 25 " |
| Dates, dried | 21 | 1 c. p. lb. |
| Decanters. | 26 | 30 p.c. |
| Deer skins, tanned (<i>see</i> glove leathers) | 23 | 10 " |
| Degras, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories. | | Free. |
| Demi-johns, glass, empty or filled. | 26 | 30 p.c. |
| " earthenware. | 26 | 3 c. p. gallon of holding capacity. |
| Denims, cotton (<i>see</i> bed ticking) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c. |
| Departments, articles for, imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including | | |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--|
| D | | |
| the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war. | | |
| The following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war | 31 | Free. |
| Desks, writing, fancy and ornamental (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy) | 31 | Free. |
| Dextrine | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Diamonds, black, for borers | 10 | 1c. per lb. |
| “ unset | 27 | Free. |
| “ drills, for prospecting for minerals, not to include motor power | 27 | “ |
| Diamond dust or bort | 9 | “ |
| Diapers, cotton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured) | 27 | “ |
| Digitalis, foliæ | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Disks or mills (<i>see</i> blanketing) | 14 | Free. |
| Doeskins, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures) | 28 | “ |
| Dogwood (<i>see</i> lumber) | 15 | 10c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Dolls (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy) | 24 | Free. |
| Dominion Government, articles for (<i>see</i> departments) | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Doors for safes and vaults of iron or steel | 31 | Free. |
| Dragon's blood | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles | 14 | Free. |
| Drain tiles, not glazed | 12 | 35 p. c. |
| Drawers, woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures) | 12 | 20 “ |
| Drawings and building plans | 15 | 10c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| “ importation of prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles) | 3 | p. c. |
| Dressing, harness | 10 | 20 p. c. |
| Dried fruit, N.E.S. | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Driers, Japan and liquid | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| Drillings, cotton (<i>see</i> cottons, grey, and bed tickings) | 24 | 20c. per gall., & 25 p. c. |
| Drills, cotton, not printed (<i>see</i> cottons, grey) | 17 | 15 p. c. |
| “ “ dyed (<i>see</i> bed ticking) | 17 | 1c. per sq. yd., & 2c. per sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| Drops, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 17 | 15 p. c. |
| Druggets (<i>see</i> carpets) | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Dry putty, for polishing granite | 15 | 20 “ |
| Dualin (<i>see</i> giant powder) | 26 | 20 “ |
| Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories | 8 | 5c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c. (<i>see</i> cotton, grey) | 17 | Free. |
| “ “ dyed or coloured (<i>see</i> bed tickings) | 17 | 1c. per sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| | 17 | 2c. per sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tarif. |
|--|--------|--|
| D | | |
| Dutch carpets (<i>see</i> carpets) | 15 | 25 p. c. |
| " or schlag metal leaf | 28 | 30 " |
| Dyes, aniline, not otherwise provided for | 14 | 10 " |
| " (<i>see</i> aniline dyes) | 14 | Free. |
| Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S. | 14 | " |
| Dynamite (<i>see</i> giant powder) | 8 | 5c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| E | | |
| Earthenware and stoneware, viz. :— Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, per gallon of holding capacity | 26 | 3c. per gall. |
| Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite or ironstone ware, "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S. | 26 | 35 p. c. |
| Ebony (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | Free. |
| Effects of subjects dying abroad (<i>see</i> apparel, wearing) .. | 32 | " |
| Eggs | 20 | 5c. per doz. |
| Elastic rubber thread, for the manufacture of elastic webbing, when imported by the manufacturers of elastic rubber webbing, to be used for that purpose only, in their own factories, until such time as the said rubber thread is manufactured in Canada | 24 | Free. |
| Elder wine (<i>see</i> wines) | 22 | 25c. p. l. G., & 3c. p. l. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c. |
| Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater or less lengths | 31 | \$2.50 per 1,000. |
| Electric lights, globes for | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| " batteries | 6 | 25 " |
| " lights, apparatus for | 6 | 25 " |
| Electro-plated ware (<i>see</i> plated ware) | 27 | 30 " |
| Electrotypes of books (<i>see</i> stereotypes) | 28 | " |
| " for commercial blanks (<i>see</i> stereotypes) | 28 | 2c. p. sq. in. |
| " N.E.S. (<i>see</i> stereotypes) | 28 | " |
| Elixirs (<i>see</i> spirits) | 22 | \$2 12½ per l. G., & 30 p. c. |
| Embossed books for the blind | 1 | Free. |
| Embroideries | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground | 26 | Free. |
| " paper | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| " wheels | 32 | 25 " |
| Emetic, tartar (<i>see</i> blood albumen) | 14 | Free. |
| Enamel sizing | 14 | 1c. per lb. |
| Enamelled leather | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| Ends, steel (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese) | 28 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Engraved plates (on wood and on steel or other metal) | 31 | 20 p. c. |
| Engravings | 3 | 20 " |
| " (<i>see</i> stereotypes) | 3 | 2c. p. sq. in. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| E | | |
| Engines, fire..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| “ locomotive (<i>see</i> locomotives)..... | 9 | “ |
| “ steam, for ships (<i>see</i> ships)..... | 9 | 25 “ |
| “ other (<i>see</i> locomotives)..... | 9 | “ |
| “ portable, steam (<i>see</i> machines, portable)..... | 9 | 35 “ |
| Ensilage, Indian corn for (<i>see</i> corn, Indian)..... | 21 | Free. |
| Entomology, specimens of..... | 32 | “ |
| Envelopes (<i>see</i> bank notes)..... | 1 | 35 p. c. |
| “ (<i>see</i> manufactures of paper)..... | 1 | 35 “ |
| Ergot..... | 24 | Free. |
| Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper..... | 24 | “ |
| Essences, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | “ |
| “ containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>)..... | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c. |
| Essential oils, for manufacturing purposes..... | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| Ether, nitrous (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>f</i>)..... | 14 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c. |
| “ sulphuric..... | 14 | 5c. p. lb. |
| Ethyl, alcohol (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>)..... | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| “ hydrated oxide of (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>)..... | 22 | “ |
| Excelsior, for upholsterers' use..... | 32 | 20 p. c. |
| Explosives:— | | |
| Fireworks..... | 8 | 25 “ |
| Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds..... | 8 | 35 “ |
| Blasting and mining powder..... | 8 | 3 c. p. lb. |
| Canister powder, in pound and half-pound tins..... | 8 | 15c. “ |
| Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels..... | 8 | 4c. “ |
| Giant powder, duralin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part..... | 8 | 5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages..... | 8 | 5c. p. lb. |
| Nitro-glycerine..... | 8 | 10c. p. lb. & 20 p. c. |
| Extracts containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>)..... | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c. |
| “ of archill..... | 14 | Free. |
| “ of beef, or fluid beef, not medicated..... | 22 | 25 p. c. |
| “ of cudbear..... | 14 | Free. |
| “ of logwood (<i>see</i> canwood)..... | 14 | “ |
| Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds..... | 22 | 5 c. p. lb. |
| “ of madder, ground or prepared..... | 14 | Free. |
| “ of malt (non-alcoholic), for medicinal purposes..... | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| “ of saffron..... | 14 | Free. |
| “ of safflower..... | 14 | “ |
| Eye-glasses..... | 6 | 30 p. c. |
| “ parts of, unfinished..... | 6 | 25 “ |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|----------------------------|
| F | | |
| Fillets, rubber, for card clothing (<i>see</i> fillets of cotton)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Firearms..... | 8 | 20 p. c. |
| Fire brick, for use exclusively in process of manufactures..... | 12 | Free. |
| Fire clay..... | 26 | " |
| Fireproof paint (<i>see</i> oxides)..... | 14 | 30 p. c. |
| Fireworks..... | 5 | 25 " |
| Fish, boneless..... | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fish, foreign caught, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act..... | 20 | 50c. p. 100 lbs. |
| Fish, labels for (<i>see</i> labels)..... | 1 | 15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| Fish, all other, pickled, salted, in barrels..... | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fish skins and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories..... | 23 | Free. |
| Fish oil..... | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| " cod liver, medicated..... | 25 | 20 " |
| Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines..... | 20 | 30 " |
| Fish, salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act..... | 20 | 25 " |
| Fish packages containing oysters or other fish not otherwise provided for (<i>see</i> cans or packages)..... | 20 | 25 " |
| Fish, smoked..... | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes..... | 9 | Free. |
| Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> oil, spermaceti)..... | 20 | 20 p. c. |
| Fishing rods..... | 5 | 30 " |
| Fish plates, railway..... | 28 | \$12 p. ton. |
| Fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereof..... | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed..... | 26 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Flannels, Canton, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey)..... | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " " dyed, etc. (<i>see</i> bed tickings)..... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " cotton, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey)..... | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " " dyed (<i>see</i> bed tickings)..... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Flannelettes, cotton..... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| Flasks of 8 oz. capacity and over..... | 26 | 5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c. |
| Flasks of less than 8 oz. capacity..... | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Flats, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron)..... | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Flax, canvas of, when to be used for boats and ships' sails..... | 19 | 5 p. c. |
| " fibre, scutched..... | 19 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " " hackled..... | 19 | 2c. " |
| " seed..... | 24 | 10c. p. bush. |
| " tow of, scutched or green..... | 19 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Flaxseed oil, raw or boiled..... | 25 | 1½c. p. lb. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| F | | |
| Flint, flints and ground flintstones..... | 26 | Free. |
| Flint paper..... | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Florist stock, viz. : Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds..... | 24 | Free. |
| Flower odours, preserved (<i>see pomades</i>)..... | 31 | 15 p. c. |
| Flowers, artificial..... | 18 | 25 " |
| " chamomile..... | 24 | Free. |
| Flower seeds (<i>see garden seeds</i>)..... | 24 | |
| Flour, damaged (<i>see breadstuffs</i>)..... | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| " buckwheat, or meal of..... | 21 | 4c. p. lb. |
| " of rice..... | 21 | 2c. " |
| " of rye..... | 21 | 50c. p. brl. |
| " of sago..... | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| " of starch (<i>see starch</i>)..... | 21 | |
| " of wheat..... | 21 | 75c. p. brl. |
| " of Canadian produce, ground in United States (<i>see wheat</i>) | 21 | Free. |
| Folders (<i>see labels</i>)..... | 1 | 15c. per lb., & 35 p. c. |
| Folders (<i>see printing presses</i>)..... | 9 | 10 p. c. |
| Folia digitalis..... | 24 | Free. |
| Foot grease, being the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis..... | 34 | " |
| Force pumps, iron..... | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Forgings, N.E.S. (<i>see iron and steel forgings</i>)..... | 28 | |
| Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured..... | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Forks, 2 and 3-pronged, of all kinds..... | 9 | 5c. each & 25 p. c. |
| Forks, 4, 5 and 6-pronged, of all kinds..... | 9 | \$2 p. doz & 20 p. c. |
| Fossils..... | 26 | Free. |
| Fowls, domestic, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails..... | 29 | " |
| Frames, pictures, as furniture..... | 4 | 35 p. c. |
| Freestone (<i>see stone, rough</i>)..... | 26 | \$1 p. ton of 13 cub. ft. |
| French odours, preserved (<i>see pomades</i>)..... | 31 | 15 p. c. |
| Fringe, bullion..... | 27 | Free. |
| Fringes (<i>see laces</i>)..... | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Fruit, dried, all other, N.E.S..... | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| Fruit, green, viz. :— Apples, including the duty on barrel..... | 21 | 40c. p. brl. |
| Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.E.S.,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Cherries and currants..... | 21 | 1c. p. qt. |
| Cranberries, plums and quinces..... | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Currants..... | 21 | 1 c. p. qt. |
| Grapes..... | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box ; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one- fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half-box ; in cases and all other packages, ten cents per cubic foot holding capacity ; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per one thousand oranges or lemons ; in barrels not exceeding | 21 | 25c. p. box. 13c. p. half-box. 10c. p. c. ft. \$1.60 p. 1,000. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|----------------------------|
| F | | |
| Fruit, green, viz:— in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pound flour barrel | 21 | 55c. p. btl. |
| Peaches, N.O.P.,—the weight of the package to be in- cluded in the weight for duty | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fruits, viz.:—Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks; and wild blueberries and wild strawberries | 21 | Free. |
| Fruit, in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 lb., 3c. p. can or pack- age, and 3c. additional p. can or package for each lb. or fraction of a lb. over 1 lb. in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages | 21 | 3c. p. lb. can or pkg. |
| Fruit juices (<i>see</i> lime juice) | 22 | 10c. p. gall. |
| Fruit, preserved in brandy, or other spirits | 21 | \$1.90 p. I. G. |
| Fruit, labels for (<i>see</i> labels) | 1 | 15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| Fruit syrups (<i>see</i> lime juice) | 22 | 40c. p. gall. |
| Fruit trees (<i>see</i> seedling stock) | 30 | Free. |
| Fruit trees and plants (<i>see</i> plants) | 30 | 20 p. c. |
| Fuel, wood for, when imported into Manitoba and the North- West Territories | 24 | Free. |
| Fuller's earth | 26 | " |
| Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| Furniture, iron | 13 | 35 " |
| Furniture, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects) | 13 | Free. |
| Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed | 23 | 15 p. c. |
| Furs, hatters', not on the skin | 23 | Free. |
| Furs, manufactures of, viz.: caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner | 23 | Free. |
| G | | |
| Galvanic batteries | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Game and poultry of all kinds | 20 | 20 " |
| Gannister | 26 | Free. |
| Garden seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, garden) | 24 | " |
| Gas coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only | 26 | " |
| Gas fixtures, or parts thereof | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " meters | 0 | 35 " |
| " light shades | 13 | 30 " |
| Gentian root | 24 | Free. |
| German mineral (potash) | 14 | " |
| German potash salts, or kainite, for fertilizers | 14 | " |
| German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| German and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets | 28 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--|
| G | | |
| Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part. | 8 | 5c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| Gigs (<i>see</i> buggies) | 10 | |
| Gilt ware (<i>see</i> plated ware) | 27 | 30 p. c. |
| Ginger, unground | 22 | 10 " |
| " ground | 22 | 25 " |
| " preserved | 22 | 35 " |
| " wine (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>p</i>) | 22 | |
| Ginghams (<i>see</i> bed tickings) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| Gin, of all kinds (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I.G. |
| Ginseng root | 24 | Free. |
| Girders (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles) | 28 | |
| Glass and glassware, viz. :— | | |
| Crystal and decorated glass tableware made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware | 26 | 20 p. c. |
| Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces | 26 | 30 " |
| Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware. | 26 | 5c. p. doz. pieces & 30 p. c. |
| Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights; globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, N.E.S. | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Imitation porcelain shades and coloured glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved | 26 | 20 " |
| Common and colourless window glass; and plain, coloured, stained or tinted, or muffled glass in sheets. | 26 | 20 " |
| Ornamental figured, and enamelled coloured glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate glass | 26 | 25 " |
| Plate glass, not coloured, in panes of not over thirty square feet each, six cents per square foot; and when bevelled two cents per square foot additional | 26 | 6c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional. |
| Plate glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional | 26 | 8c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional. |
| Plate glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional. | 26 | 9c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional. |
| Silvered glass | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| " bevelled | 26 | 35 " |
| Stained glass windows | 26 | 30 " |
| All other glass and manufactures of glass, N.O.P., including bent plate glass | 26 | 20 " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| G | | |
| Glass paper..... | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas-lights, N.E.S..... | 23 | 30 " |
| Globules, or iron sand..... | 26 | 20 " |
| Glove leathers, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz.: kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured..... | 23 | 10 " |
| Glove boxes, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)..... | 31 | 35 " |
| Gloves and mitts of all kinds..... | 18 | 35 " |
| Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground..... | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " liquid..... | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof..... | 21 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| Glucose syrup..... | 21 | 1½c. " |
| Goat-hair, alpaca, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S..... | 23 | Free. |
| Gold bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots..... | 27 | " |
| " leaf..... | 27 | 30 p. c. |
| " coins..... | 27 | Free. |
| " manufactures of..... | 27 | 20 p. c. |
| Goldbeaters, brim moulds for..... | 31 | Free. |
| Goldbeaters' moulds..... | 31 | " |
| " skins..... | 31 | " |
| Gooseberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Government, books printed by any (<i>see</i> books, printed)..... | 1 | Free. |
| Governor General, articles for the use of..... | 31 | " |
| Grain, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs)..... | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| " ground in United States and returned (<i>see</i> wheat)..... | 21 | Free. |
| Grafting, seedling stock for, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees..... | 29 | " |
| Granite ware..... | 26 | 35 p. c. |
| Grapes..... | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Grape sugar (<i>see</i> glucose)..... | 21 | 1½c. " |
| " vines, costing ten cents and less..... | 30 | 2c. each. |
| Grass, Spanish, for the manufacture of paper..... | 24 | Free. |
| " manilla..... | 24 | " |
| " plaits, tuscan and straw..... | 24 | " |
| " pulp of, for the manufacture of paper..... | 24 | " |
| " other, for..... | 24 | " |
| Grasshoppers, fancy, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured..... | 24 | " |
| Gravels..... | 26 | " |
| Grease (<i>see</i> foot grease)..... | 23 | " |
| " axle..... | 23 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only..... | 23 | Free. |
| Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 in. diameter..... | 26 | 82 p. ton. |
| Grip machines, wire for (<i>see</i> wire)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Guano and other animal and vegetable manures..... | 23 | " |
| Guavas..... | 21 | " |
| Gums, viz.:—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry..... | 24 | " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| G | | |
| Gum, British..... | 24 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Gums, sweetened..... | 31 | 1½c. p. lb. and 35 p.c. |
| Gumwood (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Gunpowder, blasting and mining..... | 8 | 3c. p. lb. |
| “ cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels..... | 8 | 4 “ |
| “ canister, in pound and half-pound tins..... | 8 | 15 “ |
| “ giant (<i>see</i> giant powder)..... | 8 | 6c. p. lb., and 30 p.c. |
| “ rifle and sporting, in kegs, half kegs and quarter kegs, and other similar packages..... | 8 | 5c. p. lb. |
| Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord..... | 23 | Free. |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of..... | 24 | 25 p.c. |
| “ crude..... | 24 | Free. |
| Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime)..... | 26 | “ |
| “ ground, not calcined..... | 26 | 10c. p. 100 lbs. |
| H | | |
| Hair, braids, chains and cords..... | 23 | 30 p.c. |
| “ cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manu- factured..... | 23 | Free. |
| Hair-cloth of all kinds..... | 23 | 30 p.c. |
| “ curled..... | 23 | 20 “ |
| “ mattresses..... | 23 | 35 “ |
| “ oils (<i>see</i> perfumery)..... | 22 | 30 “ |
| Hammers, N.E.S..... | 9 | 35 “ |
| “ of iron or steel, weighing three pounds each or over..... | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p.c. |
| Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manu- factured of twine, N.E.S..... | 17 | 35 p.c. |
| Hand carts..... | 10 | 30 “ |
| “ frame needles..... | 9 | 30 “ |
| Hangings, paper (<i>see</i> paper hangings)..... | 24 | “ |
| Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise..... | 17 | 25 “ |
| Handkerchiefs, boxes (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)..... | 31 | 35 “ |
| Handles, India rubber vulcanized, for knives and forks..... | 24 | 10 “ |
| “ celluloid..... | 32 | 10 “ |
| Hardware, carriage..... | 9 | 35 “ |
| “ house furnishings, not otherwise provided for..... | 9 | 30 “ |
| Harness and saddlery of every description..... | 10 | 35 “ |
| “ and leather dressing..... | 10 | 30 “ |
| Harvesters (<i>see</i> mowing machines)..... | 9 | 35 “ |
| Hat boxes..... | 31 | 30 “ |
| Hats, fur..... | 18 | 25 “ |
| “ Leghorn, unfinished..... | 18 | 20 p.c. |
| “ N.E.S..... | 18 | 30 “ |
| Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats and caps, shall be and the same are hereby placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of customs duties..... | 31 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| H | | |
| Hatters' furs, not on the skin | 23 | Free. |
| " plush, of silk or cotton | 31 | " |
| Hay forks, four, five and six-pronged, of all kinds | 9 | \$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c. |
| " two and three pronged, of all kinds | 9 | 5c. each, & 25 p. c. |
| Head lights | 13 | 30 p. c. |
| Hemlock bark | 24 | Free. |
| " leaf | 24 | " |
| " seed | 24 | " |
| Hemp, canvas (<i>see</i> canvas) | 19 | 5 p. c. |
| " India (crude drug) | 14 | Free. |
| " undressed | 24 | " |
| " carpeting, matting and mats of | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| Hemp paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered to between .006 and .008 inch thickness, for the manufacture of shot shells; primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridges; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture of gun wads; when such articles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are manufactured in Canada; Provided always that the said articles, when imported, shall be entered at the port of Montreal and at no other port; samples of such articles to be furnished to the collector of said port of Montreal by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officer when accepting free entries of such materials | 24 | Free. |
| Hemp rags (<i>see</i> rags) | 17 | Free. |
| Henbane leaf | 24 | " |
| Herrings, pickled or salted | 20 | 4c p. lb. |
| Hickory (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | Free. |
| " felloes of (<i>see</i> felloes) | 24 | " |
| " billets (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | " |
| " lumber, sawn for spokes (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | " |
| Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled | 23 | " |
| Hinges and butts, N.E.S. | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Hoss | 9 | 5c. each, & 25 p. c. |
| Hogs, live | 29 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof | 26 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Hoods, manilla | 18 | 20 p. c. |
| Hoop iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel hoop iron) | 28 | " |
| Hoop iron not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets | 28 | Free. |
| Hops | 22 | 6c. p. lb. |
| Hoofs | 23 | Free. |
| Horns | 23 | " |
| Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets | 23 | " |
| " manufactures, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy) | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| " tips | 23 | Free. |
| Hosiery, cotton (<i>see</i> socks and stockings) | 17 | 10c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| " woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures) | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| I. | | |
| Ingots, steel (<i>see</i> steel ingots) | 28 | |
| Ink, writing | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| " shoemakers' | 10 | 30 " |
| Iodine, crude | 14 | Free. |
| Instruments, dental | 7 | 20 p. c. |
| " mathematical, N.E.S. | 7 | 25 " |
| " optical, N.E.S. | 7 | 25 " |
| " photographic | 7 | 25 " |
| " philosophical | 7 | 25 " |
| " " (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments) | 7 | Free. |
| " surgical | 7 | 20 p. c. |
| Insulators, lightning rod | 26 | 5c. p. doz., & 30p. c. |
| " telegraph | 26 | " " |
| " all kinds, N.E.S. | 26 | 25 p. c. |
| Ipecacuanha root | 24 | Free. |
| Iris, Orris root | 24 | " |
| Iron and steel anchors | 11 | " |
| Iron and steel adzes, N.E.S. | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S. | 28 | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 10 p. c. |
| Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard | 28 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. |
| Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, eyebars, blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges | 28 | " |
| Iron and steel angles for iron or composite ships or vessels. Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels | 28 | Free. |
| Iron and steel firearms | 8 | 20 p. c. |
| " axles (<i>see</i> axles) | 10 | |
| " axles, parts of (<i>see</i> axles) | 10 | \$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p. c. |
| " axle bars (<i>see</i> axles) | 10 | |
| " axle blanks (<i>see</i> axles) | 10 | |
| " attachments, binding | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| " balances | 9 | " |
| " bands (<i>see</i> ingots) | 28 | |
| " bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S. | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| " steel ingots, cogged ingots, bloom and slabs, by whatever process made, billets & bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not else- | | |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| I | | |
| Iron and steel :— | | |
| where provided for, valued at 4 cents or less per pound | 28 | 30 p. c., but not less than \$12 p. ton. |
| " except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms & slabs, upon which the specific duty shall be not less than | 28 | \$8 p. ton. |
| " when of greater value than 4 cents per pound | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| " provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid, in addition to the rates imposed on the said material | 28 | ½ c. p. lb. |
| Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for. | | |
| Iron and steel bars, railway, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 per ton. |
| Beams (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles) | 28 | |
| " sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels | 28 | Free. |
| Bedsteads, rolled iron tubes for (<i>see</i> tubing) | 28 | " |
| Billets (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots) | 28 | |
| Binding attachments | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Blanks, bolt or nut, less than ¾ in. in diameter | 28 | 1½ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| " (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles) | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| Blooms, slabs, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings | 28 | \$9 p. ton. |
| Blooms (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots) | 28 | |
| " (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese) | 28 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Boiler tubes, wrought | 28 | 15 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|---|
| I | | |
| Iron and steel:— | | |
| Boilers (<i>see locomotives</i>)..... | 9 | |
| “ ships’ (<i>see ships</i>)..... | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| Bolt-blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| “ N.E.S..... | 28 | 1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Bolts, with or without threads, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter... .. | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| “ “ N.E.S..... | 28 | 1 c. p. lb., and 2 p. c. |
| Bowls, steel, for cream separators..... | 28 | Free. |
| Bridge plate (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>)..... | 28 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. |
| “ and structural iron work | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Canada plates, not less than 30 in. wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness | 28 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. |
| Caps for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Car springs (<i>see axles</i>)..... | 28 | |
| Cast-iron pipe of every description..... | 28 | \$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c. |
| “ vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters’ irons, tailors’ irons and casting of iron, N.E.S. | 28 | \$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Cast, scrap | 28 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Castings, malleable iron and steel casting, N.E.S..... | 28 | \$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Chains, over 9-16 in. in diameter | 28 | 5 p. c. |
| Channels (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>)..... | 28 | |
| Combs, curry | 9 | 35 “ |
| Crow-bars..... | 9 | 1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Cuttings or clippings of wrought iron or steel sheet or plate, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling, and to be used for such purpose only... .. | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Cutlery, not otherwise provided for | 9 | 25 “ |
| Engines, fire | 9 | 35 “ |
| “ locomotive (<i>see locomotives</i>) | 9 | |
| “ portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manu- facture..... | 9 | 35 “ |
| Engines, ships (<i>see ships</i>)..... | 9 | 25 “ |
| “ steam, other (<i>see locomotives</i>)..... | 9 | |
| Ends (<i>see ferro-manganese</i>)..... | 28 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Fencing, barbed wire | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. |
| “ buckthorn | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. “ |
| “ strip | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. “ |
| Ferrules (<i>see ribs</i>)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel. | 28 | \$2 p. ton. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| I | | |
| Iron and steel.— | | |
| Piles, steel for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories | 28 | Free. |
| Piles and nails | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Pistons | 8 | 20 " |
| Flat-plates, railway | 28 | \$12 p. ton. |
| Plates for iron and steel, (bar iron) | 28 | |
| Forgings (see axes) | 28 | |
| Forgings, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S. | 28 | 1 c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Forces, cast iron, not banded, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Forces, 4, 5 and 6-pronged, all kinds | 9 | \$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c. |
| " 2 and 3 " " | 9 | 5c. each, & 25 p. c. |
| Manufacture, iron, finished or in parts. | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Manufacture, N.E.S. | 9 | 35 " |
| " weighing 3 lbs. each or over. | 9 | 1 c. p. lb. & 25 p. c. |
| Grinders (see iron and steel angles) | 28 | |
| Hardware, cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, keys, bolts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds and tools of all kinds, N.E.S. | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Hinges turning hardware, N.E.S. | 9 | 30 " |
| Machinery (see moving machines) | 9 | 35 " |
| Key cases | 9 | \$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c. |
| Hinges, T and straps, and hinge blanks, N.E.S. | 28 | 1 c. p. lb. & 25 p. c. |
| Files (power, no machines, portable) | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Straps, of band, or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Straps, of band, or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width and thinner than No. 20 gauge | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| Straps, of iron and steel, angles) | 28 | |
| Straps, not exceeding 2 in. in width, and being No. 25 gauge or upwards (used for the manufacture of tubular rivets) | 28 | Free. |
| Manufacture, structural, N.E.S. | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Manufacture, steel, no iron and steel ingots) | 28 | |
| Iron, other, manufactures, articles or wares not specially manufactured or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Iron, rolled, no iron and steel angles, also bar iron) | 26 | 20 " |
| Iron, steel) | 28 | |
| Iron, steel) (see iron and steel hoop) | 28 | |
| Iron, other, wares of articles of iron for dyeing and calico printing | 14 | Free. |
| Iron, wares of wares or parts of | 11 | " |
| Iron, wares of | 14 | " |
| Iron, wares, like as wares of iron and steel ingots) | 28 | |
| Iron, wares, like as wares of iron and steel ingots) | 28 | |
| Iron, wares, like as wares of iron and steel ingots) | 28 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Iron, wares, like as wares of iron and steel ingots) | 28 | |
| Iron, wares, like as wares of iron and steel ingots) | 28 | 10 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|---|
| I | | |
| Iron and steel:— | | |
| Hay knives..... | 9 | \$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c. |
| Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than..... | 9 | \$2,000. |
| Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough.. | 28 | Free. |
| Loops (<i>see</i> iron and steel slabs)..... | 28 | \$9 p. ton. |
| Machinery, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> locomotives)..... | 9 | |
| " ships (<i>see</i> ships)..... | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| Machines, agricultural (<i>see</i> mowing machines)..... | 9 | 35 " |
| " folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments..... | 9 | 10 " |
| " mowing (<i>see</i> mowing machines)..... | 9 | 35 " |
| " portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture..... | 9 | 35 " |
| " printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices..... | 9 | 10 " |
| " ruling..... | 9 | 10 " |
| " sewing..... | 9 | \$3 each, & 20 p. c. |
| " settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)..... | 9 | Free. |
| Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured..... | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Masts for ships, or parts of..... | 11 | Free. |
| Mattocks..... | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Metal from iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots)..... | 28 | |
| Mills, portable, saw and planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable)..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Nail-plate, 16 gauge and thicker..... | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Nail rods, of Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails..... | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Nails, composition..... | 28 | 20 " |
| " cut..... | 28 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " hob, N.E.S..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| " horse-shoe..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| " sheathing..... | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " wire..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| " wrought, galvanized or not..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Needles, steel, viz.:—Cylinder needles, hand-frame needles and latch needles..... | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Notches for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Nut blanks, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., & 30 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tarif. |
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| I | | |
| Iron and steel :— | | |
| Nuts, wrought, N.E.S. | 28 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Paper cutters used in printing and book-binding establishments. | 9 | 10 p. c. |
| Picks. | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Pig-iron. | 28 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Pipe, cast-iron, of every description. | 28 | \$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for. | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Plate of iron and steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an in. in thickness. | 28 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| Plates, engraved. | 3 | 20 " |
| " for iron or composite ships or vessels (<i>see ships</i>). | 28 | Free. |
| Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4 cents a pound. | 28 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. |
| Ploughs, sulky and walking. | 9 | 35 " |
| Presses, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices. | 9 | 10 " |
| Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps. | 28 | 35 " |
| Rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 p. ton. |
| Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks. | 28 | Free. |
| Rasps. | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Reapers (<i>see mowing machines</i>). | 9 | 35 " |
| Ribs, umbrella (<i>see ribs</i>). | 28 | Free. |
| Rings. | 28 | " |
| Rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nuts or bolt blanks, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an in. in diameter. | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 30 p. c. |
| Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, N.E.S. | 28 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Rods, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails. | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Rods (<i>see iron and steel, bar iron</i>). | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Rods, rolled, of steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Rods, rolled round wire, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories. | 28 | " |
| Rolled iron for bedsteads (<i>see tubing</i>). | 28 | " |
| Rope wire, not otherwise provided for. | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| Runners, for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>). | 28 | 20 " |
| Saws and straw-cutters, steel for, cut to shape but not further manufactured. | 28 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| I | | |
| Iron and steel:— | | |
| Scales..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Scrap iron, cast..... | 28 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture..... | 28 | \$2 " |
| Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada..... | 28 | Free. |
| Screws—commonly called "wood screws," 2 inches or over in length..... | 28 | 6c. p. lb. |
| One inch and less than two inches..... | 28 | 8c. p. lb. |
| Less than one inch..... | 28 | 11 " |
| Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for..... | 28 | 35 " |
| Scroll (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop iron)..... | 28 | |
| Scythes..... | 9 | \$2.40 p. doz. |
| Sections, special (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)..... | 28 | |
| Separators (<i>see</i> machines, portable)..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Shapes, structural (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)..... | 28 | |
| Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N.E.S..... | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Structural iron work..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Sheets, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than ¼ in. in thickness..... | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| Sheets (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)..... | 28 | |
| " " boiler)..... | 28 | |
| " " for iron or composite ships or vessels (<i>see</i> ships)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Sheets, steel, of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories..... | 28 | " |
| Steel valued at 2½c. p. lb., and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates..... | 28 | " |
| Shoes, horse..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| " mule..... | 28 | 1½ " |
| " ox..... | 28 | 1½ " |
| Shovels..... | 9 | \$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c. |
| Shovel blanks, and iron and steel cut to shape for same..... | 28 | \$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c. |
| Skates..... | 9 | 20c. p. pr., & 30 p. c. |
| Skelp iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler)..... | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Slabs, iron, in blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings..... | 28 | \$9 p. ton. |
| Slabs of (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)..... | 28 | |
| Sledges..... | 9 | 1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tarif. |
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| I | | |
| Iron and steel :— | | |
| Spades, spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for same | 9 | \$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c. |
| Spiegel (<i>see ferro-manganese</i>) | 28 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Spikes, composition | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " cut | 28 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, N. E. S. | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Springs (<i>see axles</i>) | 28 | |
| " clock | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Springs, clock, steel for, steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Squares (<i>see iron and steel, bar iron</i>) | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Steel bowls for cream separators | 28 | Free. |
| Steel, for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories. | 28 | " |
| Steel needles, viz. : cylinder, hand frame and latch | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Steel, parasol (<i>see ribs</i>) | 28 | 20 " |
| Steel or iron rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 p. ton. |
| Steel rails weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks | 28 | Free. |
| Steel for saws and straw-cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured. | 28 | " |
| Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories. | 28 | " |
| Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates. | 28 | " |
| Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for. | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Steel, No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks ; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Steel, what shall be classed as (<i>see iron and steel ingots</i>) | 28 | |
| Stove plates | 28 | \$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Strips (<i>see iron and steel ingots</i>) | 28 | |
| Strip steel, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows :—" I the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn | | |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| I | | |
| Iron and steel :— | | |
| and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid "... | 28 | Free. |
| Structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S. | 28 | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 10 p. c. |
| Swedish, rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails. | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Threshers (<i>see</i> machines, portable)..... | 9 | 35 " |
| Tools, all kinds, N.E.S. | 9 | 35 " |
| Track tools. | 9 | 1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Tires, for locomotive and car wheels, when in the rough. | 28 | Free. |
| Tubes, boiler, of wrought iron or steel. | 28 | 15 p. c. |
| " not welded, nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. | 28 | 15 " |
| Tubing, lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, inclusive, in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council. | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 in. in diameter. | 28 | 15 " |
| Tubing, other wrought iron tubes or pipes. | 28 | $\frac{1}{10}$ c. p. lb., & 30 p. c. |
| Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada. | 28 | Free. |
| Vessels, cast. | 28 | \$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S. | 28 | 1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Wedges. | 9 | 1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material. | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Wire of all kinds, N.E.S. | 28 | 25 " |
| Wire, flat (<i>see</i> iron and steel, steel No. 20) .. | 28 | Free. |
| Wire rigging, for ships and vessels (<i>see</i> ships). | 11 | " |
| Wire rope, not otherwise provided for. | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Wire rods, rolled round, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories. | 28 | " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|----------------------------|
| I | | |
| Iron and steel :— | | |
| Wrought iron or steel sheet or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Istle or tampico | 24 | Free. |
| Ivory unmanufactured | 23 | " |
| " black | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| " manufactures, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy) | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| " nuts, unmanufactured | 24 | Free. |
| " vaccine points | 31 | " |
| " veneers, sawn only | 24 | " |
| J | | |
| Jalap root | 24 | Free. |
| Jams, N.E.S. | 21 | 5c. p. lb. |
| Japans, japan driers and liquid driers, N.E.S. | 24 | 20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c. |
| Japanned, patent or enamelled leather | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| " ware | 28 | " |
| Jars, glass | 26 | 5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c. |
| Jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Jeans, Kentucky (<i>see</i> bed tickings) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| Jellies | 21 | 5c. p. lb. |
| Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver | 27 | 20 p. c. |
| Jewel cases | 31 | 10c. each & 30 p. c. |
| Joists (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles) | 28 | " |
| Jugs, earthenware (<i>see</i> earthenware) | 26 | 3c. p. gall. |
| Juices, fruit, N.O.P., non-alcoholic and not sweetened | 22 | 10c. p. gall. |
| Junk, old | 24 | Free. |
| Jute | 24 | " |
| " butts | 24 | " |
| " carpeting | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " canvas, not less than fifty-eight in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories | 19 | Free. |
| Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 40 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories | 19 | " |
| Jute matting and mats | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " manufacturers of, N.E.S. | 19 | 20 " |
| " rags | 19 | Free. |
| " yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories | 19 | " |
| Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizers | 14 | " |
| Kaurie, gum | 24 | " |
| Kelp | 24 | " |
| Kentledge, iron | 28 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Kentucky jeans (<i>see</i> bed-ticking) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|---------------------------|
| K | | |
| Kerosene oil (<i>see</i> oils)..... | 25 | 7½c. p. l. G. |
| " fixtures or parts thereof | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Kid leather, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed..... | 23 | 15 " |
| " (see glove leathers)..... | 23 | 10 " |
| Kloman process, iron made by (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles)..... | 28 | 12½ " |
| Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels..... | 28 | Free. |
| Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers..... | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Knitted goods, woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Knitting yarn (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured .. | 15 | 2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per doz.. | 9 | 50c. p. doz., & 20 p. c. |
| " bay | 9 | \$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c. |
| Kryolite, mineral..... | 26 | Free. |
| L | | |
| Labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders.... | 1 | 15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell..... | 14 | Free. |
| Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials..... | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Laces, boot, shoe and stay, of any material..... | 18 | 30 " |
| Lacquers, spirit..... | 24 | \$1 p. gall. |
| " N.E.S..... | 24 | 20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c. |
| Lamp black..... | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Lamps, glass..... | 13 | 30 " |
| Lamp-wicks..... | 17 | 30 " |
| Lanterns, magic, and slides therefor..... | 5 | 25 " |
| Lapping (<i>see</i> blanketing)..... | 31 | Free. |
| Lard oil..... | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| Lard, untried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty..... | 20 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty..... | 20 | 3c. " |
| Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively; these conditions to be ascertained by special examination by the proper officer of Customs, and so certified on the face of each entry..... | 31 | Free. |
| Latch needles..... | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Lawn and ornamental trees..... | 30 | 20 " |
| Lava, unmanufactured..... | 26 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|--|
| L | | |
| Lavender water (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i>)..... | 22 | \$2 p. gall. |
| Lawns, cotton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured)..... | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Lawn tennis nets..... | 17 | 35 " |
| Lead, acetate of, not ground..... | 14 | 5 " |
| " nitrate of..... | 14 | 5 " |
| " bars, block and sheets..... | 28 | 60c. p. 100 lbs. |
| " old, scrap and pig..... | 28 | 40 " |
| " pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise..... | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| " pipe..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| " and all manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " shot..... | 8 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| " red and white, dry..... | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| Leaf, gold and silver..... | 27 | 30 p. c. |
| Leather belting, N. E. S..... | 23 | 25 " |
| " tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed..... | 23 | 15 " |
| " if dressed, waxed or glazed..... | 23 | 20 " |
| " board..... | 24 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " Cordova, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of..... | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| " dressed, and waxed or glazed..... | 23 | 20 " |
| " glove (<i>see</i> glove leathers)..... | 23 | 10 " |
| " japanned, patent or enamelled..... | 23 | 25 " |
| " sole, tanned, but rough or undressed..... | 23 | 10 " |
| " sole..... | 23 | ½c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " upper, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed..... | 23 | 15 p. c. |
| " upper, dressed, waxed or glazed..... | 23 | 20 " |
| " all manufactures of, N. E. S..... | 23 | 25 " |
| " all other, and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified..... | 23 | 20 " |
| Leatheroid..... | 24 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Leaves, belladonna..... | 14 | Free. |
| " buchu..... | 14 | " |
| " hemlock..... | 14 | " |
| " henbane..... | 14 | " |
| " palm, unmanufactured..... | 14 | " |
| " senna..... | 14 | " |
| Leghorn hats, unfinished..... | 18 | 20 p. c. |
| Leeches..... | 29 | Free. |
| Lemons (<i>see</i> oranges)..... | 21 | " |
| Lemon rinds, in brine..... | 21 | " |
| " wine (<i>see</i> wines)..... | 22 | 25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c. |
| Lenos, cotton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics)..... | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Lichens, prepared and not prepared..... | 24 | Free. |
| Lightning rod insulators..... | 26 | 5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c. |
| Lignite, products of (<i>see</i> oils)..... | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Lignumvitæ (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Lime, chloride of..... | 14 | " |
| " sulphate of..... | 14 | " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|------------------|
| L | | |
| Lime juice, fortified with, or containing not more than 25 p. c. of proof spirits..... | 22 | 60c. p. gall. |
| And when containing more than 25 p. c. of proof spirits... | 22 | \$2 p. gall. |
| Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, not otherwise provided..... | 22 | 40c. p. gall. |
| Lime juice and other fruit juices, not otherwise provided, non-alcoholic and not sweetened..... | 22 | 10c. p. gall. |
| Lime juice, crude only..... | 17 | Free. |
| Linen rags..... | 17 | Free. |
| Lines for fishing (<i>see</i> fish-hooks)..... | 9 | " |
| Linings, chimney, or vents..... | 12 | 35 p. c. |
| Liniments (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled..... | 25 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| Liqueurs, all kinds, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.)..... | 22 | \$2.12½ p. gall. |
| Liquor, iron, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing..... | 14 | Free. |
| Liquor, red, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing..... | 14 | " |
| Liquorice root, not ground..... | 24 | " |
| " paste..... | 14 | 2c. p. lb. |
| " in rolls or sticks..... | 14 | 3c. " |
| Literary societies, articles for (<i>see</i> pictorial illustrations)..... | 31 | Free. |
| Litharge..... | 26 | " |
| Lithographic presses..... | 9 | 10 p. c. |
| " stones, not engraved..... | 26 | 20 " |
| Literary papers (<i>see</i> newspapers)..... | 1 | Free. |
| Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared..... | 24 | " |
| Locks, N.E.S..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| " steel rods for (<i>see</i> iron and steel rods)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified..... | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Locomotives, provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than..... | 9 | \$2,000 each. |
| Locomotives, and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs..... | 10 | Free. |
| Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough..... | 28 | " |
| Locust beans and locust bean meal, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food..... | 21 | " |
| Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for..... | 24 | " |
| Logs found to measure inside the bark eleven inches or less in diameter at the butt end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to any export duty, and that the effect be given to this recommendation from the date of the Order in Council founded on this Minute should Council concur therein. | | |
| Logwood, extract of..... | 14 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|-----------------------|
| L | | |
| Loops, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel slabs)..... | 28 | \$9 p. ton. |
| Composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S. | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Lotions (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.)..... | 14 | \$2.12½ p. gall. A.M. |
| Lozenges, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per Imperial gallon..... | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Lubricating oils, all other..... | 25 | 25 p. c. |
| Lumber and timber, N.E.S. | 24 | 20 " |
| Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocobora, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when especially imported for such use; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles; hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished..... | 24 | Free. |
| M | | |
| Macaroni..... | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Mace..... | 22 | 25 p. c. |
| Machine card clothing..... | 32 | 25 " |
| Machines, folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments..... | 9 | 10 p. c. |
| Machines, mowing..... | 9 | 35 " |
| " portable, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture..... | 9 | 35 " |
| " printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices..... | 9 | 10 " |
| " ruling..... | 9 | 10 " |
| " sewing, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines..... | 9 | \$3 each and 50 p. c. |
| " sewing, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)..... | 9 | Free. |
| Machinery, mining, imported within three years after the passing of this Act, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada..... | 9 | " |
| Machinery, other (<i>see</i> locomotives)..... | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| " ships (<i>see</i> ships)..... | 9 | 25 " |
| Mackerel..... | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of..... | 24 | Free. |
| Magazines (<i>see</i> newspapers)..... | 1 | " |
| Magic lanterns and slides therefor..... | 5 | 25 p. c. |
| Mahogany (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|---|
| M | | |
| Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S. | 28 | \$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations.. | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| “ extract of (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes..... | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Manganese, oxide of..... | 14 | Free. |
| Mangoes..... | 21 | “ |
| Mangold seeds..... | 24 | “ |
| Manilla grass..... | 24 | “ |
| “ hoods..... | 18 | 20 p. c. |
| Manures, animal..... | 23 | Free. |
| Manure, vegetable..... | 24 | “ |
| Manuscripts..... | 1 | “ |
| Maps, geographical, topographical and astronomical charts and globes, N.E.S..... | 1 | 20 p. c. |
| Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over..... | 26 | 10 “ |
| Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet..... | 26 | 15 “ |
| Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides..... | 26 | 15 “ |
| “ blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides..... | 26 | 25 “ |
| Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S..... | 26 | 35 “ |
| Matrices or copper shells of the same..... | 28 | 2c. p. sq. inch. |
| Masts, iron, for ships, or parts of..... | 11 | Free. |
| Mastic, gum..... | 24 | “ |
| Mata, hemp..... | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| “ jute..... | 19 | 25 “ |
| “ India-rubber..... | 24 | 5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ Smyrna..... | 15 | 30 p. c. |
| Matting, hemp..... | 19 | 25 “ |
| “ jute..... | 19 | 25 “ |
| “ India-rubber..... | 24 | 5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| Mattocks..... | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Mattresses, hair and spring, and other..... | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| Meal, buckwheat (<i>see</i> wheat)..... | 21 | 4c. p. lb. |
| “ corn (<i>see</i> wheat)..... | 21 | 40c. p. brl. |
| “ oat..... | 21 | 4c. p. lb. |
| “ locust bean, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food and palm nut cake and meal..... | 24 | Free. |
| Meal, oil cake, oil cake, cotton seed cake and cotton seed, meal and palm nut cake and meal..... | 24 | Free. |
| Meal, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs)..... | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| Meats, fresh or salted, N.E.S..... | 20 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Meats, dried or smoked, and meats preserved in any other way than by being salted or pickled, N. E. S.; if imported in tins the weight to include the weight of the tin..... | 20 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Meats, labels for (<i>see</i> labels)..... | 1 | 15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Medals, collections of..... | 31 | Free. |
| Medicines, proprietary (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | “ |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|----------------------------|
| M | | |
| Medicinal preparations, other (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>) | 14 | \$2.12½ p. gal. & 30 p. c. |
| Meerschaum, crude or raw | 26 | Free. |
| Melado, imported direct (<i>see</i> sugar) | 21 | |
| Melado, imported, not direct (<i>see</i> sugar) | 21 | |
| Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs | | " |
| Mescal (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i>) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| Metal, babbitt | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| " britannia, manufactures of, not plated | 28 | 25 " |
| " " in pigs and bars | 28 | Free. |
| " composition, for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| " leaf, Dutch or schlag | 28 | 30 " |
| " pins, manufactured from wire of any metal | 28 | 30 " |
| " plates, engraved | 3 | 20 " |
| " type | 28 | 10 " |
| " tagging, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over 1½ in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories | 28 | Free. |
| " yellow, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing | 28 | |
| Meters, gas | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Mexican fibre | 24 | Free. |
| Microscopes | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Mill-board, not straw-board | 24 | 10 " |
| Mills, planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable) | 9 | 35 " |
| " saw (<i>see</i> machines, portable) | 9 | 35 " |
| Milk food, and other similar preparations | 14 | 30 " |
| " condensed | 20 | 35 " |
| " " sweetened | 20 | 1½ c. p. lb., and 35 p. c. |
| Mills for engraving (<i>see</i> blanketing) | 31 | Free. |
| Mining machinery imported within three years after the passing of this Act which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada | 9 | " |
| Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Minister of Customs | 22 | " |
| Mineralogical specimens | 26 | " |
| Mitts, all kinds | 18 | 35 p. c. |
| Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use | 31 | Free. |
| Models, casts as, for use of schools of design | 31 | " |
| Mohair cloth (<i>see</i> lastings) | 31 | " |
| Molasses, concentrated (<i>see</i> sugar cane) | 21 | |
| All molasses, n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct, without transshipment, from the country of growth and production; | | |
| (a) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over, and not over fifty-six degrees | 21 | 1½ c. p. gall. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|---|
| M | | |
| (b) When testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of and in addition thereto for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees | 21 | 1½ c. p. gall. & 1 c. p. deg. additional. |
| (c) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty in all cases when not so imported direct without transshipment of | 21 | 2½ c. p. gall. additional. |
| The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty— | | |
| Molasses, second process, or molasses derived from the manufacture of "molasses sugar," testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blacking, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of blacking, conditional that the importers shall in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such molasses is imported for such use, and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molasses to be at once mixed in a proper tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod, or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other use, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Customs officer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary in the interest and protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs officer the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose | 24 | Free. |
| Morocco leather, skins for, tanned but not further manufactured | 23 | 15 p. c. |
| Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only. | 24 | Free. |
| Moulds, brim, for goldbeaters. | 31 | " |
| Mouldings of wood, plain. | 4 | 25 p. c. |
| Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain. | 4 | 30 " |
| Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for .. | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Mucilage. | 14 | 30 " |
| Muffs, fur. | 18 | 25 " |
| Munjeet and madder, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of | 24 | Free. |
| Muriate of potash, crude. | 14 | " |
| Music, printed, bound or in sheets. | 1 | 10c. p. lb. |
| Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for. . | 2 | 25 p. c. |
| " " for bands (see departments, articles for). . | 2 | Free. |
| " " settlers (see settlers' effects). | 2 | " |
| Musk, in pods or in grains | 24 | " |
| Muskets. | 8 | 20 p. c. |
| Muslin apron checks, uncoloured | 17 | 25 " |
| Muslins, Swiss, jaconet and cambric, uncoloured. | 17 | 25 " |
| Mustard, cake. | 22 | 20 " |
| " ground | 22 | 25 " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| N | | |
| Nail plate, of iron or steel, No. 16 gauge or thicker..... | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails..... | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Nails, brass and copper..... | 28 | 35 " |
| " composition | 28 | 20 " |
| " cut, of iron or steel | 28 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " horse-shoe | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| " hob..... | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| " wire..... | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| " sheathing..... | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " wrought and pressed, galvanized or not..... | 28 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Naphtha (<i>see oils</i>)..... | 25 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G. |
| " wood (<i>see spirits, c</i>)..... | 22 | \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G. |
| Navy, articles for (<i>see departments, articles for</i>) | 31 | Free. |
| Neatsfoot oil..... | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| Needles, steel, viz. :—Cylinder, hand frame and latch. | 9 | 30 " |
| Nets, lace | 18 | 30 " |
| " lawn tennis..... | 17 | 35 " |
| Nettings of cotton | 17 | 30 " |
| Netting, cotton, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves..... | 17 | 10 " |
| " mosquito, uncoloured..... | 17 | 25 " |
| " silk plush, used for the manufacture of gloves..... | 16 | 15 " |
| " woollen, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves..... | 15 | 25 " |
| Nets for fisheries (<i>see fish-hooks</i>)..... | 9 | Free. |
| Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly maga- zines, and weekly literary papers, unbound. | 1 | " |
| Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed, and intended to be completed and published in Canada | 1 | 25 p. c. |
| Nickel..... | 26 | Free. |
| " anodes..... | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| " silver, manufactures of, not plated | 28 | 25 " |
| " silver, in sheets | 28 | Free. |
| Nitrate of soda or cubic nitre..... | 14 | " |
| Nitre, spirits of (<i>see spirits, f</i>) | 14 | \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| Nitro-glycerine | 8 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories | 23 | Free. |
| Non-enumerated articles (<i>see articles not enumerated</i>)..... | 32 | " |
| Notches for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>)..... | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Nut galls..... | 14 | Free. |
| Nutmegs | 22 | 25 p. c. |
| Nuts, all kinds, N.E.S. | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " iron or steel, wrought | 28 | 1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| Nux vomica beans, crude only..... | 24 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|--------------------|
| O | | |
| Oak (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | Free. |
| “ bark | 24 | “ |
| “ and of oak bark, extract of, for tanning..... | 14 | “ |
| Oakum | 24 | “ |
| Oats | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| Oatmeal | 21 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Ochres and ochrey earths, ground or unground, washed or un- | | |
| washed, calcined or raw | 14 | 30 p. c. |
| Odours, preserved (<i>see</i> pomades) | 31 | 15 “ |
| Offal, fish, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in | | |
| their own factories | 23 | Free. |
| Office furniture, finished or in parts | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| Oils, carbolic or heavy oil, for any use | 25 | 10 “ |
| Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, | | |
| benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale | | |
| and lignite, N.E.S. | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Oils, cocoanut, in its natural state | 25 | Free. |
| “ cod liver, medicated | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| “ essential, for manufacturing purposes | 14 | 20 “ |
| “ fish | 25 | 20 “ |
| “ finish, N.E.S. | 14 | 20c. p. gall., & |
| “ flax seed, raw or boiled | 25 | 25 p. c. |
| “ fusil (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>b</i>) | 14 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| “ hair (<i>see</i> perfumery) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| “ illuminating, composed wholly or in part of the products | | |
| of petroleum, coal, shale, or lignite, costing more than | | |
| 30 cents per gall. | 25 | 25 “ |
| “ lard | 25 | 20 “ |
| “ linseed, raw or boiled | 25 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| Oils, lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and | | |
| costing less than 30c. per I. G. | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| “ lubricating, all other | 25 | 25 p. c. |
| “ medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 14 | 50 “ |
| “ neatsfoot | 25 | 20 “ |
| “ olive | 25 | 20 “ |
| “ palm, in its natural state | 25 | Free. |
| “ potato (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>b</i>) | 14 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| “ of roses | 14 | Free. |
| “ salad | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| “ spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles | | |
| the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for | 14 | 20 “ |
| “ sesame seed | 25 | 20 “ |
| “ sperm | 25 | 20 “ |
| “ whale | 25 | 20 “ |
| Oil cake | 24 | Free. |
| “ meal | 24 | “ |
| Oilcloth, floor | 19 | 5c. p. sq. yd. and |
| | | 20 p. c. |
| Oilcloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, | | |
| enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, | | |
| flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for | 19 | 5c. p. sq. yd. and |
| | | 15 p. c. |
| Ointments (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 14 | 25 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--|
| O | | |
| Oleographs (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)..... | 1 | 6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Oleo-stearine, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories..... | 14 | Free. |
| Opium (crude)—the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering..... | 14 | \$1 p. lb. |
| " prepared for smoking..... | 14 | \$5 p. lb. |
| Optical instruments, N. E. S..... | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet..... | 21 | 25c. p. box. |
| Oranges and lemons, in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet..... | 21 | 13c. p. ½-box. |
| Oranges and lemons, in cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity..... | 21 | 10c. p. cub. ft. |
| Oranges and lemons, in bulk..... | 21 | \$1.60 p. 1,000. |
| Oranges and lemons, in barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel..... | 21 | 55c. p. brl. |
| Orange rinds, in brine..... | 21 | Free. |
| Orange, mineral..... | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| " wine (<i>see</i> wines)..... | 22 | 25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 20 up to 40, & 30 p. c. |
| Orchids..... | 30 | Free. |
| Organs, cabinet, viz.: On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds..... | 2 | \$10 each. |
| Organs having over two and not over four sets of reeds..... | 2 | \$15 " |
| Organs having over four and not over six sets of reeds..... | 2 | \$20 " |
| Organs having over six sets of reeds..... | 2 | \$30 " |
| And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof..... | | 15 p. c. |
| Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs..... | 2 | 25 p. c. |
| Organzine (<i>see</i> silk in the gum)..... | 16 | 15 " |
| Ores of metals of all kinds..... | 26 | Free. |
| Ornaments, alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition.. | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Ortis root..... | 24 | Free. |
| Osiers..... | 24 | " |
| Ostrich feathers, undressed..... | 18 | 15 p. c. |
| " dressed..... | 18 | 35 " |
| Ottar or attar of roses..... | 14 | Free. |
| Overcoating (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Oysters, shelled, in bulk..... | 20 | 10c. p. gall. |
| " canned, in cans not over 1 pint, including the cans..... | 20 | 3c. p. can. |
| " in cans, over 1 pint and not over 1 qt., including the cans..... | 20 | 5c. " |
| " in cans, exceeding 1 qt. in capacity, an additional duty of 5c. for each qt., or fraction of a qt. of capacity over a qt., including the cans..... | 20 | 5c. p. qt. |
| " in the shell..... | 20 | 25 p. c. |
| " seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters..... | 20 | Free. |
| Oxalic acid..... | 14 | " |
| Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fireproofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw | 14 | 30 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|------------------------------|
| P | | |
| Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents; and when exceeding 1 qt. an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof..... | 28 | 1½c. on each can or package. |
| Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for..... | 31 | 25 p. c. |
| Packing rubber..... | 24 | 5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| Paddy, rice (<i>see rice</i>)..... | 21 | 17½ p. c. |
| Pads, stair..... | 17 | 25 " |
| Pails..... | 24 | 25 " |
| Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs..... | 3 | Free. |
| Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists..... | 3 | " |
| Paintings, prints, drawings, engravings and building plans..... | 3 | 20 p. c. |
| " what shall be prohibited (<i>see prohibited articles</i>)..... | | |
| Paints, fire-proof..... | 14 | 30 " |
| Paints and colours, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S..... | 14 | 30 " |
| Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers; the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... | 14 | 5c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers..... | 14 | \$1 p. L.G. |
| Palm leaf, unmanufactured..... | 24 | Free. |
| Palm nut cake..... | 24 | " |
| " meal..... | 24 | " |
| Pamphlets, advertising (<i>see advertising pamphlets</i>)..... | 1 | 6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| " illustrated (<i>see stereotypes</i>)..... | 1 | 2c. p. sq. in. |
| Pans, platinum (<i>see platinum wire</i>)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Pantaloons stuffs, cotton (<i>see bed-ticking</i>)..... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c. |
| Paper, albumenized, chemically prepared for photographers' use..... | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Paper cutters, used in printing and book-binding establishments..... | 9 | 10 " |
| Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :— | | |
| a. Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper..... | 24 | 2c. p. roll. |
| b. White papers, ground papers, and satins, not hand-made..... | 24 | 3c. " |
| c. Single print bronzes and coloured bronzes..... | 24 | 6c. " |
| d. Embossed bronzes..... | 24 | 8c. " |
| e. Coloured borders, narrow, and coloured borders, wide..... | 24 | 6c. " |
| f. Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide..... | 24 | 14c. " |
| g. Embossed borders..... | 24 | 15c. " |
| h. All other paper hangings or wall paper..... | 24 | 35 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|-----------------------------|
| P | | |
| Paper, hemp (<i>see</i> hemp paper)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Paper, of all kinds, N.E.S. | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Paper, manufactures of, including ruled and bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books. | 1 | 35 " |
| Paper, tarred..... | 24 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished..... | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets. | 24 | 25 " |
| Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery. | 9 | 30 " |
| Paper, sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not | 24 | 35 " |
| Paper, waste | 24 | Free. |
| Papetries | 1 | 35 p. c. |
| Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, N.E.S. | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Parasol sticks or handles, N.E.S. | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Parasols, of all kinds and materials..... | 18 | 35 " |
| Parasols, materials for (<i>see</i> ribs)..... | 28 | 20 " |
| Paris green, dry..... | 14 | 10 " |
| Pastes, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | 25 " |
| Paste, toilet (<i>see</i> perfumery)..... | 22 | 30 " |
| Patent leather..... | 23 | 25 " |
| Patent medicines (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | |
| Patent medicines (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>)..... | 14 | \$2.12½ p. gall. & 30 p. c. |
| Peach trees | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Peach trees, seedling stock for grafting. | 30 | Free. |
| Peaches, N.O.P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Pear trees | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Pear trees, seedling stock for grafting..... | 30 | Free. |
| Pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 lbs. weight..... | 24 | " " |
| Pearl, mother of, not manufactured..... | 27 | " " |
| Pease..... | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| Peel, candied..... | 21 | 1½c. p. lb. and 35 p. c. |
| Pelts, raw..... | 23 | Free. |
| Pencils, lead, of all kinds, in wood or otherwise..... | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| Perfume cases (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)..... | 31 | 35 " |
| Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.: —hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin..... | 22 | 30 " |
| Perfumes, alcoholic, and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each.. | 22 | 50 p. c. |
| When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each..... | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. & 40 p. c. |
| Periodicals, illustrated, advertising (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c. |
| Periodicals, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> books, printed) | 1 | 15 p. c. |
| Persis, or extract of archill and eudbear..... | 14 | Free. |
| Petroleum (<i>see</i> oils)..... | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Petroleum, preparations of (<i>see</i> vaseline)..... | 14 | |
| Pheasants..... | 29 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--|
| P | | |
| Phials, glass, of 8 oz. capacity and over | 26 | 5c. p. doz. and 30 p. c. |
| Phials, glass, of less capacity than 8 oz. | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Philosophical instruments and apparatus, that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies | 6 | Free. |
| Philosophical instruments, N.E.S. | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Phosphorus | 14 | Free. |
| Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire. | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Photographs (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Photographic instruments, N.E.S. | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Photographs, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles). | | |
| Pianofortes, all square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves | 2 | \$25 each, and 20 p. c. |
| Pianofortes, square, all others | 2 | \$30 each, and 20 p. c. |
| Pianofortes, upright | 2 | \$30 each, and 20 p. c. |
| Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlor grand pianofortes. | 2 | \$50 each, and 20 p. c. |
| Pianofortes, parts of | 2 | 25 p. c. |
| Picks | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Pickles, in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles : and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart | 22 | 40c. p. I. G. |
| Pickles in jars, pottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity,—the duty to include the duty on the jar, pottle or other vessel. | 22 | 40c. " |
| Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or in vinegar and mustard. | 22 | 35c. " |
| Pickles, in brine or salt | 22 | 25c. " |
| Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies | 3 | Free. |
| Pictures (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets) | 6 | 6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Picture frames, as furniture. | 4 | 35 p. c. |
| Pig iron | 28 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Piling, logs for (<i>see</i> logs). | 24 | Free. |
| Pills (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Pillows | 13 | 35 " |
| Pine apples. | 21 | Free. |
| Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal. | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Pipe-clay, unmanufactured | 26 | Free. |
| Pipes, cast-iron, of every description | 28 | \$12 per ton, but not less than 35 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--------------------------------|
| P | | |
| Pipes, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Pipes, drain and sewer, glazed or unglazed, | 12 | 35 p. c. |
| Piques, cotton, uncoloured | 17 | 25 " |
| Pitch pine (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Pitch, Burgundy | 24 | " |
| " coal | 24 | 10 p. c. |
| Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each. | 24 | Free. |
| Pitcher spout pumps, iron. | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Plaids, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-tickings)..... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c. |
| Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan..... | 24 | Free. |
| Planks, sawn, not shaped (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | " |
| Plans, building | 1 | 20 p. c. |
| Plantains | 21 | Free. |
| Plants, viz. :—Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N. E. S. | 30 | 20 p. c. |
| Plants, viz. :—Fruit plants, N. E. S. | 30 | 20 p. c. |
| Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined. | 26 | 10c. per 100 lbs. |
| " " calcined or manufactured..... | 26 | 15c. " |
| " " " in brls. of not over 300 lbs. | 26 | 45c. p. brl. |
| Plasters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Plated ware and all other electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part. | 27 | 30 " |
| Plates, Canada (<i>see</i> iron and steel sheets)..... | 28 | 12½ " |
| " engraved, on wood, and on steel or other metal. | 3 | 20 " |
| " for iron or composite ships or vessels, | 28 | Free. |
| " photographic, dry..... | 26 | 9c. p. sq. ft. |
| Platinum wire ; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid | 28 | Free. |
| Platinum condensers (<i>see</i> platinum wire) | 28 | " |
| " pans | 28 | " |
| " pipe | 28 | " |
| " tubing | 28 | " |
| Playing cards. | 1 | 6c. p. pack. |
| Ploughs, sulky and walking..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Plumbago | 28 | 15 " |
| " all manufactures, N. E. S. | 28 | 30 " |
| Plums | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Plum trees, all kinds, | 30 | 3c. each. |
| " seedling stock, for grafting..... | 30 | Free. |
| Plush, hatters, of silk or cotton | 31 | " |
| " cotton..... | 17 | 20 p. c. |
| Pocket-books. | 23 | 35 " |
| Pomades, French or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each..... | 31 | 15 " |
| Pomatus (<i>see</i> perfumery)..... | 22 | 30 " |
| Pomegranates | 21 | Free. |
| Pop-corn..... | 21 | 35 p. c. |
| Porcelain ware | 26 | 30 " |
| " shades, imitation..... | 26 | 20 " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|------------------------|
| P | | |
| Porter, in bottles (<i>see ale</i>) | 22 | 18c. p. I. G. |
| " casks | 22 | 10c. " |
| Portland cement (<i>see cement</i>) | 12 | |
| Posters (<i>see labels</i>) | 1 | 15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c. |
| Potashes | 24 | Free. |
| Potash, crude | 10 | " |
| " bichromate of | 10 | " |
| " German mineral | 10 | " |
| " salts for fertilizers | 10 | " |
| " muriate of | 10 | " |
| " red prussiate of | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Potato spirit or oil (<i>see spirits, b.</i>) | 22 | \$2.12½c. per I. G. |
| Potatoes | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| sweet | 21 | 25 p. c. |
| Powder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ kegs or $\frac{1}{4}$ kegs and other similar packages. | 8 | 5c. p. lb. |
| " cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels | 8 | 4c. " |
| " canister, in 1-lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins | 8 | 15c. " |
| " blasting and mining | 8 | 3c. " |
| Powder, giant, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part | 8 | 5c. p. lb. & 20 p. c. |
| Powders, tooth and other (<i>see perfumery</i>) | 22 | 30 p. c. |
| Powders, medicinal (<i>see proprietary medicines</i>) | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Powders, soap, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Powders, baking (<i>see yeast cakes</i>) | 14 | |
| Poultry and game of all kinds | 20 | 20 p. c. |
| Prayer books | 1 | 5 " |
| Precious stones, N. E. S., polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof | 31 | 10 " |
| Precious stones, in the rough | 27 | Free. |
| Precipitate of copper, crude | 14 | " |
| Presses, lithographic | 9 | 10 p. c. |
| " printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices | 9 | 10 " |
| Preserves, N. E. S. | 21 | 5c. p. lb. |
| Price-lists (<i>see advertising pamphlets</i>) | 1 | 6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c. |
| Primers (<i>see hemp paper</i>) | 24 | Free. |
| Printed paper, what shall be prohibited (<i>see prohibited articles</i>) | | |
| Prints | 3 | 20 p. c. |
| Prints, what shall be prohibited (<i>see prohibited articles</i>) | | |
| Prizes won in competition | 31 | Free. |
| Prohibited articles:—The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz.: Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character; reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada; coin, base or counterfeit. | | |
| Proprietary medicines, to wit:—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, | | |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|-----------------------------|
| P | | |
| tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for; all liquids | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| Proprietary medicines, all other | 14 | 25 " |
| " containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I.G., & 30 p. c. |
| Prunella for boots and shoes | 17 | 10 p. c. |
| Prunes, dried | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Psalm books | 1 | 5 p. c. |
| Pulp of grasses for the manufacture of paper | 24 | Free. |
| Pumice or pumice stone, ground or unground | 26 | " |
| Pumps, iron | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Purses | 23 | 35 " |
| Pulque (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i>) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I.G. |
| Putty | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| " dry, for polishing granite | 26 | 20 " |
| Pyroligneous acid (<i>see</i> acid, acetic) | 14 | |
| Q | | |
| Quails | 29 | Free. |
| Quartz, crystalized | 26 | " |
| Quicksilver | 14 | " |
| Quills | 32 | 20 p. c. |
| " in their natural state, or unplumed | 32 | Free. |
| Quilts, cotton, not including woven quilts or counterpanes | 17 | 35 p. c. |
| Quinces | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Quince trees of all kinds | 30 | 2½c. each. |
| Quinine, sulphate of, in powder | 14 | Free. |
| R | | |
| Rags, of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste, or clippings, or waste of any kind, except mineral waste .. | 31 | Free. |
| Rakes, garden | 9 | 5c. each, & 25 p.c. |
| Rails, iron, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 p. ton. |
| Rails, steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 " |
| Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks | 28 | Free. |
| Railway bars, iron or steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 p. ton. |
| Railway cars | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| " (<i>see</i> locomotives) | 10 | Free. |
| Raisins | 21 | 1c. p. lb. & 10 p.c. |
| Rasps | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Raspberries, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|--|--------|--|
| R | | |
| Raspberries, wine of (<i>see</i> wines)..... | 22 | 25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c. |
| Rattan, split or otherwise manufactured | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| " and reeds in their natural state..... | 24 | Free. |
| Raw hide centres (<i>see</i> square reeds) | 31 | " |
| Reapers (<i>see</i> mowing machines) | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Red cedar (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | Free. |
| Red lead, dry | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| Red prussiate of potash | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Redwood (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Reeds, square, and raw hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories | 31 | " |
| Reeds, in their natural state | 24 | " |
| " for organs | 2 | 25 p. c. |
| Rennet, raw or prepared | 23 | Free. |
| Resin, in packages of not less than 100 lbs. | 24 | " |
| Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid | 28 | " |
| Rhubarb root | 24 | " |
| Ribbons of all kinds and materials | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their fac- tories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sun- shades only | 31 | Free. |
| Rice | 21 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| " flour | 21 | 2c. " |
| " uncleaned, unhulled or paddy | 21 | 17½ p. c. |
| Rifles | 8 | 20 p. c. |
| Rigging, wire, for ships and vessels | 11 | Free. |
| Rinds, citron, in brine..... | 21 | " |
| " lemon | 21 | " |
| " orange | 21 | " |
| Rings for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs of brass) | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Rivets, iron or steel, less than ½ in. in diameter..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., & 30 p. c. |
| " " N.E.S. | 28 | 1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| Rockingham ware (<i>see</i> earthenware)..... | 26 | 35 p. c. |
| Rods, iron or steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots) .. | 28 | |
| " Swedish rolled iron nail, under ½ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails..... | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " rolled round wire (<i>see</i> brass) | 28 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| R | | |
| Rods, rolled, steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers, for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Rollers, copper (<i>see</i> copper rollers) | 28 | " |
| Roman cement (<i>see</i> cement). | 12 | " |
| Roses, ottar or attar of. | 14 | " |
| Rosewood (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | " |
| Roots, medicinal, viz.: aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian. | 24 | " |
| Roots:— | | |
| Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground | 24 | " |
| Gentian. | 24 | " |
| Ginseng. | 24 | " |
| Iris, orris root | 24 | " |
| Jalap. | 24 | " |
| Liquorice, not ground. | 24 | " |
| Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber. | 24 | 5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| Rubber fillets (<i>see</i> fillets of cotton) | 17 | Free. |
| Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured. | 24 | " |
| Rubber, recovered | 24 | " |
| " substitute. | 24 | " |
| " thread, elastic (<i>see</i> elastic rubber). | 24 | " |
| Rugs, all kinds, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> carpets). | 15 | 25 p. c. |
| Rugs, Smyrna. | 15 | 30 p. c. |
| " travelling, of all kinds and materials, except silk. | 31 | 25 " |
| Ruling machines. | 9 | 10 " |
| Rum (<i>see</i> spirits, a) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| Rum shrub (<i>see</i> spirits, c). | 22 | \$2.12½ " |
| Runners for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs of brass). | 28 | Free. |
| Rye. | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| " flour. | 21 | 50c. p. bbl. |
| S | | |
| Sad irons. | 28 | \$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Saddlery and harness of every description. | 10 | 35 p. c. |
| Safflower. | 24 | Free. |
| " extract of. | 14 | " |
| Saffron | 24 | " |
| " extract of. | 14 | " |
| " cake | 14 | " |
| Safes, iron | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| " doors for. | 28 | 35 " |
| Sago flour | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Sails for boats and ships | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| Sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails. | 19 | 5 " |
| Salad oil. | 25 | 20 " |
| Sal ammoniac | 14 | Free. |
| Sal soda | 14 | " |
| Salmon, packed. | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| S | | |
| Salt cake (<i>see</i> soda, sulphate of) | 14 | Free. |
| Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, not otherwise provided for | 22 | " |
| Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty) | 22 | 5c. p. 100 lbs. |
| Salt, fine, in bulk | 22 | 5c. " |
| Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty) | 22 | 7½c. " |
| Salts, antimony, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only | 14 | Free. |
| Salts, German potash, for fertilizers | 14 | " |
| Saltpetre | 14 | 20 p.c. |
| Salve, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 14 | 25 " |
| Sand | 26 | Free. |
| Sandal-wood (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | " |
| Sandarac (<i>see</i> gums) | 24 | " |
| Sand-paper | 9 | 30 p.c. |
| Sandstone (<i>see</i> stone) | 26 | \$1 p. ton of 13 cubic feet. |
| Sapolio and other like articles (<i>see</i> soap powders) | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Sardines, in oil (<i>see</i> anchovies) | 20 | " |
| Sardines, other (<i>see</i> anchovies) | 20 | 30 p.c. |
| Sarsaparilla root | 24 | Free. |
| Satchels | 23 | 35 p.c. |
| Satinwood (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | Free. |
| Satinette articles (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy) | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Sauces and catsups in bottle, and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart | 22 | 40 c. p. gall., & 20 p.c. |
| Sauces and catsups, in bulk | 22 | 30 c. p. gall., & 20 p.c. |
| Sausage casings, not cleaned | 23 | Free. |
| Sausage skins, not cleaned | 23 | " |
| Saw-mills, portable (<i>see</i> machines, portable) | 9 | 35 p.c. |
| Scales | 9 | 35 " |
| Scientific societies, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments) | 31 | Free. |
| Scientific societies, books printed by (<i>see</i> books, printed) | 1 | " |
| Schiedam schnapps (<i>see</i> spirits, c.) | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| Schools, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments) | 31 | Free. |
| Schools, articles (<i>see</i> typewriters) | 31 | " |
| Scrap-iron, cast | 22 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, wrought, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture | 28 | \$2 per ton. |
| Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada | 28 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| S | | |
| Screws, iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for..... | 28 | 35 p.c. |
| " commonly called "wood screws" 2 in. or over in length... | 28 | 6c. p. lb. |
| " " " 1 in. and less than 2 in. | 28 | 8c. " |
| " " " less than 1 in. | 28 | 11c. " |
| Scrims and window scrims (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics)..... | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Scythes..... | 9 | \$2.40 p. doz. |
| Sea grass..... | 24 | Free. |
| Seaweed, N.E.S. | 24 | " |
| " crude or in its natural state or cleaned only..... | 24 | " |
| Sections, special (<i>see</i> angles)..... | 28 | |
| Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz.:— Anise, anise-star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cummin, fennel and fenugreek | 24 | Free. |
| Seeds, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural or other purposes, not otherwise provided for, when in bulk or in large parcels..... | 24 | 10 p.c. |
| When put up in small papers or parcels..... | 24 | 25 " |
| Seeds, beet..... | 24 | Free. |
| " carrot..... | 24 | " |
| " flax..... | 24 | 10 c. p. bush. |
| " mangold..... | 24 | Free. |
| " mustard..... | 24 | " |
| " turnip..... | 24 | " |
| Seedling stock for grafting, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees..... | 30 | " |
| Seines for fisheries (<i>see</i> fish-hooks)..... | 9 | " |
| Senate, articles for (<i>see</i> departments, articles for)..... | 31 | " |
| Senegal, gum (<i>see</i> gums)..... | 24 | " |
| Senna, in leaves | 24 | " |
| Separators (<i>see</i> machines, portable)..... | 9 | 35 p.c. |
| " cream, steel bowls for..... | 28 | Free. |
| Sesame seed oil..... | 25 | 20 p.c. |
| Settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council..... | 31 | Free. |
| Sewer pipes, glazed..... | 12 | 35 p.c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| S | | |
| Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines..... | 9 | \$3 each, & 20 p.c. |
| Sewing machines, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects) .. | 9 | Free. |
| Shades, gas light..... | 13 | 30 p.c. |
| Shades, imitation porcelain, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved..... | 26 | 20 " |
| Shades, lamp..... | 13 | 30 " |
| Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.. | 30 | 20 " |
| Shaddocks..... | 21 | Free. |
| Shale, products of (<i>see</i> oils) .. | 25 | |
| Shapes, structural (<i>see</i> iron and steel)..... | 28 | |
| Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk..... | 18 | 25 p.c. |
| Sheep, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals)..... | 29 | Free. |
| Sheep, living..... | 29 | 30 p.c. |
| Sheep skins (<i>see</i> bolting leather)..... | 23 | |
| Sheetings, cotton (<i>see</i> cottons, grey)..... | 17 | 1 c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p.c. |
| Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels..... | 28 | Free. |
| " " (<i>see</i> iron and steel)..... | 28 | |
| Shellac (<i>see</i> gums)..... | 24 | " |
| " white, for manufacturing purposes..... | 24 | " |
| Shells, manufactured, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)..... | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| " unmanufactured, tortoise and other..... | 23 | Free. |
| Shingles..... | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances:—on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery .. | 11 | 10 " |
| On boilers, steam engines and other machinery..... | 9 | 25 " |
| Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels .. | 28 | Free. |
| Shirtings, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-ticking)..... | 17 | 2 c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| Shirts, cotton or linen..... | 17 | \$1 p. doz., & 30 p. c. |
| " woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10 c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Shoe blacking | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Shoe shanks (<i>see</i> steel, No. 20)..... | 28 | Free. |
| Shoes, India-rubber (<i>see</i> India-rubber)..... | 24 | |
| Shoes, N.E.S. | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| " horse, mule and ox..... | 28 | 1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Shot, shells, &c., articles for (<i>see</i> hemp paper)..... | 31 | Free. |
| Show cases..... | 24 | \$2 each, and 35 p. c. |
| Show cards, pictorial (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)..... | 1 | 6 c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Shovels..... | 9 | \$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| S | | |
| Shrubs, N.E.S. | 30 | 20 p. c. |
| Side-lights. | 13 | 30 " |
| Siennas (<i>see</i> oxides) | 14 | 30 " |
| Silex or crystallized quartz | 26 | Free. |
| Silk cocoons (<i>see</i> silk, raw) | 23 | " |
| Silk, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy) | 16 | 35 p. c. |
| " in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, orgazine, not coloured. | 16 | 15 " |
| " manufactures, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> silk velvets) | 16 | 30 " |
| " oiled (<i>see</i> oil cloths) | 19 | 5c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " plush netting, used for the manufacture of gloves | 16 | 15 p. c. |
| " raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste | 23 | Free. |
| " sewing | 16 | 25 p. c. |
| " twist | 16 | 25 " |
| " velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, N. E. S., except church vestments. | 16 | 30 " |
| Silk waste (<i>see</i> silk, raw) | 23 | Free. |
| Silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe. | 27 | " |
| " coin, except United States silver coin | 27 | " |
| " German and nickel manufactures of, not plated. | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " leaf. | 27 | 30 " |
| " manufactures of (<i>see</i> jewellery) | 27 | 20 " |
| " German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets | 24 | Free. |
| Sizing, cream | 14 | 1c. per lb. |
| " enamel | 14 | 1c. " |
| Skates | 9 | 20c. p. pr. & 30 p. c. |
| Skelp iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler iron). | 9 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Skins, dried | 23 | Free. |
| " fish, and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue, for use in their own factories | 23 | " |
| " pickled | 23 | " |
| " salted | 23 | " |
| " undressed | 23 | " |
| " tanned, N.E.S. | 23 | 20 p. c. |
| Slabs, iron or steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel). | 28 | |
| Slates, school and writing slates | 26 | 1c. each & 20 p. c. |
| " roofing slate, black or blue | 12 | 80c. p. square. |
| " pencils | 12 | 25 p. c. |
| " of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S. | 12 | 1c. p. sq. ft. & 25 p. c. |
| " mantels | 12 | 30 p. c. |
| Sledges | 9 | 1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c. |
| Sleighs | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Smyrna carpets | 15 | 30 " |
| Snuff | 22 | 35c. p. lb. & 12½ p. c. |
| Soap, harness | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| " common brown and yellow, not perfumed | 23 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| " Castile, mottled or white, and white soap | 23 | 2c. " |
| " perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty) | 23 | 10c. p. lb. & 10 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| S | | |
| Soap, powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " grease, grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only..... | 23 | Free. |
| Socks or stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb. & 30 p. c. |
| Soda ash, caustic soda in drums; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal-soda; sulphide of sodium, arsenite, binarsenite, chloride and stannate of soda..... | 14 | Free. |
| Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt-cake..... | 14 | " |
| Soy..... | 22 | 10c. p. gall. |
| Spades..... | 9 | \$1 p. doz. & 25 p. c. |
| Spanish cedar (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| " grass, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper..... | 24 | " |
| Spar, ornaments of, N. E. S..... | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Sparkling wines (<i>see</i> champagne)..... | 22 | |
| Specifics for any disease (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | |
| Spectacles and eye-glasses..... | 6 | 30 p. c. |
| " parts of, unfinished..... | 6 | 25 " |
| Spelter, in block and pigs..... | 28 | Free. |
| Sperm candles..... | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| Spiegel (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese)..... | 28 | 82 p. ton. |
| Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace) unground..... | 22 | 10 p. c. |
| Spice, &c., ground..... | 22 | 25 p. c. |
| Spikes, composition..... | 28 | 20 " |
| " cut..... | 28 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Spikes wrought and pressed, galvanized or not..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c. |
| <p>Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, as follows:—</p> | | |
| (a) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, N. E. S.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, N. O. P..... | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| (b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil..... | 22 | \$2.12½ " |
| (c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated | | |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tarif. |
|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| S | | |
| Spirituous liquors:— | | |
| spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, N.E.S., meecal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters and beverages | 22 | \$2.12½ " |
| (d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, N.E.S. | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c. |
| (e) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each; when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each | 22 | 50 p. c. |
| (f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. & 40 p. c. |
| (g) Vermuth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirits, seventy-five cents; if containing more than forty per cent of proof spirits | 14 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c. |
| (h) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs directs. | 22 | \$2.12½ p. I. G. |
| (But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 p. c. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.) | | |
| Spokes (<i>see</i> hubs) | 10 | 15 p. c. |
| Spools, cotton (sewing thread) | 17 | 25 " |
| Sprigs (<i>see</i> tacks) | 28 | " |
| Spring mattresses | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| Springs (<i>see</i> axles) | 28 | " |
| " clock | 6 | 10 p. c. |
| Spurs, used in the manufacture of earthenware | 26 | Free. |
| Square reeds and raw-hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers, for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories | 31 | " |
| Squares, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron) | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Squills, root | 24 | Free. |
| Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavoured | 24 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Starch, when sweetened or flavoured, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty | 24 | 4c. " |
| Statuettes, N.E.S. | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Steam engines, fire | 9 | 35 " |
| " locomotive (<i>see</i> locomotive) | 9 | " |
| " portable (<i>see</i> machines, portable) | 9 | 35 " |
| " ships | 9 | 25 " |
| " other (<i>see</i> locomotives) | 9 | " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| S | | |
| Stearine, all kinds..... | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories..... | 28 | Free. |
| Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crino-line and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories..... | 28 | " |
| Steel strip, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows:—"I, the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid." | 28 | " |
| Steel crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories.. | 28 | " |
| " all other (see iron and steel)..... | 28 | " |
| Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, N.E.S., and matrices or copper shells of the same..... | 28 | 2c. p. sq. in. |
| Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices or copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid..... | 28 | 1c. " |
| Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid..... | 28 | ¾c. " |
| And matrices or copper shells of the same..... | 28 | 2c. " |
| Stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware..... | 26 | Free. |
| Stockings (see socks)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones..... | 26 | Free. |
| Stones, cement (see cement)..... | 26 | \$1 p. ton. |
| Stones, diamond, unset..... | 27 | Free. |
| Stones, granite and freestone, dressed, all other building stones, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S. | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed..... | 26 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Stones, grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter..... | 26 | \$2 " |
| Stones, lithographic, not engraved..... | 26 | 20 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| S | | |
| Stones, precious, N.E.S., polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof | 27 | 10 p. c. |
| Stones, precious, in rough | 27 | Free. |
| Stones, rough, freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled. | 26 | \$1 per ton of 13 cub. ft. |
| Stoneware (see earthenware) | 26 | 35 p. c. |
| Stove plates | 28 | \$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Strawberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Strawberries, wild | 21 | Free. |
| Strawberry, wine of (see wines) | 22 | |
| Straw board, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred | 24 | 40c. p. 100 lbs. |
| " plaits, tuscan and grass | 24 | Free. |
| Sugar beet seed | 24 | " |
| Sugars of all kinds, viz. :— | | |
| Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened. | 21 | 1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c. |
| Sugar :— | | |
| All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.e.s., all concentrated molasses n.e.s., all cane juice n.e.s., all concentrated cane juice n.e.s., all beet-root juice n.e.s., all concentrated beet-root juice n.e.s., all tank bottoms n.e.s., and all concrete n.e.s., when not imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and in the countries to the east thereof and imported therefrom <i>via</i> Hong Kong or Yokohama, such rate of five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> shall not be exacted if transhipped at Hong Kong or Yokohama. | 21 | 5 p. c. |
| All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice, n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p., when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production | 21 | Free. |
| All sugars above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars | 21 | ½c. p. lb. |
| Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup, and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof | 21 | 1½c. p. lb. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| S | | |
| Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened. | 21 | 1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c. |
| Sulphate of ammonia..... | 14 | Free. |
| “ of iron..... | 14 | “ |
| “ of lime..... | 14 | “ |
| “ of quinine, in powder..... | 14 | “ |
| “ of soda, crude, known as salt cake..... | 14 | “ |
| “ of zinc..... | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| Sulphide of sodium..... | 14 | Free. |
| Sulphur, in roll or flour..... | 14 | “ |
| Sumac (<i>see</i> camwood)..... | 24 | “ |
| Sunshades of all kinds and materials..... | 18 | 35 p. c. |
| “ sticks or handles, N. E. S..... | 24 | 20 “ |
| Surgical and dental instruments, all kinds..... | 7 | 20 “ |
| Suspenders and parts thereof..... | 18 | 35 “ |
| Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails..... | 28 | 20 “ |
| Swine, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals)..... | 29 | Free. |
| Syrups, fruit, N. O. P..... | 21 | 40c. p. I. G. |
| “ medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| “ N. E. S. (<i>see</i> sugars and molasses)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Sycamore, lumber (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| T | | |
| Tableware, glass (<i>see</i> glass)..... | 26 | Free. |
| Tablets, for blind (<i>see</i> typewriter)..... | 31 | Free. |
| Tables, bagatelle or boards (with cues and balls)..... | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| “ billiard (<i>see</i> billiard tables)..... | 31 | “ |
| Tacks, cut, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand..... | 28 | 2c. p. 1,000. |
| Exceeding sixteen ounces to a thousand..... | 28 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Tafia (<i>see</i> spirits, c)..... | 22 | \$2.12½c. p. I. G. |
| Tagging: metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over ½ in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories..... | 28 | Free. |
| Tailors' irons..... | 28 | \$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Tails, undressed..... | 23 | Free. |
| Tallow..... | 23 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Tampico or istle..... | 24 | Free. |
| Tanners' bark..... | 24 | “ |
| Tannic acid (<i>see</i> blood albumen)..... | 14 | “ |
| Tanning articles, in crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N. E. S..... | 14 | “ |
| Tapestry carpets (<i>see</i> carpets)..... | 15 | 25 p. c. |
| Tar, coal..... | 24 | 10 “ |
| “ pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each..... | 24 | Free. |
| Tarpaulin (<i>see</i> clothing made of cotton)..... | 17 | 35 p. c. |
| Tassels (<i>see</i> laces)..... | 18 | 30 “ |
| Tea, from the United States..... | 22 | 10 “ |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|------------------------------------|
| T | | |
| Tea, except as hereinbefore provided | 22 | Free. |
| Taraxacum root. | 24 | " |
| Tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only | 14 | " |
| Tartar, cream of, in crystals | 14 | " |
| Teasels | 31 | " |
| Teak, African (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | " |
| Telegraph instruments | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| and lightning rod insulators. | 26 | 5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c. |
| Telephones and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, N. E. S. | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Tennis cloth, cotton (<i>see</i> bed ticking) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c. |
| Tents | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| Terra-cotta, ornaments of | 31 | 35 " |
| " japonica, gambier or cutch | 14 | Free. |
| Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord | 17 | 12½ p. c. |
| Thread, cotton, sewing, on spools | 17 | 25 " |
| " elastic rubber (<i>see</i> elastic rubber) | 24 | Free. |
| Thresholds (<i>see</i> machines, portable) | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Tickets (<i>see</i> labels) | 1 | 15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Tiles, earthenware | 12 | 35 p. c. |
| Timber, round, unmanufactured, N. E. S. | 24 | Free. |
| " sawn, not shaped (<i>see</i> lumber) | 24 | " |
| Timber, N. E. S. | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Tinware, and manufactures of tin, N. E. S. | 28 | 25 " |
| Tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil | 28 | Free. |
| Tin cans (<i>see</i> cans) | 28 | " |
| Tin caps for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs) | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Tin foil | 28 | Free. |
| Tin, packages (<i>see</i> cans) | 28 | " |
| Tin strip waste | 28 | " |
| Tinware, stamped, japanned ware, granite ware, enamelled ware and galvanized iron ware | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Tinctures (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 14 | 50 " |
| " containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, d) | 14 | 82 12½c. p. I. G., and 30 p. c. |
| Tippets, fur | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Tires, locomotive, of steel, in the rough | 28 | Free. |
| Tobacco, manufactured, N. E. S., and snuff | 22 | 35c. p. lb., & 12½ p. c. |
| " cut | 22 | 45c. p. lb., & 12½ p. c. |
| " pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of "Act respecting the Inland Revenue" | 22 | Free. |
| Toilet preparations (<i>see</i> spirits, c) | 22 | " |
| " cases (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy) | 31 | 35 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| T | | |
| Tomatoes, fresh | 21 | 30c. p. bush., and 10 p. c. |
| Tomatoes, and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 pound each, 2 cents per can or package, and 2 cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over 1 pound in weight, and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty | 21 | 2c. p. can, and 2c. additional. |
| Tonics (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 22 | |
| Tonquin beans, crude only | 24 | Free. |
| Tools, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects) | 31 | |
| " tinsmiths' | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| " track | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Tooth powders (<i>see</i> perfumery) | 22 | 30 p. c. |
| Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured | 23 | Free. |
| Tow of flax, scutched or green | 19 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Towels of every description | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Toys of all kinds | 5 | 35 " |
| Tragacanth gum | 24 | Free. |
| Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Min- ister of Customs | 31 | " |
| Tree-nails | 31 | " |
| Trees, forest, when imported into the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, for planting | 30 | " |
| Trees, shade, fruit, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S. | 30 | 20 p. c. |
| Troches (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines) | 14 | 25 " |
| Trunks | 23 | 30 " |
| Trusses | 7 | 25 " |
| Tubing, brass, drawn, plain and fancy | 28 | 10 " |
| " copper, seamless drawn | 28 | 10 " |
| Tubes, boiler, wrought iron or steel | 28 | 15 " |
| Tubing, iron, lap-welded (<i>see</i> iron and steel tubing) | 28 | 20 " |
| Tubes, not welded, nor more than 1½ in. in diameter, of rolled steel | 28 | 15 " |
| Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled, or not over 2 in. in diameter | 28 | 15 " |
| Tubes, other, wrought iron, or pipes | 28 | 1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c. |
| Tubing, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire) | 28 | Free. |
| " zinc, seamless drawn | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under 1½ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 1½ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass-covered, not over 1½ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when im- ported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada. | 28 | Free. |
| Tubs | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Tufa, calcareous, when imported from the United States of America, for use in the manufacture of indurated fibreware | | |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| T | | |
| or sulphite fibre, and for no other purpose, such exemption from duty to continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Parliament..... | 31 | Free. |
| Turmeric..... | 24 | " |
| Turnip seed..... | 24 | " |
| Turpentine, raw or crude..... | 24 | " |
| " spirits of..... | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Turtles..... | 29 | Free. |
| Tuscan plaits..... | 24 | " |
| Tweeds (see woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Twine, cotton..... | 17 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| " for fisheries (see fish hooks)..... | 19 | Free. |
| " all kinds, N.E.S..... | 19 | 30 p. c. |
| " sail, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails..... | 19 | 5 " |
| " for harvest binders, of jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed..... | 19 | 25 " |
| Twist, silk..... | 16 | 25 " |
| Type for printing..... | 28 | 20 " |
| " metal..... | 28 | 10 " |
| Typewriters, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools, and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented..... | 31 | Free. |
| U | | |
| Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp..... | 14 | Free. |
| Umber (see oxides)..... | 14 | 30 p. c. |
| Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials..... | 18 | 30 " |
| Umbrella, materials for (see ribs)..... | 28 | Free. |
| " sticks or handles, N.E.S..... | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Unenumerated articles (see articles not enumerated)..... | 32 | 20 " |
| Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished..... | 24 | 25 " |
| Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished..... | 24 | 20 " |
| V | | |
| Vaccine and ivory vaccine points..... | 31 | Free. |
| Valerian root..... | 24 | " |
| Valises..... | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| Vanilla beans, crude only..... | 24 | Free. |
| Varnishes, spirits..... | 24 | \$1 p. I.G. |
| " lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collo-dion and oil finish, N.E.S..... | 24 | 20c. p. gall., and 25 p. c. |
| " black and bright, for ships' use..... | 24 | Free. |
| Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk..... | 14 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Vaseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb. in weight each..... | 14 | 6c. " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| V | | |
| Vegetables, in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes in cans)..... | 21 | |
| “ fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process..... | 24 | Free. |
| “ fibres, for manufacturing purposes..... | 24 | “ |
| “ labels for (<i>see</i> labels)..... | 1 | 15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| “ manures..... | 24 | Free. |
| “ when fresh or dry salted, N.E.S., including sweet potatoes and yams..... | 21 | 25 p. c. |
| Vehicles (<i>see</i> buggies)..... | 10 | |
| “ settlers' effects (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)..... | 10 | Free. |
| Velveteens..... | 17 | 20 p. c. |
| Velvets, cotton..... | 17 | 20 “ |
| “ silk (<i>see</i> silk velvets)..... | 16 | 30 “ |
| Veneers of wood, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness..... | 24 | 10 “ |
| “ of ivory, sawn only..... | 24 | Free. |
| Venetian carpets (<i>see</i> carpets)..... | 15 | 25 p. c. |
| Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry..... | 14 | Free. |
| Vermicelli..... | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Vermuth (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>g</i>)..... | 22 | |
| Vessels, cast iron..... | 28 | \$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Vessels and ships (<i>see</i> ships)..... | 11 | |
| Vestments, church (<i>see</i> silk velvets)..... | 16 | |
| Vines, grape, costing ten cents and less..... | 30 | 2c. each. |
| Vinegar (<i>see</i> acid, acetic)..... | 22 | |
| Vitriol, blue, sulphate of copper..... | 14 | Free. |
| Vulture feathers, dressed..... | 18 | 35 p. c. |
| “ undressed..... | 18 | 15 “ |
| W | | |
| Wadding, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured..... | 17 | 3c. per lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ not bleached, dyed or coloured..... | 17 | 2c. per lb., and 15 p. c. |
| Waggons, farm (<i>see</i> buggies)..... | 10 | |
| Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S..... | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Wall papers (<i>see</i> paper hangings)..... | 24 | |
| Walnut lumber (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Ware, China and porcelain..... | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| “ earthen and stone (<i>see</i> earthenware)..... | 26 | |
| “ enamelled iron..... | 28 | 35 “ |
| “ galvanized iron..... | 28 | 35 “ |
| “ japanned..... | 28 | 35 “ |
| “ granite..... | 28 | 35 “ |
| “ tin, stamped..... | 28 | 35 “ |
| “ plated (<i>see</i> plated ware)..... | 27 | 30 “ |
| “ table, cut, pressed or moulded..... | 26 | 5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c. |
| Waters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)..... | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| Waters, mineral, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Minister of Customs..... | 22 | Free. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| W | | |
| Warps, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured | 17 | 3c. per lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ “ on beams | 17 | 1c. per lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ “ No. 60 and finer | 17 | 15 p. c. |
| “ not bleached, dyed or coloured | 17 | 2c. per lb., and 15 p. c. |
| Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S. | 28 | 1c. per lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Washes, toilet (<i>see</i> perfumery) | 22 | 30 p. c. |
| “ “ (<i>see</i> spirits, c.) | 22 | |
| Waste, for paper (<i>see</i> rags) | 31 | Free. |
| Watch actions or movements | 6 | 10 p. c. |
| “ cases | 6 | 35 “ |
| Watches and jewels, cases for | 31 | 10c. each and 30 p. c. |
| “ | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Water colours, by Canadian artists (<i>see</i> paintings) | 3 | Free. |
| “ other (<i>see</i> paintings) | 3 | “ |
| “ lime (<i>see</i> cement, hydraulic) | 12 | 40c. p. bri. |
| “ limestone or cement stone | 12 | \$1 per ton. |
| Waters, strong, mixed (<i>see</i> spirits, d.) | 22 | \$2 12½ per I. G. and 30 p. c. |
| “ Cologne and lavender (<i>see</i> spirits, c.) | 22 | |
| Water hog, tanned (<i>see</i> glove leather) | 23 | 10 p. c. |
| Wax, paraffine | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| “ candles, paraffine | 23 | 5c. “ |
| Webbing, elastic | 31 | 25 p. c. |
| “ non-elastic | 31 | 20 “ |
| Wedges, iron or steel | 9 | 1c. per lb., and 25 p. c. |
| Weighing beams of iron or steel | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Welding compound, cherry-heat | 14 | Free. |
| Well-pumps, iron | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Whalebone, unmanufactured | 23 | Free. |
| Whale oil | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| Wheat | 21 | 15c. per bush. |
| “ flour | 21 | 75c. per bri. |
| When wheat or grain grown in Canada is taken to the United States to be ground and the produce thereof in flour and meal returned to Canada, such produce may be returned free of Customs duty, provided the owner thereof resides near the frontier and more than five miles from any Canadian grist mill at which such wheat or grain could be ground, and that he observes and complies with the following rules:— | | |
| 1st. He shall report to the nearest Customs officer the exact quantity of wheat or grain which he is taking out, and such officer shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the name of the owner, the date of the transaction, the quantity in bushels and fractions of bushels so to be taken out, and the name and location of the mill and the proprietor thereof where the grinding is to be performed. | | |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|--|
| W | | |
| <p>2nd. He shall report inwards in like manner the exact quantity of flour or meal and other product of said wheat or grain when he returns the same to Canada, and make a solemn declaration to the effect that such flour or meal and other product is the actual produce of the wheat or grain taken from Canada, and no other.</p> <p>3rd. The officer receiving such reports shall verify the truth thereof to the best of his ability and enter the particulars in the aforesaid book, and shall require the owner to append his signature to such entries in attestation of the correctness of the same.</p> <p>If it be found that any additional quantity of product has been returned more than that which the quantity of wheat or grain should properly produce, or if it be ascertained that any change has been made therein by the substitution in whole or in part of foreign wheat or grain or the product thereof for the Canadian wheat or grain represented to have been taken out to be so ground, or if any other fraudulent act has been done in reference thereto, then the product or the alleged product so returned shall be seized and forfeited.</p> | | |
| Wheelbarrows..... | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Wheels, part of (<i>see</i> hubs)..... | 10 | 15 " |
| Whips of all kinds, except toy whips..... | 10 | 50c. p. doz., and 30 p. c. |
| " articles for manufacture of (<i>see</i> reeds, square)..... | 31 | Free. |
| Whip, gut or cat-gut, unmanufactured..... | 23 | " |
| White ash (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | " |
| " wood (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | " |
| " glass, enamelled..... | 26 | 25 p. c. |
| " obscured..... | 26 | 25 " |
| Whiskey (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>)..... | 22 | \$2.12½c. per I. G. |
| White lead, dry..... | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| " zinc..... | 14 | 5 " |
| Whiting or whitening, gilders' whiting or Paris white..... | 26 | Free. |
| White shellac, for manufacturing purposes..... | 24 | " |
| Winceys of all kinds, N.E.S..... | 15 | 22½ p. c. |
| " checked, striped or fancy cotton, over 25 inches wide..... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c. |
| Window glass, common and colourless..... | 26 | 20 p. c. |
| Windows, stained glass..... | 26 | 30 " |
| Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent or less of spirits, of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), 25 cents per Imperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits; and in addition thereto 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 22 | 25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c. |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| W | | |
| Wine, champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than one pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each, and more than one half pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-five cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle,—the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of thirty per cent. | 22 | \$3.30 p. doz. \$1.65 p. doz. 82c. p. doz. |
| (But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits). | | |
| Wine, spirits of (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>)..... | 22 | \$2.12½c. p. L. G. |
| " ginger (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>g</i>)..... | 22 | |
| Wire, of brass or copper..... | 28 | 15 p. c. |
| " of brass and copper, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories..... | 28 | Free. |
| Wire, of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories..... | 28 | " |
| Wire, buckthorn and strip, iron or steel..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| " (<i>see</i> steel strip)..... | 28 | Free. |
| " cloth of brass and copper..... | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material..... | 28 | 35 " |
| " fencing, barbed, of iron or steel..... | 28 | 1½c. p. lb. |
| " crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only..... | 28 | Free. |
| Wire, iron or steel (<i>see</i> steel, No. 20 gauge)..... | 28 | " |
| " platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire)..... | 28 | " |
| " rigging for ships and vessels..... | 11 | " |
| " rigging (<i>see</i> ships)..... | 11 | " |
| " rods (<i>see</i> brass)..... | 28 | " |
| " rope, iron or steel, N.O.P..... | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " all kinds, N.E.S..... | 28 | 25 " |
| Woodenware, viz.: pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp..... | 24 | 25 " |
| Wool for fuel, when imported into Manitoba and North-West Territories..... | 24 | Free. |
| Wood mouldings, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain..... | 4 | 30 p. c. |
| Wood mouldings, plain..... | 4 | 25 " |
| Wood pulp..... | 24 | 25 " |
| " redwood (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Woods, sawn or split (<i>see</i> lumber)..... | 24 | " |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|--------|----------------------------|
| W | | |
| Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles..... | 24 | Free. |
| Wood, veneers of, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness..... | 24 | 10 p. c. |
| Wool, class 1, viz. : Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada.... | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Wool, and the hair of the alpaca goat, and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S..... | 23 | Free. |
| Wool, carpets (<i>see</i> carpets)..... | 15 | |
| Woollen clothing (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| “ fabrics (<i>see</i> fabrics, woollen)..... | 15 | |
| “ felt (<i>see</i> felt, pressed)..... | 15 | 17½ p. c. |
| Woollen manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz. :—blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimires, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhere specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz. :—shirts, drawers and hosiery, N.E.S..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord..... | 23 | Free. |
| Worsted, manufactures of (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Wringers, clothes..... | 9 | \$1 each, and 30 p. c. |
| Writing slates..... | 26 | 1c. each, and 20 p. c. |
| X | | |
| Xylonite or xyolite, in sheets or in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough..... | 14 | Free. |
| Xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, collars of..... | 18 | 24c. p. doz., and 30 p. c. |
| Y | | |
| Yams..... | 21 | 25 p. c. |
| Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Minister of Customs..... | 15 | Free. |
| Yarn, cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured.... | 17 | 2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured.... | 17 | 3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| Yarns, cotton, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics..... | 17 | Free. |
| Yarns, cotton, in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by | | |

| ARTICLES. | Order. | Tariff. |
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| Y | | |
| the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only. | 17 | Free. |
| Yarns, hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured .. | 17 | 2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or coloured | 17 | 3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ jute, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories | 19 | Free. |
| Yarn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured .. | 17 | 2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ “ “ bleached, dyed or coloured | 17 | 3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c. |
| “ woollen, fingering, worsted, knitting, &c. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)..... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories | 15 | Free. |
| Yeast, compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 lbs. | 14 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing 1 lb. or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing 1 lb. or over, but not over 50 lbs., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 14 | 6c. “ |
| Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders, in packages of less than 1 lb. in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 14 | 8c. “ |
| Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing | 28 | Free. |
| Z | | |
| Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets | 28 | Free. |
| “ chloride, salts and sulphate of | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| “ manufactures of, N.E.S. | 28 | 25 “ |
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